

Vol. 246

No. 14



Tuesday
7 August, 2018
16 Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Obituary Reference (page 1)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 2-18 and 307)

Statements by Ministers —

Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighty-third and Two Hundred and Eighty-seventh Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises — *Laid on the Table* (page 19)

Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighty-fifth and Two Hundred and Eighty-sixth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry — *Laid on the Table* (page 19)

Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture — *Laid on the Table* (page 23)

Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the Fifty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance — *Laid on the Table* (page 24)

[P.T.O.]



RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Fifty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance — *Laid on the Table* (page 24)

Message from Lok Sabha —

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018 — *Laid on the Table* (pages 19-20)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests — *Presented* (page 20)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy — *Laid on the Table* (page 20)

Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy — *Laid on the Table* (pages 20-21)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology — *Laid on the Table* (page 21)

Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology — *Laid on the Table* (page 22)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways — *Laid on the Table* (page 22)

Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways — *Laid on the Table* (pages 22-23)

Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit — *Laid on the Table* (page 23)

Motion for Extension of Time for Presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2018 — *Adopted* (page 23)

Regarding Chairman's advice to Members to observe Punctuality in the House (pages 24-26)

Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 7th August, 2018/16th Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shri R. K. Dhawan**, a former Member of this House, on the 6th of August, 2018, at the age of 81 years.

Born in July, 1937, at Chiniot (*now in Pakistan*), **Shri Dhawan** was educated at the Punjab University, Chandigarh.

A political and social worker, **Shri Dhawan** was a sports enthusiast and was a Member of various sports clubs. He also served as a Member on the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority.

Shri R. K. Dhawan represented the State of Andhra Pradesh in this House, from April, 1990 to April, 1996, and the State of Bihar, from July, 2004 to July, 2010. He also served as the Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Urban Development in the Union Council of Ministers, from September, 1995 to February, 1996.

In the passing away of **Shri R. K. Dhawan**, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Shri R. K. Dhawan**.

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

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

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**I. Reports and Accounts (2015-16 and 2016-17) of various Libraries, Cultural centres, museums and schools and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9601/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9602/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9726/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9730/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Public Library (DPL), Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9731/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9727/16/18]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur, 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 (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9588/16/18]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Thanjavur, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9728/16/18]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review of Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9729/16/18]
- (x) (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh, Ladakh, (J&K), for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh, Ladakh, (J&K), for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9599/16/18]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangrahalaya.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9597/16/18]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gaden Rabgyeling Monastic School, Bomdila, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9600/16/18]

Notifications of the Ministry of Power

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, under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power:—

- (1) No. B/DC/EA-2017 (E), dated the 21st February, 2018, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Manner and Intervals of Time for Conduct of Energy Audit of Commercial Buildings or Establishments) Regulations, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R. 168 (E), dated the 13th February, 2018, publishing the Energy Conservation Building Code Rules, 2018.
- (3) No. BEE/S&L/TFL/63/2017-18, dated the 9th March, 2018, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Tubular Fluorescent Lamps) Regulations, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9128/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Power

II. Statement of Medium-term Expenditure Framework

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. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—

- (1) G.S.R. 244 (E), dated the 20th March, 2018, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Cross Border Merger) Regulations, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R. 279 (E), dated the 26th March, 2018, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (3) G.S.R. 280 (E), dated the 26th March, 2018, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Acquisition and Transfer of Immovable Property in India) Regulations, 2018.
- (4) G.S.R. 520 (E), dated the 1st June, 2018, notifying that proviso (ii) of sub-regulation (1) and (2) of Regulation 10 of the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a person resident outside India) Regulations, 2017 shall come into force with effect from June 02, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 9739/16/18]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. G.S.R. 675 (E), dated the 25th July, 2018, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9740/16/18]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement (August, 2018), under Section 3 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9623/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17 and 2017-18) of NABARD, Mumbai and NIPFP, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, along with delay statement:—

- (1) F. No. AX-1/ST/OSR/1324/2017-18, dated the 14th March, 2018, publishing the Bank of Maharashtra [Officers'] Service [Amendment] Regulations, 2017.
- (2) F. No. AX1/ST/Pension Reg./1524/2017-18, dated the 14th March, 2018, publishing the Bank of Maharashtra (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9746/16/18]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under Section 53 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013:—

- (1) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/8, dated the 18th May, 2018, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Exits and Withdrawals under the National Pension System) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (2) No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/7, dated the 25th June, 2018, publishing the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Central Recordkeeping Agency) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 9568/16/18]

(iii) 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. 677 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification, w.e.f 27th of July, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R. 678 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification, w.e.f 27th of July, 2018.
- (3) G.S.R. 679 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 692 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, w.e.f 27th July, 2018.
- (4) G.S.R. 680 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 693 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, w.e.f 27th July, 2018.

- (5) G.S.R. 681 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, inserting certain explanation given therein for the purpose of classifying the scope and applicability of the Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 w.e.f. 27th July, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 9574/16/18]

- (6) G.S.R. 692 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert/substitute/omit/add certain entries in the original Notification w.e.f. 27th of July, 2018.
- (7) G.S.R. 693 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 674 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification w.e.f. 27th of July, 2018.
- (8) G.S.R. 694 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 677 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 695 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, exempting intra-State supply of specified handicraft goods as mentioned therein from excessive Central Goods and Service Tax rate w.e.f. 27th of July, 2018.
- (10) G.S.R. 718 (E), dated the 30th July, 2018, extending of the due date for filing form GSTR-6 for the months of July, 2017, to August, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (6) to (10) See No. L.T. 9747/16/18]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification F.NO. 178/03/2010-ITA-I, dated the 4th May, 2018, issuing order condoning the delay in filing return of income for the Assessment Year 2007-08 by M/s Jain Speciality Fine Chemicals, Proprietor: Sh. Babulal Mohanraj Jain, under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 119 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9577/16/18]

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 704 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 720 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification w.e.f. 27th July, 2018, issued under sub-section (2) of Section 8 of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensations to States) Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9750/16/18]

(vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) S.O. 1558 (E), dated the 11th April, 2018, publishing the Income-Tax (5th Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (2) S.O. 3039 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2018, notifying Special Provisions relating to Foreign Company said to be resident in India under Section of 115JH, of the Income-Tax Act, 1964 w.e.f. the 1st day of April, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 20th July, 2018, publishing the Income-Tax (8th Amendment) Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9572/16/18]

(vii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 245 (E), dated the 20th March, 2018, amending First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 by substituting certain entries therein last amended *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 1195 (E), dated the 31st December, 2016, under sub-section (2) of Section 11A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9504/16/18]

(viii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) S.O. 1761 (E), dated the 26th April, 2018, making certain amendments in the list of psychotropic substances specified in the Schedule to the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 by inserting certain entries in the said Schedule.
- (2) S.O. 1762 (E), dated the 26th April, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1055 (E), dated the 19th October, 2001, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 3448 (E), dated the 13th July, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 1761 (E), dated the 26th April, 2018, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9571/16/18]

(ix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 717 (E), dated the 30th July,

2018, imposing safeguard duty on imports of “Solar Cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels” falling under heading 8541 or tariff item 8541 40 11 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 for a period of two years as per rates as specified therein, under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9752/16/18]

- (x) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 705 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, exempting the Integrated Goods and Services Tax leviable under sub-section (7) of Section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 on Urea, which is over and above the Pool issue Price to Fertilizer Marketing Entities on high sea sale basis, w.e.f. 27th July, 2018, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9751/16/18]

- (xi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert/omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification, w.e.f. 27th of July, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 685 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, w.e.f. 27th of July, 2018.
- (3) G.S.R. 686 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, inserting certain Explanation given therein for the purpose of clarifying the scope and applicability of Notification No. G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, w.e.f. 27th July, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9575/16/18]

- (4) G.S.R. 696 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert/substitute/omit/add certain entries in the original Notification, w.e.f. 27th July, 2018.

- (5) G.S.R. 697 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 667 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification, w.e.f. 27th July, 2018.
- (6) G.S.R. 699 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, exempting the inter-State supplies of certain handicrafts goods, description of which is specified in the Table therein, from integrated tax leviable thereon under Section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Service Tax, 2017 as is in excess of the rate specified in column (4) of said Table.

[Placed in Library. For (4) to (6) *See* No. L.T. 9748/16/18]

(xii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 682 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification, w.e.f. 27th of July, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R. 685 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 686 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, w.e.f. 27th of July, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 9575/16/18]

(xiii) 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. 688 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit/insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification w.e.f. 27th of July, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R. 689 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 704 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification w.e.f. 27th of July, 2018.
- (3) G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, clarifying the scope and applicability of the Notification No. G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 by inserting certain Explanation in the said Notification w.e.f. 27th of July, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 9576/16/18]

- (4) G.S.R. 700 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert/substitute/omit/add certain entries in the original Notification w.e.f. 27th of July, 2018.
- (5) G.S.R. 701 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 711 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification w.e.f. 27th of July, 2018.
- (6) G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, exempting intra-State supply of specified handicraft goods as mentioned therein from excessive Union Territory Goods and Service Tax.

[Placed in Library. For (4) to (6) See No. L.T. 9749/16/18]

- (xiv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 714 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert 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. 9749/16/18]

- (xv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 698 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 670 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9748/16/18]

- (xvi) 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 and Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 687 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification w.e.f. 27th of July, 2018.

- (2) G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 26th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 705 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification w.e.f. 27th of July, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 9576/16/18]

- (xvii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 667 (E), dated the 20th July, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to omit certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9573/16/18]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 48 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Act, 1981:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9743/16/18]

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

- (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9744/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), New Delhi and related papers

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9699/16/18]

I. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various companies and related papers

II. MoUs between the Government of India and various companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, on behalf of Shri Babul Supriyo, 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:—

- (i) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Instrumentation Limited (ILK), Kota, Rajasthan, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9634/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited (BPCL), Naini, Allahabad, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9654/16/18]

- (iii) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited (R&C), Mumbai, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9653/16/18]

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd. (AYCL), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9643/16/18]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9644/16/18]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI), for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9651/16/18]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9648/16/18]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI), for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9649/16/18]
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited, (REIL), Jaipur, for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9650/16/18]
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises,) and the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9645/16/18]
- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the HMT Limited, for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9642/16/18]

- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Limited (BBJ), for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9641/16/18]

- (x) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Scooters India Limited (SIL), for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9652/16/18]

Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (1) G.S.R. 284 (E), dated the 27th March, 2018, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Second Amendment Rules, 2018, along with delay Statement.
 - (2) G.S.R. 310 (E), dated the 28th March, 2018, publishing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 along with delay Statement.
 - (3) G.S.R. 363 (E), dated the 11th April, 2018, publishing the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Amendment Rules, 2018.
 - (4) G.S.R. 429 (E), dated the 7th May, 2018, publishing the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Amendment Rules, 2018.
 - (5) G.S.R. 430 (E), dated the 7th May, 2018, publishing the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Amendment Rules, 2018.
 - (6) G.S.R. 431 (E), dated the 7th May, 2018, publishing the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Second Amendment Rules, 2018.
 - (7) G.S.R. 432 (E), dated the 7th May, 2018, publishing the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2018.
 - (8) G.S.R. 433 (E), dated the 7th May, 2018, publishing the Companies (Specification of Definitions Details) Amendment Rules, 2018.

- (9) G.S.R. 434 (E), dated the 7th May, 2018, publishing the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Second Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (10) G.S.R. 435 (E), dated the 7th May, 2018, publishing the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Second Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (11) G.S.R. 461 (E), dated the 17th May, 2018, publishing Corrigendum to Notification G.S.R. 432 (E), dated the 7th May, 2018.
- (12) G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2018, publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Third Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (13) G.S.R. 558 (E), dated the 14th June, 2018, publishing the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Third Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (14) G.S.R. 559 (E), dated the 14th June, 2018, publishing the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Second Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (15) G.S.R. 560 (E), dated the 14th June, 2018, publishing the Companies (Management and Administration) Second Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (16) G.S.R. 561 (E), dated the 14th June, 2018, publishing the Companies (Significant Beneficial Owners) Rules, 2018.
- (17) G.S.R. 569 (E), dated the 18th June, 2018, publishing the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (18) G.S.R. 612 (E), dated the 6th July, 2018, publishing the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (19) G.S.R. 613 (E), dated the 6th July, 2018, publishing the Companies (Authorised to Register) Second Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (20) G.S.R. 614 (E), dated the 6th July, 2018, publishing the Companies (Registration of Charges) Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (21) G.S.R. 615 (E), dated the 6th July, 2018, publishing the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) fourth Amendment Rules, 2018.
- (22) G.S.R. 616 (E), dated the 6th July, 2018, publishing the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Third Amendment Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (22) See No. L.T. 9584/16/18]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. S.O. 1465 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 529 (E), dated the 5th February, 2018, to omit certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (2) of Section 462 of the Companies Act, 2013, along with delay Statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9584/16/18]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 362 (E), dated the 11th April, 2018, amending Schedule I to the Companies Act, 2013, to substitute/insert certain entries in tables F and H thereto, under sub-section (3) of Section 467 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9590/16/18]

- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 557 (E), dated the 14th June, 2018, publishing the Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 79 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9585/16/18]

Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2017 – Union Government – (Defence Public Sector Undertakings) – Ministry of Defence, Report No. 7 of 2018;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9628/16/18]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2017 – Union Government – (Defence Services) – Ordinance Factories, Report No.8 of 2018;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9630/16/18]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2017 – Union Government – (Defence Services) – Navy and Coast Guard, Report No.9 of 2018;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9631/16/18]

- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Performance Audit of Pardhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana – Union Government – (Civil), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Report No.10 of 2018;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9629/16/18]

- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2017 – Union Government – (Defence Services) – Army, Report No.13 of 2018; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9627/16/18]
- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Performance Audit of National Rural Drinking Water Programme – Union Government – (Civil), Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Report No.15 of 2018; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9632/16/18]
- (vii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Augmentation of Station Line Capacity on selected stations in Indian Railways for the year ended March, 2017 – Union Government (Railways), Report No.17 of 2018; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9626/16/18]
- (viii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Performance Audit of Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships to the Students belonging to Scheduled Castes for studies in India (in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh) – Union Government – (Civil) – Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Report No.12 of 2018; and [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9625/16/18]
- (ix) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2017 – Union Government – (Defence Services) – Air Force, Report No.14 of 2018. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9624/16/18]

Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, on behalf of Shri Babul Supriyo, I lay on the Table, under clause (2) of Section 19A of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2017: Report No. 11 of 2018, (Compliance Audit Observations), Union Government (Commercial); and [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9656/16/18]
 - (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2017: Report No. 18 of 2018, General Purpose Financial Reports of Central Public Sector Enterprises (Compliance Audit), Union Government (Commercial). [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9655/16/18]
-

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the
Two Hundred and Eighty-third and Two Hundred and Eighty-seventh
Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises**

and

**Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the
Two Hundred and Eighty-fifth and Two Hundred and Eighty-sixth
Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Industry**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, on behalf of Shri Babul Supriyo, I lay on the Table the following statements:—

- (i) Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighty-third and Two Hundred and Eighty-seventh Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises on Demands for Grants (2017-18) and (2018-19) respectively, pertaining to the Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises;
- (ii) Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighty-fifth and Two Hundred and Eighty-sixth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2017-18) and (2018-19) respectively, pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

**The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities)
Amendment Bill, 2018**

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 2018."

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

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I present the 316th Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on 'Air Pollution in Delhi and National Capital Region'.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2017-18):—

- (i) Fortieth Report on 'Impact of RBI's Revised Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets on NPAs in Electricity Sector' pertaining to the Ministry of Power; and
- (ii) Forty-first Report on Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Energy on Demand for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Power.

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

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2017-18):—

- (i) Thirty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Energy on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Evaluation of Role, Performance and Functioning of the Power Exchanges, pertaining to the Ministry of Power.
 - (ii) Thirty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Energy on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Hydro Power- A Sustainable, Clean and Green Alternative pertaining, to the Ministry of Power.
 - (iii) Thirty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Energy on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Evaluation of National Electricity Policy – A Review, pertaining to the Ministry of Power.
-

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SHRI K. G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2017-18):-

- (i) Fiftieth Report on 'Progress of Implementation of BharatNet' relating to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications);
 - (ii) Fifty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants' (2018-19) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and
 - (iii) Fifty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts).
-

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

SHRI K. G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Statements showing further action taken by the Government on the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology:—

- (i) Twenty-first Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications);
- (ii) Forty-second Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology; and
- (iii) Forty-third Action Taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Issues related to quality of services and reported call drops' of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways:—

- (i) Twentieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in their Sixteenth Report on "Outstanding Dues for Indian Railways"
- (ii) Twenty-first Report on "New Railway Catering Policy, 2017"

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on further Action Taken by Government on the

recommendations contained in Chapter – I of the Seventeenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirteenth Report on "Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Railways".

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-seventh Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (Maharashtra): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That the time appointed for presentation of Report of the Select Committee on the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2018, be extended up to the last day of the second week of the Winter Session, 2018 to present its Report to the House".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS — Contd.

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I lay on the Table a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Culture.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Fifty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I lay on the Table a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and DIPAM, Ministry of Finance.

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the
Fifty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Fifty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

**REGARDING CHAIRMAN'S ADVICE TO MEMBERS TO OBSERVE
PUNCTUALITY IN THE HOUSE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have already observed that I will not allow any Statement made by any Minister on behalf of any other Minister unless I get notice beforehand and then I permit it. Now, there is some improvement but still some people are coming at the last moment and approaching the Table Office and our Secretariat saying, "instead of that Minister, I am going to read it." This is not permissible. This is the last day. I am not going to allow it at all. Please take note of the same.

Secondly, I have another observation to make. I have been seeing that hon. Members are coming one by one after the Chairman comes and the House assembles. You have got the right. I am not denying that. But, at the same time, the practice is that everybody should be in their seats before the Chairman comes and then we must start the Business. That will send a good message. I request you all to please focus on this. पांच मिनट में ज्यादा कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। अगर 11 बजे से सेशन है, तो 10.55 बजे तक यहां पहुंचना चाहिए। उससे आपको भी बहुत फायदा होगा। मैं यह भी देखता

हूँ कि अगर एक पंक्ति में चार लोग बैठे हैं और आपकी तीसरी सीट है, तो यहां आने के बाद उन तीन लोगों को डिस्टर्ब करके आप अपनी सीट पर जाते हैं और वे खड़े होते हैं, उससे भी कुछ प्रॉब्लम हो रही है। उसके बाद, आपस में बातें करना और आवाज़ यहां तक आना, all these things can be avoided. They are very simple. This will enhance the prestige and decorum of the House. I have another observation to make. The Leader of the House is not here but the Leader of the Opposition is here. But this applies to all. Yesterday, we passed a historic Bill unanimously. I also felt very happy. Even I tweeted also about giving Constitutional status to the OBC Commission. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I was here, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; I am coming to the point. What was the total presence in the House? It was 156. And what is the strength of the House? On such a Constitutional Amendment where there is unanimity, where there is concern, we just scraped through because two-thirds majority and more than half to be present, etc., are required. So, in such matters, parties also, through their whips, should see to it that the Members are cautioned or guided or directed to be there in time and also vote in such things. If somebody takes note of it and then write some commentary, it will be a sad commentary on our functioning. So, please take note, one, to be punctual; two, to be in time; and three, whenever there is important legislation in the Parliament – after all, it has to be approved only by consent of all of you – better be present in the House in large numbers so that a message goes to the society. That is the observation I wanted to make. Yesterday night, I was just thinking and also calculating. We were exactly a little above the mark. That's all. Otherwise, you could not have got it approved also. Please keep that in mind.

Then, I have received a notice under Rule 267. I am not allowing it. I have already told that I will be taking it up in Zero Hour on priority, after taking one or two of them. So, please wait. Now, Shri D.P. Vats. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): सर, मैंने ज़ीरो ऑवर का नोटिस दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैंने देवरिया कांड के बारे में नोटिस दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way, Mr. Sanjay Singh, please. ...(Interruptions).. This is not going on ...(Interruptions).. I will name you. ...(Interruptions).. I will name you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, देवरिया कांड ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjay Singh, I am going to allow the discussion.
..(Interruptions).. The House is adjourned to meet at twelve o'clock.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

AIIMS like institute in West Bengal

*211. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned one AIIMS-like institute for each State in the country;

(b) if so, the status of the AIIMS-like institute in West Bengal; and

(c) by when it would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Cabinet has approved setting up of AIIMS at Kalyani (West Bengal) at a cost of ₹ 1754 crore on 07.10.2015. As per Cabinet approval, the time-frame for completion of the project is September, 2020.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Hon. Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I thank the hon. Minister for planning to set up AIIMS at Kalyani, West Bengal. Sir, it is a bald statement. Anyway, I understand that in the course of discussion of providing better health care facilities to the people, hon. Prime Minister has asked the Health Ministry that they should advance the completion of AIIMS project from 2020 to 2019. Hon. Prime Minister has categorically stated that AIIMS Hospital should start functioning by 2019.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, may I know from hon. Minister whether AIIMS at Kalyani in West Bengal would start functioning by 2019? This is my first supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's good.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे): सभापति महोदय, जो कल्याणी की योजना है, वह आपकी जानकारी में 1754 करोड़ रुपये की योजना वर्ष 2014-15 के बजट में घोषित हुई थी, जून, 2015 में भूमि का स्थानांतरण हुआ और फिर मंत्रिमंडल से 7-10-2015 को इसका अनुमोदन प्राप्त हुआ। इसमें पहले 5 वर्ष का समय दिया गया था, वर्ष 2020 के सितम्बर महीने में इसका काम पूर्ण हो जाएगा। जहां तक चारदीवारी का काम चल रहा है, वर्ष 2017 में इसका निर्माण पूरा हुआ, मृदा जांच और भौगोलिक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। मुख्य कार्य की कार्यकारी एजेंसी भी नियुक्त कर दी गई है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रसिद्ध Perkins Eastman and Edifice Consultants के द्वारा यह काम कराया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: उनका स्पेसिफिक उत्तर क्या है?

श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे: सभापति महोदय, मैंने कहा है कि वर्ष 2020 तक यह काम पूरी तरह से पूरा कर लिया जाएगा।

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, my second supplementary is this. May I know this from hon. Minister? While filling up various posts at AIIMS, Kalyani in West Bengal, would the Ministry recruit the local youth? Otherwise, there would be discontentment among the locals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good. That's the way to put questions. Be specific and then whatever you want, you can extract.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I would like to say two things here. One, the project has to be completed by September 2020. We are going very fast and we will complete it before time. I can't specifically say 'by 2019' but yes, five-six months before that is what we can do. We are going very fast and whatever hindrances are there, we are trying to remove all of them. Some clearances took time and because of that it got a little delayed but we are going very fast there.

Two, on the question of employment of the local youth over there, I would like to say one thing. It will be done in a transparent manner and all appointments will be done on merit. We are not making an institute which is called a State Hospital. It is All India Institute of Medical Sciences which has a brand name. And as far as appointment of faculty and other appointments are concerned, we are not diluting the standards. I can share my experience. If we ask for interview of 40 posts, we are only able to give appointment to 15-20. We can't dilute the standards. And then we say, 'Not found fit'. As far as the faculty appointment is concerned, we will not dilute the standards. We have to maintain AIIMS standards.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. While talking about sanctioning of new AIIMS in several States of our country, I would like to

intimate this august gathering that unlike the AIIMS of Delhi, AIIMS of different places are really in bad shape. This is for your information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? Information has to be given by the Minister; confirmation has also to be given by him. You can ask question.

DR. SANTANU SEN: As AIIMS are not under the purview of the Medical Council of India, the regulatory body for other medical colleges, several irregularities are noticed in AIIMS. For example, you will be surprised to know that Rishikesh AIIMS is running postgraduate degree course.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to ask the question. If not, I will go to the next person. What is the question?

DR. SANTANU SEN: I am asking, Sir. Rishikesh AIIMS is running postgraduate degree in forensic medicine without having the facility of autopsy which is simply unbelievable. So, my question to the hon. Minister is: Will our Government think of bringing AIIMS under the purview of Medical Council of India for proper regulation?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is established under an Act of Parliament and it is autonomous in nature. The Governing Body decides about the development of All India Institute of Medical Sciences. I must here categorically say that we are maintaining the same standards in respect of all AIIMS. That is why, we got a little delayed in it. But we are not diluting the standards and every AIIMS is coming up to the expectation. I can say that surgeries and procedures done there are of high quality. Patients from those areas are not coming to AIIMS, Delhi because they are being treated there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Roopa Ganguly. The question is about Kolkata and that area. ...(Interruptions)... The aim is to serve the people.

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. पश्चिम बंगाल में एम्स, जो कल्याणी में है, उसमें जमीन की थोड़ी-सी प्रॉब्लम थी, इसलिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने एम्स एक्वायर करने के बाद भी फिर से जमीन मांगी है। सर, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बारे में थोड़ा-सा बता सकते हैं कि initially भी, जब लैंड मिल रही थी और जितना टाइम लगा था, क्या यह प्रोजेक्ट उसी वजह से डिले हुआ?

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: सर, उसमें थोड़ा-सा टाइम लगा है, उसकी क्लीयरेंस लेने में थोड़ा टाइम लगा है। जब कैबिनेट का approval आता है, तब उस दिन से लेकर 5 वर्ष के अंदर यह बनना होता है और हम उस टाइम के अंतर्गत चल रहे हैं।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, the question is about West Bengal. Do you want to ask something about West Bengal? No! I know you want to ask about Kerala. So, not now.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, it is about States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, delays are reported from Bihar. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have taken note of it. *...(Interruptions)...* I will call you.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, in the light of the delays reported from Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh on similar projects, how does the Ministry plan to accelerate the West Bengal project because the Institute was announced in 2005 and immediately the State Government had allocated land for the project?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, we are going very well on time. As I said, September, 2020 is the date of completion. We will do it before that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Ragesh. You are right. It is not only about West Bengal but also about other States. *...(Interruptions)...* I can allow only three supplementaries.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, there was a long-pending demand for setting up of AIIMS in Kerala and the Government had made a promise of setting up AIIMS there. Accordingly, land is acquired in the district of Calicut. I want to know from the hon. Minister: Is the Government going to fulfil the promise that has already been made?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, we have decided that we will have AIIMS-like institutions in every State and we are going in a phased manner. In 2014, there were only six AIIMS operational. Now, there are 21 declared AIIMS where we are working.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: What about Kerala? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said that it is done in a phased manner.

Introduction of remuneration system to revamp banking sector

*212. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any order to revamp the banking sector to introduce remuneration system, if so, the details thereof, and;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to bridge the gap between Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Sector Banks on remuneration differences, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Government has granted managerial autonomy to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), allowing their Board of Directors to exercise power in respect of decision on remuneration and compensation of officers and staff. No change in this is under consideration.

Remuneration of (PSB) workmen is decided on the basis of bipartite settlement arrived at between the banking industry and workmen unions as a result of collective bargaining. Similarly, remuneration of officers' of PSBs is decided on the basis of understanding arrived at between the banking industry and officers' associations.

Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has apprised that as per practice, it negotiates with apex-level workmen unions in the banking industry on behalf of its member banks, including PSBs and Private Sector Banks, as per banks' written mandates, at a periodicity of five years. As per the provisions of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, settlements are binding for such period as is agreed upon by parties thereto. Accordingly, the bipartite wage settlement arrived at between the banking industry and workmen unions is reviewed/revised every five years.

IBA has further apprised that while there is no obligation on the part of the banks to similarly review remuneration of officers, since 1987, the practice has been to discuss the demands of officer's associations simultaneously with the discussions on the demands of workmen unions, with the same periodicity of five years, and joint notes signed on the basis of the understanding reached by IBA on behalf of its member banks, including PSBs and Private Sector Banks, with the officers' associations are implemented after due approval.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, my question is pointed and specific. The Minister has given a detailed reply. Earlier, there was a craze amongst fresh graduates and postgraduates to join PSBs. But it has been observed that posts in banks remain vacant for months together. There is a shortage of staff in PSBs. What action is the Government proposing to take to fill the gap and differences in the remuneration system in PSBs and private sector banks to attract job seekers to join banking profession, especially, in PSBs?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Government has made it a policy that we would give full autonomy and allow the public sector banks to prepare their requirements, run the process and give recruitment to requisite number of candidates. The Government does not interfere in the working of the banks and their requirements. Obviously, in many cases, because of advent of technology, there are many posts which are no more required also. The banks are free to take their own decisions. As regards remuneration, after the Seventh Pay Commission in the Central Government and State Governments, and, now with various negotiations that happen every five years between the banks and the workmen and staff officers associations, salaries, scales in PSBs are also very competitive and very good. It is evident that every time they take out any advertisement for recruitment, lakhs of children apply for it. It is a good sign. It shows that there is still a lot of excitement to join these banks.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, the Minister has said that there is a policy but so many vacancies are there. He has not given a clear answer.

My second question is this. Has the Government made a comparative analysis of the remuneration system in PSBs and private sector banks and would like to appoint a committee consisting various stakeholders to look into the issue to give a boost to the banking industry?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I think, it is a continuous on-going exercise which banks themselves do to remain competitive. At the same time, there are issues related to productivity which are linked with remuneration. We should leave it to the banks to decide what is the level of salary that is appropriate, that is competitive in the market. One cannot necessarily always compare private sector. Private sector is such a vast domain. There could be a new bank, there could be an old bank, there could be a small bank, there could be a large bank. So, I think, we should stop this differentiation between private and public and rather look at peer to peer comparisons, look at productivity levels, look at technology levels. On those parameters, I think, public sector banks pay quite good salaries. There are no complaints. It is not as if people are leaving their jobs and going away. People are still very excited to work in banks.

As regards vacancies, I have very clearly said that it is for the banks to decide whether vacancies need to be filled now or later or when, if at all they have to be filled. Has technology made certain vacancies redundant? Many of these posts were decided many years ago. So, let us give them autonomy.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, over the past few years, the Government has announced a large number of colourful schemes like Indradhanush, Saksham, in order

to strengthen public sector banks. My question to the hon. Minister is this. As of today, one-third of all public sector banks are headless. Appointments have not been made to the top positions of one-third of the banks. How can the Minister tolerate such a situation? By when will these chief executives be appointed?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, the Government has put in place a very robust and strict system by which heads of public sector banks are appointed. I do appreciate the concern expressed by the hon. Member. The interviews have already been held by the Banking Boards Bureau to select candidates. We have, in fact, expanded the scope of applicants this year to also involve candidates on State Bank of India from the private sector. We are looking at getting better quality heads for these PSBs. I think, in the past, when appointment of PSB heads was done in quite an arbitrary fashion, those were the days which we are trying to change into a more organized method. But I respect the sentiments of the hon. Member. We would certainly expedite the process of filling in all the vacancies in all the banks, regulators and all the banking system.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, through you, I want to put one question to the hon. Finance Minister. Recently, in the banking sector, there is a feeling that someone's money is not kept in security. Recently, in ATM counters all over India including Bengal and Kolkata, there is a fraud group which is operating in a very scientific way. And, a group of foreigners are looting the money from the ATM counters. Is it in your knowledge? What steps is the Government going to take to stop it and to identify the criminals in cyber crimes?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, this particular instance is not in our knowledge. But, I will be grateful if the hon. Member can share some details like where it is happening or where this organized group is working. We certainly take the strictest of action to ensure that any such crime is not committed. As regards cyber crime, that is certainly something about which all the banking systems, the regulator, are continuously worried about and concerned about. It is a worry across the world. It is not specific to India. There is always firewalls being created and new technologies being introduced. But, it is a race between cyber criminals and organized sector like banking. It is a continuous race that is going on all over the world.

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: सर, बैंकों के द्वारा अलग-अलग नीतियां चलाई जा रही हैं, उनके संबंध में मेरा एक छोटा-सा निवेदन है। जिनका बैंकों में एनपीए है, कोई बैंक एनपीए के बाद में उसका जो इंटरेस्ट है, उसे डेबिट नहीं करता है। जब लोग पेमेंट करने जाते हैं, तो एनपीए डेट का जो भी बकाया होता है, पूरा आउटस्टैंडिंग अमाउंट लेते हैं, जबकि दूसरे बैंक में ऐसा नहीं होता है। दूसरे बैंक में ऐसा होता है कि जिस दिन वह आदमी पैसा भरने जाएगा, उसी दिन

से, एनपीए डेट से लेकर बाकी के जितने भी दिन ज्यादा हो जाएंगे, उस दिन से इंटरेस्ट लेंगे।

श्री सभापति: आपका क्वेश्चन क्या है?

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें लोगों को क्या करना चाहिए?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: माननीय सभापति महोदय, वास्तव में बैंकों में ब्याज तो Continuous लगता ही रहता है। कोई अकाउंट एनपीए घोषित हो जाए, उस दिन से वे किताबों में ब्याज को डेबिट करते रहते हैं, क्योंकि उसके मिलने की संभावना पता नहीं रहती है कि वह पूरा मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए जब तक एनपीए घोषित नहीं होता है, तब तक उस अकाउंट में ब्याज डेबिट होता है, लेकिन उसके बाद भी उसको Profit and Loss में नहीं लेते हैं और Proforma Account में ब्याज डेबिट करते रहते हैं। उनका प्रयास यही रहता है कि जब तक अकाउंट की पूरी रिकवरी हो, उस समय तक के ब्याज को भी रिकवर किया जाए।

Black money deposited in various foreign banks by Indian nationals

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has consulted various countries to find out the total black money deposited in various foreign banks by Indian nationals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimates of Government about the black money stashed by Indians in foreign countries; and

(d) the efforts put forth by Government during the last four years to get back this money from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) India has actively participated in the efforts to forge a multi-lateral regime for automatic sharing of financial account information to assist the global efforts of combating tax evasion. This Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) based on Common Reporting Standard (CRS) has commenced from 2017 enabling India to receive financial account information of Indian residents in partner jurisdictions. India also entered into an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) in 2015 for exchange of financial account information on automatic basis with the USA based on the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) of the USA.

Indian Government has been proactively engaging with foreign Governments under the relevant provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements/Tax Information Exchange Agreements/Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters/SAARC Multilateral Agreement (in short tax treaties) to obtain information including banking information on request basis in specific cases.

(c) There are no official estimates of black money stashed by Indians in foreign countries. However, the Government had commissioned a study on, *inter alia*, estimation of unaccounted income and wealth both inside and outside the country, which was conducted by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM). The study reports of these institutes along with the response of the Government have been forwarded to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for placing them before the Standing Committee on Finance. The study reports have been placed before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance, which is now seized of the matter.

(d) (i) The Government has taken a number of steps to exchange information about black money stashed by Indians in foreign countries and bring it to tax. These steps, *inter alia*, include:

- India has put in place the necessary domestic legislation and entered into international agreements for sharing of financial account information on automatic basis. India has received financial account information from USA under IGA based on FATCA during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017. In 2017, India has also received financial account information of Indian residents from many other partner jurisdictions based on AEOI under CRS. Information in cases under investigation for tax evasion is also received on request basis under the relevant provisions of tax treaties entered into by India with foreign jurisdictions. Information received on automatic as well as request basis is used to tax unaccounted income and assets of Indian residents abroad.
- The Government enacted a comprehensive and stringent law, namely, the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 that has come into effect from 01.07.2015. Apart from specifying more stringent penal consequences, this law has included the offence of willful attempt to evade tax in relation to undisclosed foreign income/assets as a Scheduled Offence under the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002.

- A Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money has been constituted in May, 2014 under the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Investigation into cases involving substantial black money/undisclosed income, particularly black money stashed abroad, is being extensively and intensively monitored by the SIT.
 - The Government has also taken a number of steps whenever any credible information has been received with regard to black money stashed abroad, such as information in HSBC cases, ICIJ cases, Panama Papers leaks and Paradise Papers leaks. These include constitution of Multi-Agency Group, requesting information under tax treaties from foreign jurisdictions, bringing to tax unaccounted income and assets under relevant law, levying appropriate penalties and launching prosecutions against the offenders.
- (ii) The Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 has been amended to enable attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country or abroad in a case where the proceeds of crime are taken or held outside the country.
- (iii) The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment and confiscation of proceeds of crime associated with scheduled economic offences and the properties of the fugitive economic offenders and thereby deter them from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, because of the importance of the question, I request the Chair to give me three supplementaries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; there are other people to supplement your efforts. You please confine to two.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Okay, Sir. I mean, somehow, I am getting a feeling that I am in a classroom before a headmaster, before the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: So, Sir, don't at least disturb me when I am asking the question. According to the reply given by the Minister, there is no definite quantum of actual amount of black money which was recovered so far. Under these circumstances, is the hon. Prime Minister going to or has he already revised the actual amount which he can distribute to each individual of the country

as promised by him? If so, how much amount, after getting it converted into rupees, as black money abroad, will be in different denominations?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I wish all of us had as benign headmasters as you in our school days. It would have made life much more easier. I would like to share with the hon. Member of Parliament the reality that if at all we could determine what is the black money available anywhere, any Government be it the past or the current Government, we would have obviously taken over that money उस पैसे को जब्त कर लेते हैं, and would have taken action on the offenders. But, it is only after this Government came in 2014 that a serious effort has been made to force people with unaccounted wealth, unaccounted black money to come to terms to start paying back that money to the banks, to pay taxes on the money that is there. As the hon. Member is aware that from the day one, the first Cabinet meeting of this Government, we appointed an SIT headed by two eminent Judges, Hon. Justice M.B. Shah and Justice Pasayat. *...(Interruptions)...* And, that SIT has been tasked with the work to detect as to where the black money is and what quantum of black money is there. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have second supplementary. You can ask. *...(Interruptions)...* Hear it.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: And, what are the steps needed to recover that black money? That has been a continuous process. I can list out and, in my reply also, I have given some details of all the efforts that are being made. But the important point to note is that it is only under this Government that, actually, the people have started increasingly filing their returns. The number of tax-filers has increased by over 50 per cent in the last four years. *...(Interruptions)...* The quantum of income-tax collected has increased by about 57 per cent in the last four years *...(Interruptions)...* and the leakages that were happening in the earlier period...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* No commentary is allowed. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Our former Prime Minister, of the party to which the hon. MP belongs, himself has said that for every rupee that he had to give to the poor man, he had to send seven times that amount. When hundred rupees is sent, fifteen rupees reach the poor. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, this Government *...(Interruptions)...* One minute, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to be specific. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, this Government has given almost four lakh crores of rupees to the poor people in their bank accounts through direct benefit transfer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the second supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*... No commentary please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: In the old ...*(Interruptions)*... it would have cost 20 lakh...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already called Dr. Ramachandra Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Ramachandra Rao, put your second supplementary please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, let him answer the first supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied, there is a way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, let him answer the first supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you don't know the way, I can guide you also if you come and meet me in my Chamber. You put your second supplementary. If you are not happy, if you are dissatisfied, there is a way to address that issue also. Please put your second supplementary.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, with profound sorrow, I am going to my second supplementary. Sir, you are not protecting me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I tried to protect but these people are obstructing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, many countries have initiated actions in view of many information received and leakages such as HSBC cases, ICIJ cases, Panama Paper leaks and Paradise Paper leaks, including Pakistan. In view of the above evidence, has there been any actual case registered against the said offenders? If so, may I know the details of the cases?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, in fact, since he has referred to the HSBC account, I will take this opportunity to inform this august House, through you, Sir, that HSBC list was released somewhere in the year 2010-11. And from 2011-12 till 2014, the

Government kept trying to make an effort but was stalled by the Swiss Government from getting any information on the ground that this is begged on stolen information. The source is a stolen source, it is an illegal source, and therefore, no information will be given. It is only after this Government came in that we sent our Revenue Secretary to Switzerland. We had high-level discussions with the Government of Switzerland and a joint statement was issued on 15th October, 2014, by which both sides agreed that they will share information with each other and since then we have started getting information on the HSBC accounts from Switzerland. I am also delighted ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the others?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: And now we are doing the same process with all the countries. ...(Interruptions)... We already have an agreement on automatic sharing of information with several countries around the world. Sir, I must mention one thing to the hon. Members; the good news is that in Switzerland, the case was going on in the Supreme Court. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... The children are also watching today. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: It has very recently passed a judgement saying that our Indian plea to get the information, even though the data was stolen, was correct; the Supreme Court of Switzerland has ordered the Swiss Government to share with us that data. In about a week or ten days that is going to get formalised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have any information about Panama?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I have the information about all. I can give information...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; about all. The question is about all. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the question is on Panama. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... No, whatever it is. ...(Interruptions)... That is the system. When the Minister answers, if you are not satisfied, there is a way; everybody stands up and says, "Sir, I am not satisfied." How can one man satisfy everybody?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, whichever information they want, I will give it. Sir, with regard to HSBC, the already undisclosed income of ₹ 8,448 crores has been brought to tax. The tax demand of ₹ 5,447 crores has been raised and a penalty

of ₹ 1,290 crores levied in 164 cases so far. Sir, 199 prosecution complaints have been filed in 84 cases. As regards Panama papers, it contains details of 426 persons. Investigations are going on in all the cases. So far, 62 invasive actions have been conducted which included search, seizure action in 50 cases and survey action in 12 cases. Criminal prosecution complaints have been filed in 16 cases and in 33 cases notices under Section 10 of the Black Money Act, which also this Government brought in, have been issued and as an outcome of these investigations so far, and the investigations continue, undisclosed foreign investments to the tune of ₹ 1,542.88 crores have been detected. I have Paradise papers also for you!

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to see that I will be able to reach the maximum number of questions. Even if it is an important question we can't spend full time on that question alone. Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, can it be made a Short Duration Discussion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can have, but this is a short Session. That's the problem. Otherwise, we would have had it. It is an important issue. I do agree.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, first, given the fact that it is a very important question and the Minister has tried to give a comprehensive answer, Sir, I have just one very short observation and then I will quickly put my supplementary. Sir, through you, I want to say that we have many good dishes on our Indian menu, including desserts, but outside, in the Central Hall, Members may like to eat *jalebi*, but *jalebi* should not be the reply to the questions of the Members. That is where the Ministers go round and round. Sir, my question is very specific. It is on page 2 of your reply in para 3 and para 4. The Minister has referred to (a) the SIT that was constituted in May, 2014 and he just referred to that. It is investigating into cases involving substantial black money/undisclosed income, particularly black money. Now, we would like to know what information is available with the SIT because in the next para the Minister says that there is no estimation, not even an approximation. Earlier it was said that before May, 2014, a staggering amount was given. I am not getting into that. That was the estimation of the black money. Now there is no estimation. That is my first point. So, what is the estimation on which they are acting and related to that..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister reply.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is related to that and I am referring to the next para.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one supplementary is allowed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, how many treaties were there between the two countries for exchange of information on black money, on money laundering in May, 2014 and how many treaties have been signed between then and now? What information have you received through those treaties?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at least I am happy that our Government gives dessert to the people of India and we don't give spices and pickles which was being given before 2014. It left such a sour taste in the country's mind and in the country's...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said it in a lighter vein.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I too am saying it in a lighter vein. I am feeling sorry for the crores of people who had to suffer spices for all these years against the *mithai* that our Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come to the point, Mr. Minister. It should be a passing reference. One should not go on spending time on it.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I am just giving a response to his humour. I can also be humourous, Sir. As regards his question about the amount of black money, all such estimates in the past or even presently available are ultimately estimates drawn on different formulations and some reports did come out, out of studies done by NCAER, NIPFP and, institutions like that which have been submitted to the Parliamentary Standing Committee for its study and its necessary guidance in the matter. These are sensitive issues which, when made public, should be with the concurrence of Parliamentary process, which is why we have left it to the Parliamentary Standing Committee to guide us in the matter; but the explosive data that he is talking about, there is no verifiable data that is available anywhere in the country and as I said earlier, if it were available, Government would have cracked down on anybody who had that kind of money. And, with regard to last part of his supplementary about treaties, I would like to submit, hon. Chairman, that treaties, obviously, as I have given example of Switzerland, are there. We have a treaty with Switzerland, but still we are not getting information. And, it is only after efforts we have started getting information.

श्री हरिवंश: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि 2014 के बाद कितनी शेल कंपनियां पकड़ में आई हैं, जिनके मालिक fake थे, जो बेनामी चल रही थीं, जिनके claimants सामने नहीं आए? क्या यह सही है कि उनमें 38 हजार करोड़ की

संपत्ति ज़ब्त हुई है, जो black money है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी बेनामी संपत्ति पकड़ी गई है और उसमें कितनी black money का पता चला है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति महोदय, इस सरकार ने लगभग 2 लाख से अधिक shell companies को Company's Register से strike off किया है। आपको जान कर खुशी होगी कि जब हमने 2 लाख से अधिक कंपनियों को strike off किया, तो शायद सिर्फ 5 हजार के करीब कंपनियाँ अपना हिसाब-किताब बताने के लिए वापस आईं कि हम genuine companies हैं। इतना robust mechanism और मापदंड लगा कर यह कार्रवाई की गई कि लगभग 97 per cent accuracy से हमने 2 लाख से अधिक कंपनियों को strike off किया। अब हमने और दो लाख की प्रक्रिया शुरू की है। हम उनमें से 80 हजार को नोटिस दे चुके हैं। उनके जवाब के बाद उन पर भी action होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक प्रकार से सफाई-छंटाई के काम से देश की पूरी आर्थिक व्यवस्था ईमानदार व्यवस्था की तरफ तेज गति से बढ़ रही है। बेनामी संपत्ति पकड़ने का काम Continuing है और इसके लिए continuous effort चलता रहता है। जहाँ-जहाँ ये shell companies हैं, इनको Income Tax Department को देकर इनकी trail निकाली जा रही है। इसके बारे में कई लोग काफी आश्वस्त भी हैं, क्योंकि इस trail में जिस-जिस का नाम निकलेगा, फिर उन सबके ऊपर कार्रवाई होगी।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister, if the Government claims – at least partly, if not fully – to be successful in unearthing black money in huge amount, did it have any positive impact on investment within and from outside and also on employment front?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, it is evident that one very big impact after the strongest and stringent action against black money is, today, you don't hear instances and cases of people indulging in irregular activities and irregular transactions the same way you had in the past.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have objection to this. Is he making a political speech or is he replying to a question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. He has not given any speech.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I said, 'in the past.' Why are you feeling guilty about it? Please, don't feel guilty about it. ...(Interruptions)... You asked what it was before. So, I am answering that, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you please give reply to the supplementary.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, the FDI, in the last four years, has shown a galloping trend and the fact that internationally also the image of the country has improved. It is a fact that Moody's upgraded India's rating. All these are signals that the world today recognizes India as a more honest place to do business. It is also

a fact that foreigners want to invest larger amounts of money clearly demonstrates that investment is coming into India. And, when such investment comes in, it leads to greater opportunities for jobs and employment.

आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों के मूल्य में वृद्धि

*214. चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जून, 2018 के मुद्रास्फीति संबंधी आंकड़े कीमतों में अत्यधिक बढ़ोतरी को दर्शा रहे हैं;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों में आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों के थोक मूल्य और खुदरा मूल्य में हुई वृद्धि का, वर्ष-वार, ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी तंत्र विगत तीन वर्षों से महंगाई पर काबू पाने में सफल नहीं रहा है;

(घ) क्या पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों में आये दिन हो रही बढ़ोतरी के कारण आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों में हुई वृद्धि की सीमा का पता लगाने के लिए कोई अध्ययन कराया गया है; और

(ड.) अत्यधिक महंगाई पर रोक लगाने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): (क) से (ड.) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (घ) जून, 2018 महीने में उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक-(संयुक्त) (सीपीआई-सी) पर आधारित मुद्रास्फीति 5.0 प्रतिशत थी जबकि यह मई 2018 में 4.9 प्रतिशत तथा अप्रैल 2018 में 4.6 प्रतिशत थी। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा दक्ष वृद्ध आर्थिक प्रबंधन और मूल्य निगरानी के कारण समग्र मुद्रास्फीति में उल्लेखनीय कमी आई है। उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक-संयुक्त (सीपीआई-सी) आधारित मुद्रास्फीति 2015-16 में औसतन 4.9 प्रतिशत थी जो 2016-17 में घटकर 4.5 प्रतिशत तथा 2017-18 में और अधिक कम होकर 3.6 प्रतिशत पर पहुंच गई। इसी प्रकार, उपभोक्ता खाद्य मूल्य सूचकांक (सीएफपीआई) पर आधारित खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति 2015-16 के 4.9 प्रतिशत से घटकर 2016-17 में 4.2 प्रतिशत तथा वर्ष 2017-18 में और अधिक घटकर 1.8 प्रतिशत हो गई। जून, 2018 में खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति मात्र 2.9 प्रतिशत थी। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग द्वारा जिन 22 अनिवार्य खाद्य वस्तुओं पर निगरानी रखी जा रही थी उनके थोक तथा खुदरा मूल्यों का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा उपाबंध में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए)। आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य, डीजल और पेट्रोल के मूल्यों में होने वाली वृद्धि का कोई उल्लेखनीय प्रभाव नहीं दर्शाते हैं।

(ड.) सरकार द्वारा मूल्य स्थिरता को बनाए रखने को उच्च प्राथमिकता दिए जाने के कारण नियमित आधार पर मूल्य स्थिति पर निगरानी रखी जाती है। सरकार ने मुद्रास्फीति और विशेषकर खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति को नियंत्रण में रखने के लिए समय-समय पर अनेक कदम उठाए हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, घरेलू उपलब्धता को नियंत्रण में रखने तथा मूल्य को निम्न

स्तर पर बनाए रखने के लिए व्यापार और राजकोषीय नीति लिखतों जैसे कि आयात-निर्यात शुल्क, न्यूनतम निर्यात मूल्य, निर्यात प्रतिबंध आदि का उपयुक्त प्रयोग; स्टॉक सीमा लागू करने तथा जमाखोरो तथा चोर बाजारियों के विरुद्ध कारगर कार्रवाई करने के लिए राज्यों को सलाह देना; तथा किसानों को उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए उच्च-न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्यों का प्रावधान करना आदि शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार कृषि-बागवानी संबंधी वस्तुओं जैसे कि दालों, प्याज और आलू के मूल्यों में अस्थिरता को कम करने की सहायता के लिए मूल्य स्थिरीकरण कोष (पीएसएफ) को भी कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की मौद्रिक नीति समिति (एमपीसी) ने अपने दूसरे और तीसरे द्विमासिक मौद्रिक संकल्प में सरकार द्वारा मुद्रास्फीति को निर्धारित किए गए लगभग 4 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य के स्तर पर बनाए रखने के लिए हर बार नीति रेपो दर में 25 आधार अंकों की वृद्धि की है।

उपाबंध

22 आवश्यक वस्तुओं के खुदरा और थोक मूल्यों का अखिल भारतीय वर्ष-वार औसत

क्र. सं.	वस्तुएं	खुदरा मूल्य (रुपये/किलोग्राम)				थोक मूल्य (रुपये/क्विंटल)			
		2015	2016	2017	2018*	2015	2016	2017	2018*
1.	चावल	27.50	27.32	29.23	30.09	2467.12	2451.24	2617.92	2691.24
2.	गेहूं	22.80	23.57	23.90	23.93	2045.28	2101.90	2126.48	2132.45
3.	आटा (गेहूं)	24.69	25.16	26.24	26.15	2176.73	2224.71	2305.47	2290.87
4.	चना दाल	59.60	90.78	87.28	67.45	5482.47	8429.97	7979.34	6040.33
5.	तूर/अरहर दाल	109.63	131.72	84.02	71.76	10346.14	12277.10	7657.02	6511.16
6.	उड़द दाल	105.46	136.95	92.35	71.74	9961.16	12796.30	8405.41	6461.43
7.	मूंग दाल	102.13	94.55	77.57	73.17	9541.50	8645.20	7006.33	6622.23
8.	मसूर दाल	82.17	82.75	70.32	61.22	7662.11	7589.99	6249.87	5396.32
9.	मूंगफली का तेल (पैकेज में)	121.57	130.99	131.00	125.95	11441.38	12372.10	12302.10	11834.97
10.	सरसों का तेल (पैकेज में)	104.42	109.47	106.98	105.83	9679.85	10088.50	9790.95	9726.40
11.	वनस्पति (पैकेज में)	74.49	74.40	77.71	79.96	6866.88	6879.08	7122.92	7403.82
12.	सोया तेल (पैकेज में)	83.18	82.61	85.21	88.74	7623.07	7629.82	7853.17	8269.17
13.	सूरजमुखी का तेल (पैकेज में)	94.11	95.11	93.10	95.21	8866.41	8938.99	8665.39	8885.80

14. ताड़ तेल (पैकेज में)	65.35	68.58	70.37	76.50	6077.85	6425.11	6545.86	7146.96
15. आलू	16.16	19.28	14.94	17.50	1236.43	1513.61	1094.19	1313.94
16. प्याज	31.90	16.79	22.41	25.42	2645.47	1271.88	1734.69	2003.04
17. टमाटर	26.69	26.01	32.32	20.26	2079.04	2068.35	2549.94	1473.72
18. चीनी	31.23	38.62	42.63	39.20	2846.33	3599.21	3995.02	3619.50
19. गुड़	40.36	42.02	44.72	43.22	3555.02	3748.58	3988.00	3817.89
20. दूध #	39.12	39.96	41.58	42.22	3689.45	3698.35	3830.09	3932.71
21. खुली चाय	205.82	199.02	202.76	208.83	18468.44	17819.30	17994.40	18583.98
22. नमक (आयोडीन युक्त) पैकेज में	14.83	14.98	15.11	15.16	1275.99	1269.96	1264.50	1272.45

*दिनांक 1.01.2018 से 1.08.2018 तक के मूल्य
#: रुपये/लीटर, खुदरा में और रुपये/100 लीटर थोक में
स्रोत: राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग

Price rise of essential food items

†*214. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the figures of inflation in June, 2018 show steep jump in prices;
- (b) the details of rise in wholesale and retail prices of essential food items for the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government machinery has not been able to successfully control price rise over the last three years;
- (d) whether any studies have been conducted to ascertain the extent of rise in prices of essential food items due to day-to-day rise in prices of petrol and diesel; and
- (e) the steps being taken to ensure that rise in prices does not get too high?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) Inflation based on Consumer Price Index (Combined) (CPI-C) for the month of June, 2018 stood at 5.0 per cent as compared to 4.9 per cent in May, 2018 and 4.6 per cent in April, 2018. There has been a significant moderation in overall inflation over the last three years owing to astute macro-economic management and price monitoring by the Government. CPI-C inflation which averaged 4.9 per cent in 2015-16, came down to 4.5 per cent in 2016-17 and further declined to 3.6 per cent in 2017-18. Similarly, food inflation based on Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) has declined from 4.9 per cent in 2015-16, to 4.2 per cent in 2016-17 and further to 1.8 per cent in 2017-18. Food inflation in June, 2018 was only 2.9 per cent. Details of wholesale and retail prices of 22 essential food items monitored by Department of Consumer Affairs for the last three years, year-wise, is given in the Annexure (*See below*). Prices of essential commodities don't indicate any notable impact of rise in prices of diesel and petrol.

(e) Government monitors the price situation on a regular basis as price stability is very high on its agenda. Government has taken a number of measures from time to time to control inflation, especially food inflation, which, *inter alia*, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import and export duty,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices; imposition of stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders and black marketers; and, provision of higher Minimum Support Prices to incentivize farmers for increasing production. Further, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion and potato. In addition, Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), Reserve Bank of India in its second and third bi-monthly monetary resolution has increased the policy repo rate by 25 basis points each time to keep inflation range-bound around Government's inflation target of 4 per cent.

Annexure

All India yearly average retail and wholesale prices of 22 essential commodities

Sl. No.	Commodity	Retail Prices (₹/kg.)				Wholesale Prices (₹/qtl.)			
		2015	2016	2017	2018*	2015	2016	2017	2018*
1.	Rice	27.50	27.32	29.23	30.09	2467.12	2451.24	2617.92	2691.24
2.	Wheat	22.80	23.57	23.90	23.93	2045.28	2101.90	2126.48	2132.45
3.	Atta (Wheat)	24.69	25.16	26.24	26.15	2176.73	2224.71	2305.47	2290.87
4.	Gram Dal	59.60	90.78	87.28	67.45	5482.47	8429.97	7979.34	6040.33
5.	Tur/Arhar Dal	109.63	131.72	84.02	71.76	10346.14	12277.10	7657.02	6511.16
6.	Urad Dal	105.46	136.95	92.35	71.74	9961.16	12796.30	8405.41	6461.43
7.	Moong Dal	102.13	94.55	77.57	73.17	9541.50	8645.20	7006.33	6622.23
8.	Masoor Dal	82.17	82.75	70.32	61.22	7662.11	7589.99	6249.87	5396.32
9.	Groundnut Oil (Packed)	121.57	130.99	131.00	125.95	11441.38	12372.10	12302.10	11834.97
10.	Mustard Oil (Packed)	104.42	109.47	106.98	105.83	9679.85	10088.50	9790.95	9726.40
11.	Vanaspati (Packed)	74.49	74.40	77.71	79.96	6866.88	6879.08	7122.92	7403.82
12.	Soya Oil (Packed)	83.18	82.61	85.21	88.74	7623.07	7629.82	7853.17	8269.17
13.	Sunflower Oil (Packed)	94.11	95.11	93.10	95.21	8866.41	8938.99	8665.39	8885.80

14. Palm Oil (Packed)	65.35	68.58	70.37	76.50	6077.85	6425.11	6545.86	7146.96
15. Potato	16.16	19.28	14.94	17.50	1236.43	1513.61	1094.19	1313.94
16. Onion	31.90	16.79	22.41	25.42	2645.47	1271.88	1734.69	2003.04
17. Tomato	26.69	26.01	32.32	20.26	2079.04	2068.35	2549.94	1473.72
18. Sugar	31.23	38.62	42.63	39.20	2846.33	3599.21	3995.02	3619.50
19. Gur	40.36	42.02	44.72	43.22	3555.02	3748.58	3988.00	3817.89
20. Milk#	39.12	39.96	41.58	42.22	3689.45	3698.35	3830.09	3932.71
21. Tea Loose	205.82	199.02	202.76	208.83	18468.44	17819.30	17994.40	18583.98
22. Salt Pack (Iodised)	14.83	14.98	15.11	15.16	1275.99	1269.96	1264.50	1272.45

*Prices from 1.01.2018 to 1.08.2018.

#. ₹/ ltr in Retail and ₹/100 ltr in wholesale.

Source: State Civil Supplies Department.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने जो सवाल पूछा था, उसमें (a), (b), (c), (d) और (e), पाँच बिन्दु थे। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने केवल (a) का और आखिर में (e) का जवाब दिया है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह सदन देश का सर्वोच्च सदन है। सभापति जी, आप स्वयं बैठे हुए हैं। मुझे भी उत्तर प्रदेश में सदन चलाने का अनुभव रहा। है। जब वहाँ ऐसे प्रश्न आते थे, तो मैं उस प्रश्न को स्थगित कर देता था और मंत्री जी को दोबारा मौका देता था। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप इस प्रश्न को स्थगित कर दें और आगे इनको मौका दें, ताकि ये पूरा जवाब लेकर आएँ, तब हम इनसे प्रश्न पूछें। यदि आपका आदेश हो, तो मैं अभी प्रश्न पूछता हूँ, जैसी आपकी इच्छा। मैं चाहता यही हूँ, लेकिन जैसा आपका आदेश होगा, वैसा करूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You have to ask your supplementary if you want to ask. Whether you are satisfied with it or not or whether you have got information or not or if there are shortcomings, you highlight it.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: ठीक है। माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न का जो जवाब दिया है, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं इनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों में आए दिन पेट्रोल और डीजल की दरों में बढ़ोतरी के कारण अन्य चीजों में बढ़ी महंगाई बढ़ रही है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार पेट्रोल-डीजल को GST के तहत लाने पर विचार करेगी?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सांसद को पहली बात तो यह बताना चाहूंगा कि शायद उन्होंने उत्तर पढ़ने में कुछ गलती की है, हमने Question Nos. (a) to (d) का, एक साथ सम्मिलित जवाब दिया है और उसके बाद Question No. (e) का जवाब दिया है। शायद माननीय सदस्य से पढ़ने में कोई चूक रह गई होगी। मैं ऐसा कभी नहीं कर सकता कि केवल Question Nos. (a) and (e) का जवाब दें और बीच के तीन उत्तर गायब कर दूँ। वैसे Question Nos. (b), (c) and (d) में आपने पूछा है, "rise in wholesale and retail prices of essential food items". आपकी जानकारी के लिए मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि वास्तव में कीमतों में राइज हुआ ही नहीं है, बल्कि कीमतें गिरी हैं। आपने कहा है कि सरकार महंगाई को रोकने में असफल रही है, लेकिन आपका वह सवाल इसलिए बेबुनियाद है, क्योंकि inflation rate continuously कम हुआ है। जहाँ inflation rate 9%, 9.5% या 12% तक चला गया था, वहीं हमारे कार्यकाल में एक समय पर तो वह 2% पर आ गया था। हाल के दो-तीन महीनों में फिर से इसमें थोड़ी बढ़ोतरी हुई थी, लेकिन अगले महीने से फिर वह गिरने वाला है। आपकी जानकारी के लिए मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारे कार्यकाल में देश में महंगाई continuously कम हुई है। आज जो तेल की कीमतें थोड़ी बढ़ी हैं, वे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कारणों से बढ़ी हैं, जीएसटी के कारण नहीं बढ़ी हैं। Oil rates पर तो जीएसटी है ही नहीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Second supplementary, please. Hon. Minister, you have to be crisp. You are not answering a debate; you are answering a question.

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: माननीय सभापति जी, आप और सदन के सभी सदस्य यह

जानते हैं कि महंगाई की जो स्थिति इस समय है, ऐसी इससे पहले कभी नहीं रही। चाहे दाल हो या सब्जी हो, सबके दाम बढ़े हैं। अभी एक दिन मैं बाज़ार गया था, तो मैंने देखा कि तोरई 80 रुपये किलो है, लौकी 80 रुपये किलो है, टमाटर 50 रुपये किलो हैं। ये सब चीजें ऐसी हैं, जो आदमी को हर रोज़ चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि विगत तीन वर्षों में आम आदमी को मिलने वाली भोजन की थाली में महंगाई में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है?

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति महोदय, मैंने अपने पहले प्रश्न के जवाब में बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से यह बता दिया है। एक बार वह जवाब मैं फिर से यहां पढ़ देता हूं, “Food inflation, based on Consumer Food Price Index, has declined from 4.9 per cent in 2015-16 to 4.2 per cent in 2016-17 and further to 1.8 per cent in 2017-18.” इस वर्ष जून, 2018 में inflation rate मात्र 2.9% था। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद को सूचित करना चाहूंगा कि एक ज़माने में खाने की चीजों की कीमतों में बहुत वृद्धि हुआ करती थी, लेकिन मैं बहुत गर्व से यह बात कह सकता हूं कि हमारे कार्यकाल के चार सालों में, पूरे देश में महंगाई को नियंत्रण में रखा गया है। खासतौर पर गांवों व गरीब इलाकों में किसानों के खरीदने की जो वस्तुएं हैं, उनके दामों में तो सबसे ज्यादा गिरावट आई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Now, Shri Ripun Bora.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: In the reply, the hon. Minister has mentioned that there has been a significant moderation in the overall inflation over the last three years. If it is so, through this list, or annexure, I just want to show the Minister that from 2015 to 2018, the prices of rice, wheat, vanaspati, soya oil, sunflower oil, palm oil, potato, onion, and loose tea have increased gradually. The hon. Minister is saying that the inflation is under control. If this is so, then, how have the prices of these commodities increased gradually?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that since the question is related to three years, I could give only three years' data. I wish you had asked me for 10 years data; then, you would realise what price increases were and how they did hurt the common man. You will observe from this, Mr. Chairman, that almost on all products, the prices have actually fallen. If you take Tur/Arhar Dal, from ₹ 109 in 2015, it is currently down to ₹ 71. If you take Urad Dal, from ₹ 105 in 2015, it is down to ₹ 71. If you take Moong Dal, from ₹ 102 in 2015, it is down to ₹ 73. Sir, I can go on and on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. It is there already.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Onion was of ₹ 31.90 in 2015, it is down to ₹ 22. Potato was of ₹ 16 in 2015 and in 2017, it is down to ₹ 14.94. There may be a few items where there is a nominal increase, but as hon. Member, Shri Anand Sharma, said, when you look at the whole bouquet, or, all the dishes put together,

I think, overall, there has been a significant reduction in food inflation in the last four years.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, the Wholesale Price Index is at a 54 month high of 5.77 per cent. The Government data shows that retail inflation is also high, at 5 per cent. Sir, the RBI has gone for a consecutive hike in the repo rate and the IMF is also showing that India's growth projection is going to trim. So, in this, Sir, I want to ask specifically, will this rise in inflation impact the GDP growth projections which are released by the Ministry?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I would like to humbly submit to the august House, through you, that the comments made before the question do not stand scrutiny because in almost all the items, the inflation came down so significantly, particularly, during 2014-15, 2016-17. *...(Interruptions)...* This is a temporary

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: The Government data is showing ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Nadimulji, that is not the way. Please.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, what figure he quoted also is for the last four-and-a-half years. When you look at the long period, the prices in this period have come down significantly. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. *...(Interruptions)...* No argument, please.

SHRI PIYUSH GOPAL: The IMF has not reduced the growth projections. India is slated to grow at a robust 7.3 per cent this year, 7.5 per cent next year and we will continue to be the world's fastest growing large economy in the world for the next two years. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Binoy Viswam. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, only one minute. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. भट्टाचार्य जी, ऐसे नहीं होता है। You have been here for a long time. *...(Interruptions)...* Please.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, the hon. Minister drew a rosy picture regarding the food inflation. But does the Government know that on 'Global Hunger Index', India has come to 100th place from 95th in the last four years?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, after this Government came in, we made a concerted effort and we are happy to share with this House that except for one, now the entire country, everybody has come into the food security scheme – all

the States – and almost 80 crore people today are getting the benefit of subsidized foodgrains for their consumption. A robust mechanism which was first successfully implemented in Chhattisgarh...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Question No. 215.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: ...is now used all across the country to provide food-grain...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 215, please. Mr. Minister, the moment I take the other question, you must stop. I need not tell you. Even for the Members also, the same thing applies; and some people have the habit of sitting and making commentary. That will not go on record. It will go into the... I don't want to further add.

Increasing the healthcare expenditure

*215. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons due to which our expenditure on health is just one per cent of GDP when compared to many developing countries and less than Singapore which spends 2.2 per cent of its GDP in spite of India becoming the fifth largest economy in the world;

(b) how there would be some change with the proposed National Health Protection Scheme; and

(c) the other efforts the Ministry is making to increase spending on health to, at least two per cent of GDP?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) According to Economic Survey 2017-18 brought out by the Ministry of Finance, the total expenditure by Government (Central and State Governments combined) on health as percentage to GDP has increased from 1.2 per cent in 2013-14 to 1.4 per cent in 2017-18 (BE).

(b) National Health Protection Scheme (now Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) provides for financial protection upto ₹ 5.00 lakh per family per year to 10.74 crore families (or 50 crore population) for secondary and tertiary hospitalization. The cost is borne by the Government (Centre and State).

(c) Government has increased the total public health expenditure (Centre and States) from ₹ 1.49 lakh crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 2.25 lakh crore in 2017-18 (BE) according to Economic Survey 2017-18. Further, the National Health Policy, 2017 envisages raising Government health spending to 2.5 per cent of GDP by 2025 in a time bound manner. It also envisages increasing State sector health spending to more than 8% of their budget by 2020.

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, the National Health Policy, 2017 proposes to increase the public health spending to 2.5 per cent by 2025. And, if you look at the latest National Health Profile released in June this year, the hon. Minister has himself said, the healthcare spending is just 1.02 per cent.

Sir, if you look at even per capita spending on public health every year, it comes to ₹ 1,112, that is, ₹ 93 per month and ₹ 3 per day, which is less than a single consultation at the country's private hospital.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ramamurthy Garu, supplementary, please.

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that when you have a stagnant expenditure on public health at 1.2 per cent of GDP since 2009, how the hon. Minister thinks that he would make it 2.5 per cent by 2025?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, first of all, I would like to say that the National Health Policy, 2017 envisages that 2.5 per cent of the GDP will be spent till 2025 and the States' health Budget should reach eight per cent by 2020. That is the Health Policy which we have said. Sir, the Budget is not stagnant. There is a constant increase in it and new programmes are added accordingly. Now, it is 1.4 per cent of the GDP, but, at the same time, if we see the expenditure, which in 2013-14 was ₹ 32,745 crores, is now ₹ 49,622 crores. So, we are increasing the Budget and also the new schemes are coming. The scenario will change after the Ayushman Bharat is launched because when 50 crore people will be getting a health coverage of ₹ 5 lakhs, the expenditure on health Budget is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Mr. Minister. Second supplementary.

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, the Indian Medical Association is on record saying that National Health Protection Scheme has conceptual deficiencies and operational flaws. The IMA further says that the rates quoted by Government for various procedures are abysmal and impractical and most of them do not cover even 30 per cent of the cost of procedure. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what cost is set for various procedures under the NHPS and what are the reasons that they are not placed in the public domain.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, first of all, IMA is on board and they have accepted the rates and procedures also. They have said that they would be cooperating in the Ayushman Bharat Programme. Secondly, there are 1,350 procedures, which we have decided are life-saving. These procedures would be undertaken by all the Government hospitals and empanelled hospitals. As far as the rates are concerned, they have been set after due consideration.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, the hon. Minister has said in his reply, at para (b), that they are going to provide up to ₹ 5.00 lakh to a population of more than 50 crore under the Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM). I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to when this Scheme would become operational. Has any money been released by the hon. Finance Minister for this purpose in this financial year? And, if that has been done, how many persons have been given the benefit, or would this be for the next year?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, this needs to be gauged. We are working on it. We have gone in for MoUs with 28 States; six are likely to come on board and we are working on it. Empanelment procedures have been rolled out. The tendering process is on. Now, one mode is the insurance mode and the other is the State mode where they are going to operate it. After completion of the tendering process, verification of beneficiaries has been done; 80 per cent of the verification in rural areas and 60 per cent in the urban areas have been done. The IT platform is being established. It is going to be paperless and cashless and it would be directly transferring the money to the State hospitals or the empanelled hospitals after they complete the procedures on the patients.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Has any money been released for this year?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Health Minister for the continuous improvement in health indicators of the population in the last few years. Now, primary healthcare and preventive healthcare are very important. Because of preventive and primary healthcare, the population remains healthy and we do not have to make huge expenses on treatment of diseases. My question to the hon. Minister is this: What percentage of the GDP has been allocated for primary and preventive healthcare? What percentage of the Budget has been allocated for health, and out of that, how much has been allocated for primary and preventive healthcare?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, as far as the percentage is concerned, I do not have the details at this point of time; I would send it to him separately. But as far as primary healthcare is concerned, right from the day the mother conceives, till delivery, and after that, immunization process, and till the child becomes adolescent, all medical interventions are taken care of by the Government of India along with the State Governments. This is as far as health is concerned. As far as primary healthcare is concerned, under Ayushman Bharat, there is a very ambitious programme that we have, and that is that we are going to convert all sub-centres into wellness centres where we would have screening, at the age of 30, for every individual for oral cancer, hypertension, diabetes, tuberculosis, leprosy, dental care and mental care and also for cervix cancer, breast cancer and for liver. So, this is how we are trying to see to it that the disease burden is reduced because of early intervention with healthcare services.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, we have talked about an allocation of just one per cent of the GDP to the health sector. I would like to bring something to the notice of the Health Minister. Is the Health Minister aware that in one of the leading hospitals in Delhi – I am taking just the example of Delhi – Safdurjung Hospital alone, roughly 1,600 posts of qualified Staff Nurses are vacant? On contract basis, only 400 nurses are taken and they are paid ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not discussing budget, allowances or any other issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Emergency Block is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a need for 964 nurses in the four hospitals. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are vacancies. ...*(Interruptions)*... The trained staff was interviewed in 2014. After the stay has been vacated, they have been ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: My question is this. As rightly pointed out, we need staff for primary healthcare, particularly the regular staff members who will be accountable. When will they be appointed and when will the vacancies be filled?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, it is not related to this question. But I will say one thing that primary healthcare is taken care of by ASHA workers. They are our foot soldiers who take care, as far as the primary healthcare is concerned. Your question is related to nurses. They are mostly in the hospitals and tertiary health care. We are appointing them and we are doing it in a phased manner.

जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में अक्षय ऊर्जा दुकानों की स्थापना

*216. श्री राम विचार नेताम: क्या नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार देश के सभी जिलों विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ के जनजाति बहुल जिलों, में अक्षय ऊर्जा दुकानें स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और आज की तारीख में छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सहित, देश में स्थापित ऐसी दुकानों की, राज्य-वार/संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र-वार, संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा निजी उद्यमियों तथा गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करते हुए, देश के सभी जिलों में ऐसी दुकानें स्थापित करने और ऐसी दुकानों के संजाल को संचालित करने संबंधी तंत्र को विकसित करने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज कुमार सिंह): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Sustainable energy outlets in tribal areas

†*216. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up sustainable energy outlets in all the districts of the country and in the tribal population dominated districts of Chhattisgarh, in particular;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such outlets in the country State-wise/Union Territory-wise including the ones in the State of Chhattisgarh as on date; and

(c) the steps taken by Government towards developing a system of setting up and running network of outlets in all the districts of the country by encouraging private entrepreneurs and non-governmental organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

(a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

श्री राम विचार नेताम: सभापति महोदय, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछा था कि क्या सरकार छत्तीसगढ़ के जनजातीय बहुल जिलों में अक्षय ऊर्जा दुकानें स्थापित करने के संबंध में विचार कर रही है? माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक शब्द में इसका उत्तर दिया है, 'जी नहीं'।

महोदय, पूरे देश में ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में हमारी सरकार ने जो उपलब्धि हासिल की है और गरीबों के लिए जिस प्रकार से योजनाएं चलाई हैं, चाहे सौभाग्य योजना हो, चाहे पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जीवन ज्योति योजना हो, इन सब योजनाओं में सौर ऊर्जा के माध्यम से भी बहुत सारे जो ऐसे पहुंच विहीन क्षेत्र हैं, वहां प्रकाश देने का काम हमारी सरकार के द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

श्री सभापति: राम विचार जी, आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री राम विचार नेताम: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या योजना है, क्या नीति है?

श्री राज कुमार सिंह: सभापति महोदय, जून, 2017 तक अक्षय ऊर्जा दुकानों की योजना चलती थी, लेकिन जून, 2017 में इस योजना को समाप्त कर दिया गया। यह योजना 1995 से प्रारंभ हुई थी, जिसके अंतर्गत अक्षय ऊर्जा की सामग्रियों की बिक्री करने के लिए सरकार सहायता देती थी, पांच हजार रुपए ग्रांट देती थी। अगर किसी की सेल एक लेवल से ऊपर होती थी, तो उसको सरकार इंसेंटिव के रूप में पांच हजार रुपए महीने देती थी। यह demand-driven scheme थी। 2016-17 में इस दुकान के लिए मात्र दो आवेदन आए। चूंकि इसके लिए डिमांड आनी बंद हो गयी, इसीलिए जून, 2017 में सरकार ने निर्णय लिया कि अक्षय ऊर्जा दुकानों से संबंधित जो योजना है, इसको बंद कर दिया जाए। अभी इस तरह की कोई योजना नहीं है। उस योजना के अंतर्गत 412 दुकानें खोली गई थीं। छत्तीसगढ़ में 13 दुकानें खोली गई थीं, जिनमें से अभी चार के चलने की सूचना है। वर्तमान में इसके अंतर्गत दुकान खोलने की योजना बंद हो गई है, लेकिन अगर आवश्यकता होगी, डिमांड आएगी, तो फिर हम लोग इस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री राम विचार नेताम: सर, चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि सरकार उनको सहायता करती है, उनको लोन देती है, उनको सब्सिडी देती है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक इसके अंतर्गत जितनी भी दुकानें स्वीकृत हुई थीं, उन्हें कितना लोन दिया गया और कितनी सब्सिडी दी गई?

श्री राज कुमार सिंह: सभापति महोदय, चूंकि इससे संबंधित ब्यौरा एकत्र करना होगा, इसलिए मैं संबंधित ब्यौरा एकत्र करके माननीय सदस्य को भेज दूंगा।

श्री सभापति: आप संबंधित ब्यौरा माननीय सदस्य को भेज दीजिएगा।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, about the steps that are being taken by the Government of India to promote the

non-renewable energy producing resources and the use of non-renewable energy, particularly, in the rural areas and more particularly in the tribal areas like Araku and Paderu.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir. In the past four years, we have added about 34,000 megawatts of non-renewable generation capacity. Currently, our renewable generation capacity is 70,419 megawatts. Apart from that, LOI have been issued. That means, the work order has been given for establishment of 16,000 megawatts and another 28,700 megawatts capacity has been tendered out. All this totals up to 1,16,000 megawatts, which have either been established or are in the process of being established. Therefore, to the renewable energy capacity we are adding and we are adding at a fairly faster pace. The target we had set for ourselves was that we will add renewable energy capacity of 1,75,000 megawatts by the year 2022. We will reach that target quiet comfortably. For the rural areas specifically, we are coming out with two schemes for which I have got in-principle approval from the Ministry of Finance. Now, I will approach the Cabinet for approval. One scheme is actually an expansion of the scheme which we already have, that is, solar pumps for farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please be brief.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: We already have a scheme but, I am coming out with a much larger scheme. Under that scheme, we will be giving solar pumps to many lakhs of farmers. Apart from that, we are coming out with a scheme whereby the farmers can utilize their fallow land, that is, the land on which nothing else grows. They can give it out for establishment of solar plants and the power can be sold to the nearest grid. So, the farmers will get an income from land, from which they were not getting any income.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, hon. Minister. Now, Shri Veer Singh.

श्री वीर सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा लक आपने जो अक्षय ऊर्जा की दुकानें स्थापित की हैं, पूरे देश में उनमें से कितनी दुकानें एससी-एसटी-ओबीसी वर्ग के लोगों को प्रदान की गई हैं? मैं आपसे यह जानकारी चाहूँगा। इसके साथ ही मेरा इससे संबंधित एक और प्रश्न है। आपने लोक सभा के सांसदों की संस्तुति पर उनको 1-1 हजार सोलर लाइट्स प्रदान की हैं। क्या आप राज्य सभा के सांसदों के लिए भी ऐसा करेंगे या फिर आप ऐसा मतभेद करेंगे कि लोक सभा वालों को दी जाए और राज्य सभा वालों को न दी जाए? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप राज्य सभा वालों को भी 1-1 हजार सोलर लाइट्स देने का कष्ट करें।

श्री राज कुमार सिंह: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने दो सवाल पूछे हैं। इनका पहला सवाल था कि जो अक्षय ऊर्जा की दुकानें दी गई हैं, उनमें से एससी-एसटी-ओबीसी वर्ग के लिए कितनी

[श्री राज कुमार सिंह]

दुकानें दी गई हैं। हम यह जानकारी निकालकर माननीय सदस्य को भेज देंगे। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि ये दुकानें सन् 2017 से पहले दी गई थीं। यह योजना सन् 1995 से प्रारंभ हुई थी और सन् 2017 में समाप्त हो गई। हम ये आंकड़े निकालकर माननीय सदस्य को भेज देंगे।

सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अटल ज्योति योजना के बारे में प्रश्न किया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह योजना पाँच ऐसे राज्य, जहाँ पर अक्षय ऊर्जा की कवरेज कम थी, जहाँ पर electrification कम था और संसदीय क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रारंभ की गई थी। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह योजना अब समाप्त हो गई है। मैंने इसके renewal के लिए सरकार से निवेदन किया है। हमने प्रस्ताव भेजा है और वह renew होगा। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि renewal होने के बाद योजना वही रहेगी, लेकिन हम उसमें hilly States और North-Eastern States को add कर रहे हैं। इस योजना के renewal के लिए हमने जो प्रस्ताव भेजा है, उसमें माननीय राज्य सभा सदस्यों के inclusion का प्रस्ताव नहीं दिया है। हमने जो renewal के लिए प्रस्ताव दिया है, उसमें माननीय राज्य सभा सदस्यों को include करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, in the country today, there are more than 200 million households, who have no access to electricity. Now, with the initiative in increasing our renewable energy, both by the States and the Centre, there is going to be a revolution, a change in the energy basket - more renewable energy, less thermal energy. So, the question is that as in Germany, after 25 years they realized that pumping in renewable energy into the normal grid creates disturbances. There may be grid collapse, etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: The point is, in the future, in our country also, that is likely to happen. Is the Ministry thinking of setting up a separate grids, like green corridors? Is there any thinking or planning on that?

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, we have two green corridors under construction. They have been approved. One part of the green corridor deals with inter-State transfer of energy, and the other part of the green corridor deals with intra-State transfer of energy. Both these corridors are under implementation. Apart from that, we are setting up Renewable Energy Management Centre. So, Sir, we are aware of the problem and we are taking care of it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Data-set on socio-economic condition of Muslims**

*217. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a representative data-set mapping on the socio-economic condition of Muslims across the country since 2014, owing to the absence of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) data on the same, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, what means does Government have to map the socio-economic condition of Muslims in the country; and

(d) by when Government proposes to appoint a commission for the same?

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

(a) to (d): Since 2014, no representative data-set mapping the socio-economic condition of Muslims across the country has been taken up by the Government. However, on the recommendation of Sachar Committee for creation of a National Data Bank (NDB) to maintain relevant socio-economic data for socio-religious categories (SRCs), an NDB has been created in the form of a webpage on the website of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The official data pertaining to various SRCs obtained from various data sources/programme Ministries/Departments are uploaded on the webpage www.mospi.gov.in/national-data-bank. So far, around 200 tables on various socio-economic aspects of SRCs, such as housing, labour, employment, education, credit flows, health, etc., have been uploaded on the NDB.

Further, the Ministry of Minority Affairs implements an area development programme called Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK), earlier known as Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), to address the developmental deficits by creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities in Minority Concentration Areas, which have been identified as relatively backward on the basis of census data.

With a view to enhance opportunities for education; ensure an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment through existing and new schemes; enhanced credit support for self-employment and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has implemented the following schemes/initiatives for the welfare of the six notified minority communities namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis:—

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme – For Class I to X.
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme – For Class XI to Ph.D.
- (iii) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme – For Professional and Technical Courses.
- (iv) Maulana Azad National Fellowship – For M.Phil. and Ph.D
- (v) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme (Naya Savera) – For Competitive Examination of Professional Courses and Government Jobs.
- (vi) “Padho Pardesh”– Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies.
- (vii) Nai Udaan – Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC), etc.
- (viii) Hamari Dharohar – A scheme to preserve rich heritage of minority communities under the overall concept of Indian Culture.
- (ix) Jiyo Parsi – Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community.
- (x) Nai Roshni–Leadership Development of Minority Women.
- (xi) Skill Development Initiatives – Seekho Aur Kamao.
- (xii) Nai Manzil – A scheme for formal school education and skilling of school dropouts.
- (xiii) USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development).
- (xiv) Grants-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for implementation of education and skill related schemes:–
 - ◆ Grants-in-Aid to NGOs/Trust/Society.
 - ◆ Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to the Minorities.
 - ◆ Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for providing short-term job oriented skill development courses to youths belonging to minority communities.
 - ◆ Bridge Course for Madarsa students and school dropouts by Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi under Nai Manzil scheme (implemented through MAEF).
 - ◆ Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative.

- (xv) Equity to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for providing concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating ventures.

Details of the above schemes at serial No. (i) to (xiii), including the PMJVK, are available on the website of this Ministry (www.minorityaffairs.gov.in), the one at serial no. (xiv) are available on the website of MAEF (www.maef.nic.in) and at serial no. (xv) are available on the website of NMDFC (www.nmdfc.org).

Single tax base structure under GST

*218. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to adopt a single tax base structure of nine per cent for essential commodities and products under the GST regime;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the tax bases proposed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to Ministry of Finance for medicinal, educational and food and hygiene products;

(c) whether Government has made any efforts to bring essential goods and commodities under lowest tax base structure of 5 per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand on this?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No proposal relating to tax base has been made by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to Ministry of Finance for medicinal, educational, food and hygiene products.

(c) and (d) The GST rates are prescribed on the recommendation of the GST Council. The essential and mass consumption goods and commodities like Fruits and Vegetables, Cereals (like Wheat, Rice, Maize, etc.), Pulses, Oilseeds and edible oils, Sugar Cattle feed, Coal, Fertilizers, Cotton, Jute, Yarn, Fabrics, Textiles, Drugs etc. are either exempt or levied at the lowest rate of 5%. Details of the GST rates of major essential goods and commodities are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of GST rates of major essential goods and commodities

Description of Goods	GST Rate
Seeds of food crops and seeds of fruits and vegetables, Seeds of cattle fodder	Nil

Description of Goods	GST Rate
Milk	Nil
Fresh Fruits	Nil
Fresh Vegetables	Nil
Fresh Sugarcane	Nil
Cereals and cereal products	Nil/[5%*]
Pulses and products	Nil/[5%*]
Oilseeds	5%
Edible vegetable oils	5%
Jaggery/khandsari sugar	Nil
Refined Sugar	5%
Cattle and animal feed	Nil
Coal and Coke	5%
Fertilizer, inorganic, organic or mixed	5%
Khadi yarn	Nil
Jute fibres, raw or processed	Nil
Raw Cotton and Cotton waste	5%
Cotton yarn [other than khadi yarn]	5%
Jute Yarn	5%
Woven fabrics of cotton	5%
Cotton and wollen textiles	5%
Specified drugs and Medicines	5%

* Put up in unit container and bearing a registered brand name; or bearing a brand name with enforceable right.

Research and development of generic drugs

*219. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total money spent on the Research and Development of generic drugs in the last three years;

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure the quality of generic drugs; and

(c) the details of the instances of branded drugs failing the quality test and being proven ineffective or fake?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) A sum of ₹ 461.85 lakh has been spent in the last three years on the projects, in the area of pharmacology including generic drugs.

(b) Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have taken various regulatory measures to ensure the quality of generic medicines in the country. Details are as under:—

- (i) The Government has approved a proposal for strengthening the drug regulatory system in the country, both at the level of Central and the State Governments at a total cost of ₹ 1750 crores. Out of this, ₹ 900 crore is for strengthening the central drug regulatory structures and ₹ 850 crore is for strengthening the drug regulatory system in the States.
- (ii) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended under Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 to provide stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
- (iii) The States/UTs were requested to set up special Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal. So far, 22 States have already set up designated special Courts.
- (iv) Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for uniform implementation.
- (v) The inspectorate staff has been instructed to keep a vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
- (vi) The number of sanctioned posts in Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has been increased from 111 in 2008 to 510 in 2018.
- (vii) The testing capacities of Central Drugs Testing Laboratories under CDSCO are being constantly strengthened to expedite testing of drug samples in the country.
- (viii) On 3.4.2017, in order to ensure efficacy of drugs, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended providing that applicant shall submit the result of bioequivalence study along with the application for grant of manufacturing licence of oral dosage form of drugs falling under

the Category II and Category IV of the Biopharmaceutical Classification System.

- (ix) On 27.10.2017, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended *vide* Gazette notification no. G.S.R. 1337 (E) making it mandatory that before the grant of manufacturing license, the manufacturing establishment is to be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government.

The licensed manufacturing premises shall be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government to verify the compliance with the conditions of license and the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules for not less than once in three years or as needed as per risk based approach.

- (x) On 10.04.2018, the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended *vide* Gazette notification no. G.S.R. 360 (E), making it mandatory for all drugs, that the applicants shall submit evidence of stability, safety of excipients etc. to the State Licensing Authority before grant of product manufacturing license by the Authority.
- (xi) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has also carried out clinical trials to assess the efficacy and safety of certain drugs.

(c) Details of instances of drugs declared as Not of Standard Quality/Spurious by Central Drugs Testing Laboratories are regularly uploaded on monthly basis on CDSCO website (www.cdsc.nic.in), under the heading “Drug Alert”, which includes details of erring drug manufacturers.

Strengthening the Medical Establishment Act

*220. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government plans to regulate the role of private sector in healthcare in India by strengthening the Medical Establishment Act for private hospitals to ensure quality care and affordable healthcare?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012. These provide for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishments including those in the private sector belonging to Allopathic and AYUSH systems of medicine. Therapeutic as well as diagnostic establishments are covered under this Act. In the States/Union Territories where the said Act is in

force, the clinical establishments are required to meet the norms such as minimum standards of facilities and services, minimum requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports and displaying of rates at a conspicuous place. The clinical establishments are also required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines issued by the Central/State Governments and charge rates for each type of procedure and service within the range of rates determined from time to time. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and shared the same with the States and Union Territories for appropriate action by them. The States are responsible for regulating hospitals including private hospitals in their respective States as per provisions of the Act and rules applicable in the States to ensure quality care and providing affordable healthcare treatment to patients.

Currently, the Act is applicable in 11 States namely Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan Uttarakhand, Assam and Haryana and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under Clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution. The Central Government is continuously persuading the States to adopt the Clinical Establishment Act, 2010 and ensure its strict implementation or consider bringing a State specific legislation in the matter, if they wish.

Homoeopathy hospitals in India

*221. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to promote Homoeopathy hospitals in India; 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) Yes, the Central Government has launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which *inter alia* has following provisions for overall promotion of AYUSH including Homeopathy hospitals in the country:—

(i) Financial assistance for Upgradation of Government AYUSH Hospitals including Homoeopathy.

- (ii) Financial assistance for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals including Homoeopathy.
- (iii) Supply of essential drugs to AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries including Homoeopathy.

The State/UT Governments are eligible for availing financial assistance under these activities by projecting their requirements through State Annual Action Plan as per NAM guideline.

Ministry of AYUSH has established the National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH), Kolkata, with 100 bedded teaching hospital and North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy (NEIAH), Shillong with 40 bedded teaching hospital for Homoeopathy. In addition, Ministry of AYUSH has strengthened in-patient facilities at National Homoeopathy Research Institute in Mental Health in Kottayam, Kerala. Further, Ministry of AYUSH has also approved a new National Institute for Homoeopathy at Narela, Delhi as an extension of National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata.

Combating TB in children

*222. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has reported the highest number of childhood tuberculosis cases in the world for the last three consecutive years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the different Government schemes which have been undertaken during the last three years to eradicate tuberculosis among the children of the country; and

(d) the action/proposal of Government to combat the situation along with timelines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Yes. India has reported the highest number of childhood tuberculosis cases in the world for the last three consecutive years. The reported number of childhood tuberculosis cases in 2015, 2016 and 2017 is 99,133, 1,04,886 and 1,05,568 respectively as per WHO Global TB report database.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) has set the deadline of 2025 for ending all forms of Tuberculosis from the country, including childhood tuberculosis and has formulated a National Strategic Plan (NSP 2017-25) for the purpose.

The following initiatives have been undertaken during last three years to address the problem of tuberculosis in children:—

- For early diagnosis of all the childhood TB patients, molecular diagnostic laboratories have been made available at district level across the country.
- For involvement of private sector, various models are being implemented including through non-Governmental organisations.
- New quality-assured child-friendly flavoured dispersible formulations of daily Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) and body weight-based treatment regimens have been made available.
- Contact investigations are carried out to identify and treat TB among child contacts of TB patients.
- Isoniazid (INH) chemoprophylaxis is being given to children below six years of age, who are contacts of TB patients and do not have active TB. Nearly 38,745 children started on TB preventive therapy in 2017.
- Reverse contact tracing with pediatric index TB case is carried out to identify the source of infection.
- NIKSHAY Poshan Yojana for providing financial assistance for nutrition support at the rate of ₹ 500/- per month for the duration of TB treatment for all patients, including childhood TB has been initiated since 1st April 2018.
- Active involvement of professional bodies like Indian Association of Paediatricians (IAP) for sensitization of the paediatricians in private sector across the country.

Introduction of "Adopt a Heritage" scheme

*223. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to develop heritage sites and monuments and make them tourist friendly, Government has initiated the scheme "Adopt a Heritage";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the monuments which are proposed to be covered or have been covered under this scheme in the current year; and

(d) the steps being taken to provide basic amenities at tourist places to attract tourist footfall, both domestic and foreign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The “Adopt a Heritage: Apni Dharohar, Apni Pehchaan”, is a collaborative effort between the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and State/UTs Governments. The Project aims to develop synergy among all partners to effectively promote “responsible tourism”. It aims to involve public sector companies, private sector companies and corporate citizens/individuals to take up the responsibility for making our heritage and tourism more sustainable through development, operation and maintenance of world-class tourist infrastructure and amenities at ASI/State heritage sites and other important tourist sites in India. All monuments/heritage sites/natural sites of tourist important places can be covered under this scheme in agreement with the asset owner *i.e.* State Government/UT Administration, ASI etc. The details of monuments/heritage sites/natural sites which are covered or proposed to be covered in the current year is enclosed given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry of Tourism under its scheme of Swadesh Darshan extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for developing and augmenting Tourism Related Services, Tourism Related Infrastructure, Tourism Mapping, and Management and Online Presence for the identified tourist circuits. Under the PRASHAD scheme the focus is towards development and beautification of the identified pilgrimage destinations.

Statement

Details of monuments/heritage sites/natural sites covered or proposed to be covered in the current year

1. List of sites approved under ‘Adopt a Heritage’ project

Sl.No.	Site Names	State
1.	Gandikota Fort, Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Red Fort, Delhi	Delhi
3.	Mt. Stok Kangri Trek, Ladakh	Jammu and Kashmir
4.	Gangotri Temple Area and Trail to Gaumukh	Uttarakhand

2. List of sites which are proposed to be approved under the ‘Adopt a Heritage’ project in the current year

Sl.No.	Site Names	State
1.	Rock-cut Hindu Temple, Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Abdur Rahim’s Kahn-i-Khana	Delhi

Sl.No.	Site Names	State
3.	Adham Khan's Tomb, Delhi	
4.	Humayun's Tomb	
5.	Aravali Bio-diversity Park, Vasant Kunj	
6.	Bara Lao ka Gumbad and Baradari	
7.	Bhuli Bhatiyariin, Karol Bagh	
8.	Gol Gumbad, Nizamuddin	
9.	Mehrauli Archaeological Park	
10.	Jantar Mantar, Delhi	
11.	Qutub Minar, Delhi	
12.	Safdarjung's Tomb	
13.	Surajkund, Faridabad	Haryana
14.	Leh Palace, Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
15.	Tipu Palace, Bangalore	Karnataka
16.	Hampi Sites	
17.	Bekal Fort, Bekal	Kerala
18.	Agha Khan Palace, Pune	Maharashtra
19.	Elephanta Caves, Mumbai	
20.	Ajanta Caves, Aurangabad	
21.	Sun Temple, Konark	Odisha
22.	Udaygiri and Khandagiri Sites	
23.	Kumbhalgarh Fort, Kumbhalgarh	Rajasthan
24.	Jaisalmer Fort, Jaisalmer	
25.	Golkonda Fort, Hyderabad	Telangana
26.	Ramappa Temple, Palampet	

High GST on Hybrid cars

*224. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the fact that the post GST taxation affects the Hybrid segment of cars adversely with 43 per cent tax plus 15 per cent cess on tax;

(b) if so, the reasons for high taxation to a greener segment of cars with high fuel efficiency; and

(c) whether Government will have a relook in Hybrid car taxation when it proposes to make changes to GST rates?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Hybrid cars attract GST @ 28%. In addition, mid and large segment Hybrid vehicles attract a compensation cess @ 15%. As compared to these Hybrid cars, the mid and large segment normal (with Internal Combustion engine) petrol and diesel cars attract compensation cess ranging from 17% to 22%. Small cars, of petrol and diesel engine, attract compensation cess @ 1% and 3% respectively. On small Hybrid cars, there is no compensation cess. Therefore, Hybrid cars attract concessional rate of compensation cess. The pure electrical vehicles attract a heavily subsidized GST rate of 12%, which promotes green technology.

(c) The GST rates on Hybrid cars have been prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council. The Council has not recommended any change in the GST tax structure of Hybrid cars, after due consideration of representations received.

Policy for newly established AIIMS

*225. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AIIMS or AIIMS like hospitals which have been established in different States of the country during the last three years;

(b) whether Government is planning to frame any policy to further enhance the facilities of these hospitals;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) No AIIMS or AIIMS like hospitals have been established in the country during the last three years. However, prior to this, six (6) AIIMS like hospitals have been established at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh.

(b) to (d) There is no plan to frame any policy to further enhance the facilities of these hospitals. However, functional AIIMS undertake augmentation of physical infrastructure from time to time with expansion of their services and facilities through

their respective Standing Finance Committee/Governing Body/Institute Body, keeping in view the tertiary healthcare needs of the respective regions and availability of human resources in the respective Institutes.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Establishment of central research institute of Yoga in Odisha

2241. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had sanctioned establishment of a Central Research Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy under Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) with 100 bedded hospital near Bhubaneswar in Odisha in 2010;

(b) the total cost of the project and the amount that has been released so far by Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the project is yet to be taken up although the State Government has allocated the required land long ago; and

(d) the reasons for the delay and whether there is any proposal to shift the project to any other State?

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

(b) The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 473.11 lakhs, out of which funds to the tune of ₹ 157.88 lakhs have been released to the CPWD, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar for construction of boundary wall, walking track etc.

(c) and (d) Construction has not commenced so far due to resistance of villagers. No proposal to shift the project to any other State is under consideration at present.

Misleading advertisements regarding herbal medicines

2242. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received against misleading advertisements/claims made in the electronic/print media regarding herbal medicines/products the details thereof, of the last three years;

(b) whether Government has also received complaints regarding sale of these herbal medicines/products in the market without any certified clinical tests and incidents of death of people after using these medicines/products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government to check the misleading advertisements/claims and the success achieved as a result thereof?

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 has been receiving written and online complaints of misleading advertisements of Ayush medicines including herbal medicines/products. Such complaints are also registered in the GAMA (Grievances Against Misleading Advertisements) portal maintained by the Department of Consumer Affairs (DoCA. About 809 complaints of advertisements pertaining to Ayush and herbal medicines/products have been received during the period from April, 2015 to March, 2018. Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), with whom Ministry had signed a MoU for *suo moto* monitoring of Ayush advertisements appearing in print and TV media, reported 732 complaints in the period from 20th January, 2017 to 19th January, 2018. Six states/UTs including Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka and Chandigarh have reported 573 instances of such misleading advertisement during the last three years.

(b) and (c) The provisions of Rule 158-B of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 provide for pilot studies for generating proof of safety and effectiveness for grant of license to manufacture for sale certain categories of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs. As such the terms 'herbal medicines' and 'clinical trials' are not provided or prescribed in the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder pertaining to ASU drugs but certain complaints received in the Ministry referred to these aspects. Two incidents of death have come to the notice of Ministry of AYUSH after consuming herbal medicines/products, one in Tamil Nadu and one in Kerala.

In order to check the veracity of misleading advertisements and claims of AYUSH products, the Central Government has taken following steps:—

- (i) State Governments have been directed for appointing Gazetted Officers under section 8 (1) of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 to enter, search any premises or examine or seize any record

which contravenes any provisions of the Act. About 621 Gazetted Officers for this purpose are reported to have been appointed in 22 States.

- (ii) Complaints of misleading advertisements of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines are forwarded to the concerned State Licensing Authorities for action in accordance with the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder and Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder. Out of the 809 complaints reflected on GAMA portal, about 274 complaints have been resolved and 585 complaints forwarded to concerned state authorities for appropriate action in accordance with the legal provisions. States have reported action taken by them against the defaulters.
- (iii) Ministry of AYUSH signed MoU with Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) to undertake monitoring of the misleading AYUSH –related advertisements appearing in print and TV media and bring the instances of improper advertisements to the notice of the State Regulatory Authorities for taking necessary action. ASCI reported that 233 alleged advertisements were rectified or withdrawn by the advertisers and about 456 complaints were escalated to the State regulators for appropriate action.
- (iv) On the request of Ministry of AYUSH, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting issued an advisory to all media channels to ensure strict compliance of the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 in respect of AYUSH health products/drugs being advertised. TV channels have been advised to advertise only those AYUSH products, which have valid manufacturing license.
- (v) Provision of surveillance of AYUSH advertisements has been kept in the central scheme implemented for safety monitoring of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy drugs under the pharmavigilance initiative.

New AYUSH colleges in Jammu and Kashmir

2243. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new colleges of Ayurveda medicine, Unani medicine and Homoeopathy which are currently functioning, State-wise, including Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the State of infrastructure available to these institutions; and

(c) whether there is any plan to open new Ayurveda and Unani medicine and Homoeopathy colleges in Jammu and Kashmir; the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Details of the total number of new colleges of Ayurveda medicine, Unani medicine and Homoeopathy from the year 2017-18, which are currently functioning State-wise including Jammu and Kashmir is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) All new Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy Institutions 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 and Homoeopathic Central Council (Minimum standards Requirement of Homoeopathic colleges and attached hospitals) Regulation 2013 to ensure that quality education is maintained.

(c) In the process of streamlining the education matters of ASU&H Colleges and to bring transparency and improvement in the quality of AYUSH education, the Ministry has initiated various reforms. Therefore, the M/o AYUSH has decided not to receive fresh applications for starting new ASU&H Colleges for academic year 2019-20 and 2020-21.

Statement

Details of the total number of New Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy Colleges from the academic year 2017-18

Sl.No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Homoeopathy
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	01	0	0

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

Ayurveda colleges in Madhya Pradesh

†2244. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would introduce any scheme for construction of new buildings for AYUSH dispensaries;

(b) whether Government would declare Ayurveda colleges in Madhya Pradesh as centres of excellence and provide them with financial aid so as to enhance quality of education in them; and

(c) whether Government proposes to open any centre in Madhya Pradesh in order to encourage research in Ayurveda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Health is a State Subject. Opening of new AYUSH Dispensary comes under purview of State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is provision of financial assistance for upgradation of Government/Panchayat/Government aided AYUSH Dispensaries for undertaking addition/ alteration of existing premises, furniture, fixtures, equipments etc. subject to the condition that expenditure on addition/ alteration of existing premises will not exceed 75 per cent of the total amount. State/UT Governments are eligible for seeking grant-in-aid under this activity.

(b) There is no proposal for declaring Ayurveda colleges as Centre of Excellence in Madhya Pradesh by the Central Government. However, under National AYUSH Mission there is provision of financial assistance for Upgradation of State Government Under-Graduate and post- Graduate AYUSH Educational Institutions. State Government of Madhya Pradesh may avail eligible financial assistance by projecting the same through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per NAM guideline.

(c) No new research centre of Ayurveda in Madhya Pradesh is proposed by the Central Government.

Misuse of brand name AYUSH

2245. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government is aware that name of a particular brand of ayurvedic products resembles the popular name of the Ministry AYUSH;
- (b) if so, whether it does not amounts to giving impression that these products are from the Ministry;
- (c) if so, why no action is being taken against this; and
- (d) the laws that such a practice circumvents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Yes, Government is aware that the name of a certain branded ayurvedic product resembles the name of the Ministry of AYUSH. The word “AYUSH” is an officially used acronym to denote Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy systems. Ministry does not manufacture, produce or sell any medicinal products. Accordingly, Ministry of AYUSH when received a complaint about alleged registration of trade mark “AYUSH” by a company, it was referred to Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for not considering the application.

**Violation of Emblems and Names (prevention of improper use)
Act, 1950**

2246. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that provisions of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 has been violated while allotting names to companies etc.; and
- (b) if so, how many such instances have come to the notice of Government and what action has been taken against the authorities for contravention of provision of law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) No Sir. No such case has come to notice of this Ministry where provisions of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 has been violated while allotting names to companies.

- (b) Does not arise.

Check on piled-up criminal cases for minor offences

2247. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that blind application of provisions of Companies Act by officers has led to a massive pile-up of cases, which could have been dealt with penalties for minor offences; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to deal with minor offenders to check pile-up of criminal cases for minor offences, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The administration of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) is carried out through a mechanism of inquiries, inspections, investigations and prosecution. These are carried out with due examination of the company's documents filed on MCA registry, books of account and other records etc. by following due procedure of law. Hence, there is no blind application of provisions of the Act.

(b) However, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs regularly reviews the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) in order to effectively administer and monitor the implementation of various provisions of the Act. Accordingly, the Ministry on 13.07.2018 has constituted a 10 member committee to review some of the Penal provisions under the Act. The objectives as well as the terms of reference of the said Committee are as follows:—

- (i) To examine the nature of all 'acts' categorized as compoundable offences viz. offences punishable with the fine only or punishable with fine or imprisonment or both under the Act and recommend if any of such acts may be re-categorized as 'acts' which attract civil liabilities wherein the company and its officers in default are liable for penalty;
- (ii) To review the provisions relating to non-compoundable offences and recommend whether any such provisions need to be re-categorized as compoundable offence;
- (iii) To examine the existing mechanism of levy of penalty under the companies Act, 2013 and suggest any improvements thereon;
- (iv) To lay down the broad contours of an in-house adjudicatory mechanism where penalty may be levied in a MCA21 system driven manner so that discretion is minimized;
- (v) To take necessary steps in formulation of draft charges in the law; The move is likely to accelerate the disposal of minor offences.

Decriminalisation of provision of Companies Act

2248. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to decriminalise a large part of the Companies Act in an attempt to let minor offenders move on with a monetary penalty;

(b) whether Government has constituted a Committee to identify areas where decriminalisation of provisions of Companies Act can be undertaken; and

(c) the details of the process of decriminalisation of provisions of Companies Act and the time-frame for incorporation in the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs regularly reviews the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) in order to effectively administer and monitor the implementation of various provisions of the Act. Accordingly, the Ministry has, on 13.07.2018, constituted a 10 member committee to review some of the Penal provisions under the Act. The objectives as well as the terms of reference of the said Committee are as follows:—

- (i) To examine the nature of all ‘acts’ categorized as compoundable offences *viz.* offences punishable with fine only or punishable with fine or imprisonment or both under the Act and recommend if any of such acts may be re-categorized as ‘acts’ which attract civil liabilities wherein the company and its officers in default are liable for penalty;
- (ii) To review the provisions relating to non-compoundable offences and recommend whether any such provisions need to be re-categorized as compoundable offence;
- (iii) To examine the existing mechanism of levy of penalty under the Companies Act, 2013 and suggest any improvements thereon;
- (iv) To lay down the broad contours of an in-house adjudicatory mechanism where penalty may be levied in a MCA21 system driven manner so that discretion is minimized;
- (v) To take necessary steps in formulation of draft changes in the law;
- (vi) Any other matter which may be relevant in this regard.

The move is likely to lessen the burden on Special courts in the country, so that serious offences are more effectively pursued to finality.

Spending under CSR

2249. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made it mandatory for all PSUs and contractors to regularly pay a certain percentage of their budget for Corporate Social Responsibility dues;

(b) if so, the present percentage required;

(c) whether Government has a system to annually assess their performance;

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take against the defaulters; and

(e) if not, the benefit accruing to Government by making such a rule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Every company having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more or turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or more or net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall be liable to spend at least 2% of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act). Every such company will have a CSR Committee which will (i) formulate and recommend to the Board a CSR policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company (ii) recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on such activities and (iii) monitor the CSR policy from time to time. Further, the Board of such company shall approve the CSR policy recommended by the CSR Committee and ensure that activities included in the CSR policy are undertaken by the company. Whenever, violation of CSR provision is reported, the Registrar of Companies initiates action against such non-compliant companies after due examination of records. For the FY 2014-15, prosecution against 254 companies were sanctioned out of which 33 companies have filed applications for compounding. In addition to this, the Ministry has established Centralized Scrutiny and Prosecution Mechanism (CSPM) in April, 2018 for the financial year 2015-16 onwards on pilot basis for enforcement of CSR provisions. CSPM has been tasked to start with examination of records of top 1,000 companies mandated to spend on CSR. Based on inquiry, preliminary notices have been issued to 272 companies.

Flouting of corporate governance norms in banking sector

2250. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of recent issues of allegedly flouting corporate governance norms in the banking sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the measures taken or proposed to strengthen corporate governance standards and improve transparency in the banking sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The provisions relating to ensuring good corporate governance as enshrined in the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') are equally applicable to banks registered as a company under the Act.

The major compliances related to Corporate Governance include compliance with accounting and auditing standards; compliances relating to statutory filings under various provisions of the Act; discharge of duties assigned to the Board of Directors and Board Committees such as Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee; duties of Independent Directors and Statutory Auditors; mandatory disclosures with reference to related party transactions; other disclosures required in Annual Report and Financial Statement; disclosures to the shareholders etc.

In addition, the banking Regulation Act, 1949, specifically applies to banking Companies. The Reserve Bank of India regulates banking companies, including business in which they are engaged; composition of Board of Directors, appointment of Chairman, Managing Director etc. maintenance of minimum paid-up capital and reserves, restriction on payment of dividend, control of advances; maintenance of cash reserves, asset quality review, submission of returns etc. The reserve bank of India has power to give directions in public interest. Recently the RBI issued directions to banking Companies to initiate insolvency proceedings under the insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016.

Check on corporate frauds

2251. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken/is taking steps to check corporate frauds including MNCs across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the investigation undertaken by Government during the last three years;

- (c) whether Government has levied penalty after such investigation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government has established Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) to look into serious corporate frauds including Multi-National Companies (MNCs). The details of investigations assigned to SFIO are as detailed below:—

Year	Total Investigation cases assigned to SFIO
2015-16	23 involving 184 entities
2016-17	25 involving 111 entities
2017-18	21 involving 225 entities

Further, the following investigations have also been assigned to Regional Directors (RDs) and Registrars of Companies (ROCs):—

Year	Total Investigation cases assigned to RDs and ROCs
2015-16	02
2016-17	03
2017-18	119

(c) and (d) During the last three years, 94 complaints/prosecution were disposed of by the various Courts by levying a total fine of ₹ 5,90,909. In addition to this, an amount of ₹ 61,32,500/- was collected as compounding fee as ordered by the Courts. Further, in one case imprisonment for a period of one year and four months and in 3 cases punishment till rising of Courts along with fine was also imposed by the Courts.

Comparative study of ease of company registration

2252. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of company registration procedure recently introduced by Government; and

(b) whether Government has undertaken any comparative study of ease of company registration in the country and other developing countries and in case, the country is lagging, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Ministry of Corporate Affairs has undertaken Government Process Reengineering (GPR) to combine five different procedures *i.e.* Allotment of Director Identification Number (DIN), Company Name Reservation, Company Incorporation, Permanent Account Number (PAN), Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN)) into one procedure availed through one e-form named SPICe (Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company Electronically) which is submitted online. It has also set up the Central Registration Centre (CRC) for speedy processing of Incorporation related e-forms applications. As a result of this GPR, the time taken for processing applications by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the Central Board of Direct Taxes has been reduced from an average time of approx. 22-30 days (as reported by World Bank in the Doing Business Report 2017) to an average time of 1 to 2 working days, in respect of more than 90% of cases. It has also led to stakeholders availing these 5 services through a single window system and at a reduced cost. Recently, Ministry also introduced “RUN – Reserve Unique Name” web service for name reservation for simplifying the process of incorporating a company.

(b) No separate study has been carried out by the Ministry beyond the information which is available in the Doing Business Report of the World Bank.

Effective implementation of CSR

2253. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies of both public and private sectors have mandatorily spent certain percentage of their profits on welfare development activities as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(b) if so, the details of the amount utilised and major activities/programmes undertaken by various public sector and private sector companies during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Goa;

(c) whether Government has laid emphasis on the effective implementation of CSR and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has constituted any Committee/or Authority to ensure proper use of CSR funds and to monitor the activities therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Every company including public and private

sectors companies having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more or turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or more or net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year is liable to spend at least 2% of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Whenever, violation of CSR provision is reported, the Registrar of Companies initiates action against such non-compliant companies after due examination of records. For the FY 2014-15, prosecution against 254 companies were sanctioned out of which 33 companies have filed applications for compounding. In addition to this, the Ministry has established Centralized Scrutiny and Prosecution Mechanism in April, 2018 for the financial year 2015-16 onwards on pilot basis for enforcement of CSR provisions. Based on inquiry, preliminary notices have been issued to 272 companies. The details of CSR expenditure, Sector-wise and State/UT-wise including Goa for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(d) No committee or authority has been constituted by this Ministry for ensuring proper use of CSR funds and to monitor the related activities.

Statement-I

Details of CSR Expenditure PSUs and Non-PSUs

Sl. No.	Company Type	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*	
		No. of companies reported for CSR	CSR Expenditure (in ₹ crore)	No. of companies reported for CSR	CSR Expenditure (in ₹ crore)	No. of companies reported for CSR	CSR Expenditure (in ₹ crore)
1.	PSUs	315	2673.85	397	4163.09	132	1325.83
2.	Other Companies	14629	6890.92	18787	9664.77	6154	3393.17
	TOTAL	14944	9564.77	19184	13827.86	6286	4719.00

*Filings up to 30.11.2017 have been factored

Sector-wise CSR Expenditure for FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17

		CSR Expenditure (In ₹ crores)		
Sl.No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1.	Health/Eradicating Hunger/Poverty and malnutrition/Safe drinking water/Sanitation	2,382.27	4,330.21	1,201.37
2.	Education/Differently Abled/Livelihood	3,021.47	4,689.81	1,605.05
3.	Rural development	1,031.02	1,327.57	628.56

Sl.No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
4.	Environment, Animal Welfare, Conservation Of Resources	812.31	901.80	306.68
5.	Swachh Bharat Kosh	94.52	323.24	89.35
6.	Any Other Funds	272.58	322.63	137.70
7.	Gender equality/Women empowerment/Old age homes/Reducing inequalities	172.63	331.50	122.60
8.	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	211.04	206.08	109.81
9.	Encouraging Sports	53.36	134.76	51.73
10.	Heritage Art and Culture	113.62	114.90	49.64
11.	Slum Area Development	101.07	13.60	1.97
12.	Clean Ganga Fund	4.64	32.52	22.97
13.	Other Sectors (Technology Incubator And Benefits To Armed Forces, Admin Overheads and others**)	1,294.24	1,099.24	391.57
TOTAL AMOUNT (in ₹ crore)		9,564.77	13,827.86	4,719.00

* Filings up to 30.11.2017 have been factored.

** not specified.

Statement-II

*Details of State/UT-wise CSR Expenditure during
2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17*

		CSR Expenditure (₹ in crores)		
Sl.No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.29	0.54	0.07
2.	Andhra Pradesh	403.91	1,220.54	101.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.03	1.49	7.98
4.	Assam	133.07	166.81	38.28
5.	Bihar	36.20	108.15	36.90
6.	Chandigarh	1.73	5.08	4.17
7.	Chhattisgarh	158.89	236.22	14.85
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2.54	12.03	1.65
9.	Daman and Diu	20.05	2.13	0.83

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
10.	Delhi	214.24	468.18	229.87
11.	Goa	26.60	30.25	10.54
12.	Gujarat	296.53	550.98	152.04
13.	Haryana	176.29	364.22	107.87
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9.30	51.71	10.57
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.57	103.02	27.83
16.	Jharkhand	75.86	115.70	24.24
17.	Karnataka	382.79	730.64	202.71
18.	Kerala	64.30	129.24	50.94
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.30	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	137.15	178.94	213.48
21.	Maharashtra	1,372.34	1,810.45	702.37
22.	Manipur	1.57	5.93	6.03
23.	Meghalaya	3.52	3.86	2.99
24.	Mizoram	1.03	1.08	0.08
25.	Nagaland	1.11	0.95	0.45
26.	Odisha	249.50	604.26	191.43
27.	Puducherry	1.81	6.31	3.71
28.	Punjab	53.86	68.17	20.17
29.	Rajasthan	271.36	472.46	84.99
30.	Sikkim	1.03	1.90	2.12
31.	Tamil Nadu	498.89	597.60	202.53
32.	Telangana	94.89	248.57	64.56
33.	Tripura	1.16	1.47	0.60
34.	Uttar Pradesh	138.64	406.93	120.34
35.	Uttarakhand	69.99	71.50	30.74
36.	West Bengal	178.61	399.89	121.12
37.	Pan India**	4,434.12	4,650.39	1,928.26
GRAND TOTAL		9,564.77	13,827.86	4,719.00

*Filings up to 30.11.2017 have been factored.

** Companies either did not specify the names of States or indicated more than one State where projects were undertaken.

Amendment in Companies Act

2254. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether amendments to the relevant rules under the Companies Act, 2013 have been made subsequent to the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when the amendments shall be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 (CAA-2017) was notified on 3rd January, 2018. As on date, 81 sections of CAA-2017 (out of 93 sections) have already been brought into force and 04 sections shall be effective w.e.f. 15.08.2018. Out of these 85 sections, 45 sections do not require any rule-making/rule-amendments. In respect of remaining 40 Sections out of 85 Sections, the relevant rules or amendments in rules have already been notified. Amendment to the Rules under the Companies Act, 2013 is a continuous process.

CSR funding by companies in Assam

2255. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of registered companies in Assam and the companies that registered since 2014;

(b) how many of them are declared as dormant and how many of them are filing their Statutory returns regularly; and

(c) the contributions of those companies in CSR funding and the details of their utilisation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) As on 31.07.2018, a total of 6,486 companies stand registered in the State of Assam. Out of this, 1,627 companies have been registered since 2014.

(b) No company has been declared as dormant out of the above, under Section 455 of the Companies Act, 2013. The number of companies, which have not filed their statutory returns during last three years are as under:—

Year	No. of companies not filed statutory returns.
2014-15	795
2015-16	1047
2016-17	1470

(c) The details of amounts spent on CSR activities by these Companies as per filings made by them upto 30.11.2017 in the MCA21 Registry for the last three financial years is given below:—

(₹ in crores)			
Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Assam	91.21	91.51	22.49

Companies undergone prosecution

2256. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of companies undergone prosecution in India for the last three years; and

(b) the details of companies and board of directors from Kerala which/who have undergone prosecution in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of prosecutions filed by the Registrars of Companies (RoCs) during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Total number of prosecutions filed by RoCs for various violations of the Companies Act.
2015-16	1830
2016-17	4522
2017-18	4124

(b) The details of companies and Board of Directors from Kerala which/who have undergone prosecution in the last three years are as under:—

2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
No. of Companies	No. of Cases	No. of Directors	No. of Companies	No. of Cases	No. of Directors	No. of Companies	No. of Cases	No. of Directors
02	02	09	29	120	51	09	33	27

The list of Companies and names of directors against which prosecutions have been filed is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of companies and board of directors from kerala which/who have undergone prosecution in the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of The Company	No. of Cases Filed	Names of Directors
1	2	3	4
2015-16			
1.	Madhayamam Broadcasting Ltd.	1	1. Moyikkal Abdul Salam 2. Koyakutty Mangarathodi 3. Rishad Kelembeth
2.	Synthite Industries Ltd.	1	1. George Paul 2. Sales Kannanchira Francis 3. Mani Varghese 4. Aju Jacob 5. Varghese Jacob 6. Jacob Chennakkattu Varkey
2016-17			
1.	Star Quarry and Aggregates Pvt. Ltd.	2	Muraleedharan Vasudeven
2.	Athena Hotels and Resorts Pvt. Ltd.	1	Cherian Arumana Paul
3.	Janayugam Publications Limited	3	1. Binu V. Bhaskaran 2. Rajendran Nair P 3. Venugopalan Nair 4. Sureshraj K 5. Thilothaman 6. Sasankan I Veedu 7. Prekash Babu Krishna Pillai 8. Komath Prabhakaran Rajendran
4.	Synthite Industries Limited	1	1. Rakesh R Warrior 2. Arun Jagadeesh

1	2	3	4
5.	Furnace Fabrica (India) Ltd.	1	1. Priyamvada D Joshi 2. Shilpa Amit Apte 3. Amit Anand Apte 4. Anant B Dhavale 5. Amruta Neeraj Joshi 6. Ashish Prakash Thatte 7. Gauri Ravikant Naik
6.	Enjayes Natural Flavours Ltd.	4	1. John Samuel Nediamon 2. Sanil John
7.	Integrated Rubian Exports Ltd.	2	Azkhar Abdul Hameed
8.	Southern Ispat and Energy Ltd.	4	Vivek Agarwal
9.	Euromarine Products Ltd.	4	George John Morris
10.	Periyar Chemicals Ltd.	4	Koikkara Pappu Roy
11.	PSN Motors Ltd.	2	S. P. Krishna Iyer
12.	Mather And CO Pvt. Ltd.	3	K. M. Ibrahim Mather
13.	Grihasree Kuries Pvt .Ltd.	2	Joseph Thomas Neelankavil
14.	P.k. Mohammed Pvt. Ltd.	2	A. K. Santhosh
15.	Animation Dimensions India Pvt. Ltd.	14	Kunjukutty Aniyan Kunju
16.	Donn Builders and Developers Pvt. Ltd.	12	Muslimveetil Moosa Abdul
17.	Kerala Sponge Iron Ltd.	5	Vivek Agarwal
18.	Nightingale College of Nursing Kerala Pvt. Ltd.	2	Mohammed Shihas
19.	Emric Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	14	Martin
20.	K. K. Leisures and Tourism International Pvt. Ltd.	2	Mohandas Kelandhara Kunhiramam
21.	Aegis Builders Pvt. Ltd.	6	Abraham Varghese
22.	Lots Shipping Limited	2	Philip Mathews
23.	St Mary S Funds Limited	4	Varkey Mankidiyil Thampy

1	2	3	4
24.	Mini Muthoottu Nidhi Kerala Limited	2	1. Mathew Muthoottu 2. Nizzy Mathew 3. Roy Mathew
25.	Gold Coast Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	10	1. Shameer Dawood 2. Salim Mathews 3. Ajith Mathew
26.	Focuz Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	2	1. Sujith K. Ravindranath 2. Sreenivasa Bhat Sadananda C.S.
27.	Fathima Gold Pvt. Ltd.	2	Kizhakkedath Vadakke Purayil Mohammed Kunhi
28.	Krika Speciality Foods Pvt. Ltd.	2	Srushti Viral Bhammer
29.	First Commodities Clearing Corporation of India Ltd.	6	1. Mahendra Singh Laxmidas Parekh 2. Vidyasagar Tharanath 3. Amar Bahadur Singh

2017-2018

1.	Kunnathan Polymers Ltd.	1	Pareev Veeravu Kunnathan
2.	Southern Ispat and Energy Ltd.	1	Vivek Agarwal
3.	Furnace Fabrica (I) Ltd.	1	1. T. T. Kunjukuttan 2. Basheeruddin Abdul Rehman 3. Shashikiran Badri Prasad 4. Raiz Basheeruddin 5. Nezee Basheeruddin 6. Ibrahim Ali 7. Avadhesh Chandra Mathur 8. Badri Prasad 9. Jigna Nikhil Gala
4.	Mathstraman Manufacturers Pvt. Ltd.	2	Thomas George
5.	Aatma Ayurvedic Pvt. Ltd.	8	Eledath Thaikkatt Ravimoss
6.	A & S Infotech Pvt. Ltd.	6	Ashokan Vettakkattil
7.	Vadakken Gold Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1	Vadakkan Raphael

1	2	3	4
8.	Cochin Consultancy and Management Services Ltd.	5	1. Jayakumar Kantheeswaran 2. Thannippara Azhagappa Pillai 3. John Kumbiluvilil Joseph 4. C. K. Prabhakaran 5. Ananthalakshmy Ramaswamy 6. Joby George 7. Raju Nair Rajagopalan 8. Radhakrishnan Chundukkattil 9. Praveen Venugopal 10. Anilkumar Sreekantan Nair
9.	Malayalam Industries Ltd.	8	1. Thomas George 2. Jayashankar Krishna Pillai

Deregistration of companies having zero turnover

2257. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to deregister/delicense those companies which have zero turn over for the last two years;

(b) whether any such action has been taken by Government in this regard during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details of such companies which lost their licenses or lost their registration during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per Companies Act 2013, a company is liable to be de-registered if it fails to commence its business within one year of its incorporation or is not carrying on any business or operation for a period of two immediately preceeding years and has not obtained dormant company status under Section 455.

(b) and (c) In a nation-wide drive taken up during 2017-18, around 2.26 lakhs companies were struck off from the register of companies, which predominantly comprised of companies without business operations during past two years.

Long-term plan for conservation of protected monuments

2258. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) undertakes conservation of

monuments as per whims and fancies of the officers and not based upon any long-term plan;

(b) if not, in how many cases comprehensive conservation plan for conservation and development has been prepared;

(c) whether in the name of conservation, ASI is undertaking wholesale restoration amounting to reconstruction, sacrificing antiquarian value of the monuments; and

(d) what is the mechanism to stop unwarranted restoration/reconstruction of ancient monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Conservation work of protected monuments is a continuous process wherein essential repair work is attended as per the requirements of different sites and availability of resources.

(c) and (d) No such wholesale restoration and reconstruction work is undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The conservation work is attended as per the prescribed conservation norms and principles. The conservation proposals are properly assessed before taken-up for execution. While attending the conservation work authenticity and integrity of the monuments is maintained.

Scholarship/financial assistance to artists

2259. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of scholarship/financial assistance being provided to artists under various assistance scheme to performing artists, old and poor erstwhile artists, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and the expenditure incurred on the scheme along with the number of persons benefitted under the scheme during each of the last three years; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government to avoid criticism of neglect and non-payment of assistance to the deserving destitute and old artistes suffering for a livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Culture is implementing a scheme component of Scholarship to Young Artists (SYA) under the scheme of Scholarship and Fellowship for promotion of Art and Culture. This scheme is for young artists in the age group

of 18 to 25 years for undergoing advanced training in different cultural fields. Under this scheme an amount of ₹ 5,000/- p.m. is given to the selected young artists for 02 years. The amount of scholarship under this Scheme is not released State-wise but directly into the bank account of beneficiaries.

Ministry of Culture is also implementing a Scheme namely “Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid to Artistes” (SPMAA) under which maximum financial assistance of ₹ 4000/- (Rupees Four Thousand Only) in the form of monthly pension is provided to old and poor artists including performing artists. The amount under this Scheme is not released State-wise but directly to the beneficiary through our service provider Life Insurance Corporation of India.

(b) The year-wise amount distributed under the above-mentioned Scheme during the last three years is as under:—

Scheme component of scholarship to young artists (SYA)

Batch Year	No. of Persons selected	Amount of Scholarship
2015-2016	282	₹ 5000/-p.m for 02 years in six monthly installments.
2016-2017	310	₹ 5000/-p.m for 02 years in six monthly installments.
2017-2018	317	₹ 5000/-p.m for 02 years in six monthly installments.

Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid to Artistes

Financial Year	Allocated Fund	Expenditure incurred (in crores)	Number of persons benefitted (in crores)
2015-2016	₹ 17.75	₹ 13.86	2788
2016-2017	₹ 18.00	₹ 13.17	3376
2017-2018	₹ 14.95	₹ 15.30	3376

(c) Ministry of Culture is in the process to change its service provider from Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) to State Bank of India (SBI) to ensure timely disbursement of financial assistance under Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid to Artistes.

Trained youngsters as tourist guides

2260. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to train youngster as

tourist guides to help generate employment and also to enhance the interest of people in archaeological sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to rope in those staff who can contribute 12-15 hours each month as volunteers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India trains tourist guides at Indian Institute of Tourism Management, Gwalior to work at tourist locations including archaeological sites. Archaeological Survey of India has framed the guide policy to perform within centrally protected monuments.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Development of Tourism circuits

†2261. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the plan to develop tourism circuits based on life and journey routes of Sri Ram, Krishna and Gautam Buddha and the extent of works executed so far; and

(b) the number of people who will get employment through these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has identified Ramayana, Krishna and Buddhist Circuit as thematic circuits identified for development under the Swadesh Darshan scheme. The details of projects sanctioned under above Circuits are as under:—

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	State/Year of sanction	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh (2016-17)	Development of Ramayana Circuit: Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
2.	Uttar Pradesh (2017-18)	Development of Ramayana Circuit: Ayodhya	133.31

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
3.	Haryana (2016-17)	Development of Krishna Circuit at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	97.35
4.	Rajasthan (2016-17)	Development of Krishna Circuit: Govind Dev Ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	91.45
5.	Bihar (2016-17)	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	98.73
6.	Madhya Pradesh (2016-17)	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.94
7.	Uttar Pradesh (2016-17)	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Srawasti, Kushinagar and Kapilvastu	99.97
8.	Gujarat (2017-18)	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh-Gir Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana	35.99
9.	Andhra Pradesh (2017-18)	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu	52.34

All the above projects are at various stages of implementation/completion and the impact on employment will only be accessed once the projects are completed.

Preservation of public record in various offices located in NE States

2262. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any steps for preservation and management of public records of various offices/departments located in North Eastern States of India, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is any plan to set up a record Centre of National Archives of India in the region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken all necessary steps for preservation and management of public records as per the provisions of the Public Records Act, 1993 and Public Records Rules, 1997.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Already there is record Centre at Bhubaneswar which caters to the requirement of the North-Eastern States.

Review of institutional audit of CCRT

2263. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total budget for Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) for the year 2018-19;

(b) the details pertaining to total number of Staff, number of offices and activities or research projects undertaken and their outcome as well as other relevant aspects;

(c) whether Government has at any point of time undertaken a review or institutional audit of CCRT, if so, when, what has been the major observations and recommendations that emerged out of such a review, if any; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Total budget allocated to CCRT for the financial year 2018-19 is ₹ 2565.97 lakh.

(b) Total number of Staff in CCRT is as under:—

Sanctioned	106
Filled	67
Vacant	39

The Headquarter of CCRT is in Dwarka, New Delhi and there are three Regional Centres at Hyderabad, Udaipur and Guwahati.

The details pertaining to activities or research projects undertaken and their outcome is as under:—

- (i) CCRT organizes theoretical and theme based academic programmes on Indian art and culture for teachers and students.
- (ii) CCRT conducts workshops to provide practical training and knowledge in crafts to be incorporated in school curriculum. Various art activities like drama, music, narrative art forms, classical dances, etc. are organized to create an awareness of the regional variations and richness of cultural expressions of our country.

- (iii) CCRT organizes various educational activities for school students, teachers and children belonging to governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations under its extension services and community feedback programme, to create an awareness of the need for conservation of the natural and cultural heritage.
- (iv) CCRT collects and develops a library of resources in the form of scripts, digital photographs, audio and video recordings and films with the objective of producing culturally-oriented educational aids to encourage the art and craft forms of rural India and their revival.
- (v) CCRT prepares publications and other audio-visual material which attempt to provide an understanding and appreciation of the different aspects of Indian art and culture, such as, architecture, music, drama, dance, painting, crafts etc. They explore many intertwining threads of tradition, values and culture present in our rich heritage.
- (vi) CCRT implements Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme for providing facilities to young talented children in the 10-14 age group to study one or the other art form and Scheme for Award of Scholarship to Young Artists in different cultural fields for advance training of various art forms. Junior and Senior Fellowships focussing on in-depth study/ research in various facets of culture including New Emerging Areas of Cultural Studies are also awarded.

(c) Yes Sir, in its meeting held on 19.09.2017, NITI AAYOG had reviewed the working of CCRT in view of scoring its role in revival and showcasing the Indian Culture. NITI AAYOG observed that CCRT has been contributing to the strengthening of the foundation of the nation by making meaningful education through cultural base. It revitalizes the education system by creating an understanding and awareness among teachers, students and educational administrators about the plurality of the regional cultures of India and integrating this knowledge with education. Accordingly, regarding CCRT Hon'ble Member, NITI AAYOG suggested that the training programmes of CCRT be scaled up to more Government schools and they may also take private schools without any discrimination.

(d) Does not arise.

**Identification of new religious and historical
places in Himachal Pradesh**

2264. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any National Policy for promotion and development of country's historic and religious heritage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has identified new historical and religious places in Himachal Pradesh during the last two years and current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, site-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India has not formulated any National Policy for promotion and development of country's historic and religious heritage. However, 100 monuments/sites out of 3687 number of protected monuments of national importance have been identified as Adarsh Smarak for providing additional facilities like Wi-Fi, cafeteria, interpretation centre, brail signage, modern toilets etc. The details of monuments/sites identified as Adarsh Monument is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of centrally protected monuments identified as Adarsh Monuments

Sl.No.	Name of Monument	State
1.	Virabhadra Temple, Lepakshi Dist. Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Nagarjunakonda	
3.	Bhuddist Remains, Salihundum	
4.	Rang Ghar, Sibsagar	Assam
5.	Vaishali – Kolhua	Bihar
6.	Sher Shah's Tomb, Sasaram	
7.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	
8.	Lakshman Temple, Sirpur, Dist. Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh
9.	Humayun's Tomb	Delhi

Sl.No.	Name of Monument	State
10.	Red Fort	
11.	Qutb Complex	
12.	Safdarjung Tomb	
13.	Purana Quila	
14.	Church of St. Augustine, Old Goa	Goa
15.	Rani-Ki-Vav, Patan	Gujarat
16.	Champaner Monument, Champaner	
17.	Archaeological Remains of a Harappan Port Town, Lothal	
18.	Diu Fort	
19.	Dholavira	
20.	Sun Temple, Modhera	
21.	Shikh Chilli's Tomb	Haryana
22.	Jal Mahal, Narnaul	
23.	Masrur Rock Cut Temple	Himachal Pradesh
24.	Martand Temple, Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir
25.	Leh Palace, Leh	
26.	Pari Mahal, Srinagar	
27.	Ram Nagar Palace	
28.	Ancient Tank and excavated remains, Benisagar, Dist. Singhbhumi	Jharkhand
29.	Group of monuments at Hampi	Karnataka
30.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal	
31.	Dariya Daulat Bagh, Shrirangpattnam	
32.	Group of Temples, Aihole	
33.	Fort Bidar, Dist. Bidar	
34.	Shravanbelgola	
35.	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur	
36.	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas, Belur and Helebidu	
37.	Bekal Fort	Kerala
38.	Kudakaliu Parabmu, Thrissur	

Sl.No.	Name of Monument	State
39.	St. Anjelo Fort, Kannur, Kerala	
40.	St. Francis Church, Cochin	
41.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh
42.	Rayal Palace, Mandu	
43.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	
44.	Pre-historic rock shelters of Bhimbetka	
45.	Group of Temples at Amarkantak	
46.	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior	
47.	Shiva Temple, Bhojpur	
48.	Elephanta Caves	Maharashtra
49.	Daultabad Fort	
50.	Aga Khan Palace, Pune	
51.	Ajanta Caves	
52.	Tomb of Rabia-Duarani (Bibi-ka-Maqbara)	
53.	Ellora Caves	
54.	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri	
55.	Vangchina Group of Monuments, Mizoram	Mizoram
56.	Remains of a fort (Dimapur Ruins), Dimapur	Nagaland
57.	Sun Temple, Konark	Odisha
58.	Udaygiri-Khandgiri, Caves	
59.	Noar Mahal ki Sarai	Punjab
60.	Tombs of Mohammad Momin and of Haji Jamal	
61.	Sanghol, Ropar	
62.	Dakkani Sarai	
63.	Kumbhal Garh Fort	Rajasthan
64.	Deeg Palace, Jaipur	
65.	Chittorgarh Fort	
66.	Ranthambhore Fort	
67.	Arthuna Group of Temples	
68.	Sas Bahu Temple, Nagda	

Sl.No.	Name of Monument	State
69.	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu
70.	Brihadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur	
71.	Vellore Fort	
72.	Caves, Sittannavasal	
73.	Fort Gingee	
74.	Muvarkoil with surrounding sub-shrines, stone Enclosure and stone well in the north-east corner	
75.	Kailash Nath Temple, Kanchipuram	
76.	Golkunda Fort	Telangana
77.	Ramappa Temple	
78.	Sculptures and rock-cut relief of Unakuti Tirtha, Unakuti Range	Tripura
79.	Taj Mahal, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
80.	Fatehpur Sikri	
81.	Sravasti	
82.	Sarnath	
83.	Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	
84.	Residency, Lucknow	
85.	Kalinjar Fort	
86.	Agra Fort	
87.	Akbar's Tomb	
88.	Itimad-Ud-Oaula's Tomb	
89.	Site, Stupa and Monastery of the Sakyas, Priprahwa	
90.	Lal Khan Tomb, Rajghat, Varanasi	
91.	Kushinagar	
92.	Jogeshwara Temple	Uttarakhand
93.	Lakhamandal	
94.	Sun Temple, Katarmal	
95.	Baijnath Temple	
96.	Gopeshwar	

Sl.No.	Name of Monument	State
97.	Hazardwari Place	West Bengal
98.	Adina Masjid	
99.	Temples at Bishnupur	
100.	Koch Bihar Palace	

Statement-II

Details of Village to Village survey conducted by Archaeological Survey of India in Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Financial Year	District(s) surveyed	Total number of villages surveyed	Number of villages yielding antiquarian remains	Number of sites
1.	2015-16	Solan Shimla, Kinnaur	264	93	185
2.	2016-17	Solan, Shimla and Bilaspur	81	27	42
3.	2018-19 (till June, 2018)	Kangra, Kullu and Lahaul and Spiti	31	15	27
TOTAL			376	135	254

Maintenance and repair of Archaeological sites in Uttar Pradesh

2265. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Archaeological sites in Uttar Pradesh require major repairs and maintenance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of funds sanctioned, released and utilised for maintenance of Archaeological sites in the country, State-wise specially in Uttar Pradesh during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Sir. Conservation work of protected monuments in the country including in Uttar Pradesh is attended regularly and they are in a good state of preservation.

(c) The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred, State-wise, for conservation of protected monuments in the country including in Uttar Pradesh during the last one year are given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise details of allocation and expenditure for conservation of monuments
including Uttar Pradesh for the last one year, 2017-18*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Circle/Branch	Allocation 2017-18	Expenditure 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	850.00	850.00
		Lucknow Circle	649.00	648.97
		Sarnath Circle	200.00	200.00
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	545.00	544.99
		Mumbai Circle	915.00	914.98
		Nagpur Circle	530.00	530.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1056.90	1056.89
		Hampi Mini Circle	660.00	660.00
		Dharwad Circle	598.00	597.99
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	780.00	779.98
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	690.00	689.92
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	521.00	521.00
7.	Tamil Nadu			
8.	Puducherry (UT)	Chennai Circle	460.00	460.05
9.	Punjab, Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	425.00	424.91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	148.75	148.75
11.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	902.00	901.88
		Delhi Mini Circle	640.00	640.11
12.	Goa	Goa Circle	239.65	239.64
13.	Assam	Guwahati Circle	377.00	377.00
14.	Manipur	Aizawl Circle	86.20	86.20
15.	Meghalaya			
16.	Mizoram			
17.	Nagaland			
18.	Tripura			

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Arunachal Pradesh			
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	255.00	255.00
		Jodhpur Circle	370.00	370.00
21.	Andhra Pradesh/Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	350.00	350.00
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Amravati Circle	685.00	684.98
23.	Bihar	Patna Circle	195.00	195.00
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	215.00	215.00
		Mini Circle Leh	54.12	54.09
25.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	325.00	325.00
26.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	1118.00	1117.99
27.	Daman and Diu (UT)			
28.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	70.00	70.00
29.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	177.00	176.39
30.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	175.00	175.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	550.80	549.79
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	5529.00	5528.20
31.	Construction of Boundary walls and toilet Blocks at Monuments	—	19737.90	19737.09
		Savings	0.62	
		TOTAL	41080.94	41076.79

Public service facilities at Humayun's Tomb

2266. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Delhi Municipal Committee (SDMC) applied to Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for permission to provide and cater to lakhs of tourists to Humayun's Tomb in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that ASI has refused permission to South Delhi Municipal Committee to build minimum public service facilities in adjacent areas of Nizamuddin East, etc. in recent times;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the ASI has refused meetings with SDMC to sort out such issues; and

(d) the steps proposed by ASI to either provide all modern amenities or permit SDMC to do so immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

(d) Visitor amenities like drinking water, toilet blocks, benches, etc. have already been provided at Humayun's Tomb. Further, an Interpretation Centre of international standard with facilities of museum, exhibition gallery, library, cafeteria, multimedia hall, etc. is under construction.

Loan before 2014 turned into NPAs

†2267. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that banks are financially in weak position owing to NPA accounts;

(b) the number of NPA accounts out of these NPA accounts of Banks for which loans were sanctioned before 2014 and the quantum of that loan as on date; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Banks are positioned strongly in terms of their deposit base, diversified credit growth, healthy and improving net interest margin, and substantial capital base. As per RBI data, as on 20.7.2018, Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) had aggregate deposits of ₹ 114.38 lakh crore, which was 32.8% more than their aggregate credit, reflecting customer confidence and a strong fund base. This is being deployed for diversified credit growth of 12.4% year-on-year, as on 20.7.2018, which will help further improve net interest margin from the existing healthy level of 2.7% as of March, 2018. Further, as per RBI data, SCBs had a capital to risk-weighted asset ratio of 13.8% as of March 2018, as against the regulatory norm of 10.875%.

(b) and (c) With regard to the number of NPA accounts of banks for which loans were sanctioned before 2014 and the quantum of loans in those accounts as on date, RBI has informed that it does not collect data on NPAs based on the original date of sanction of loans and as such, it does not have information with reference to any particular date of disbursal.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

RBI has also apprised that it may be observed from the data that there is a sharp increase in NPAs during 2015-16, mainly due to Asset Quality Review (AQR) undertaken by RBI with the help of newly introduced large borrower database (CRILC) which provides system-wide view of a borrower and, thus, enabled better identification of NPA hitherto not recognised by banks.

Dues of corporate houses under NPAs

†2268. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of corporate houses whose dues under NPAs are over Rupees one thousand crores;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) the number of corporate houses against which action is being taken; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that it does not have the required information regarding the number of corporate houses whose dues under Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) are over ₹ 1,000 crore and the number against which action is being taken.

As regards NPAs over ₹ 1,000 crore, RBI has further informed that as per data submitted by Scheduled Commercial Banks, as on 31.3.2018, there were 139 borrowers with aggregate gross NPAs of more than ₹ 1,000 crore.

As regards action taken against corporates, RBI has additionally apprised that it issued directions to banks on 15.6.2017, instructing them to file applications for initiation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) in respect of 12 borrowers, which had cumulative fund-based and non-fund-based outstanding amount of ₹ 1,97,769 crore as on 31.3.2017. It subsequently issued further directions to banks advising them to finalise and implement resolution plans in respect of 29 accounts by 13.12.2017, failing which these too had to be referred for CIRP under IBC. The cumulative fund-based and non-fund-based outstanding amount for these accounts was ₹ 1,35,846 crore, as on 30.6.2017.

In addition to action on the instructions of RBI as above, banks have themselves taken action for recovery/resolution against other corporate defaulters, under legal mechanisms such as the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, Debts Recovery Tribunals and IBC.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Farm loan written off by PSBs

2269. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans written off by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) since March, 2014 till date, PSB-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether pace of writing off the loans by PSBs has increased during current Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof, PSB-wise;

(d) the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of farm loan under KCC written off out of the above since March 2014 till 31st July, 2018, PSB-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The details of reduction in Non Performing Asset (NPA) due to write off (including compromise) from 2014-15 to 2017-18 in respect of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. PSBs initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. Primarily as a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition, the gross NPAs of PSBs increased by ₹ 6,16,586 crore between March, 2015 and March, 2018 (provisional data), as per the RBI data. 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 by way of write-off. Thus, the amounts written off during recent financial years are substantially on account of such stressed loan accounts of earlier years, which have been transparently recognised following AQR and fully provisioned. Banks write off NPAs as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, tax benefit and capital optimisation. Borrowers of such written-off loans continue to be liable for

repayment. Recovery of dues takes place on ongoing basis under legal mechanisms, which include, *inter alia*, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, and Debts Recovery Tribunals. Therefore, write-off does not benefit the borrower.

(e) The details of reduction in NPA due to write off (including compromise) for agriculture and allied activities during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 in respect of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as reported by RBI are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). RBI has reported that the requisite details prior to year 2016-17 are not available.

Statement-I

*Details of reduction in Non Performing Asset due to write off
(including compromise) from 2014-15 to 2017-18 in
respect of Public Sector Banks*

(₹ in crores)

Name of Bank/Bank Group	Reduction In NPAS-due to write off (Including Compromise)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad Bank	2,109	2,126	2,442	3,635
Andhra Bank	1,124	814	1,623	1,666
Bank of Baroda	1,563	1,554	4,348	4,948
Bank of India	866	2,374	7,346	8,976
Bank of Maharashtra	264	903	1,374	2,460
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
Canara Bank	1,472	3,387	5,545	8,310
Central Bank of India	1,386	1,334	2,396	2,924
Corporation Bank	779	2,495	3,574	8,228
Dena Bank	515	760	833	661
IDBI Bank Limited	1,609	5,459	2,868	12,515
Indian Bank	550	926	437	1,606
Indian Overseas Bank	2,087	2,067	3,066	6,908
Oriental Bank of Commerce	925	1,668	2,308	6,357
Punjab and Sind Bank	263	335	491	460
Punjab National Bank	5,996	6,485	9,205	7,407
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	363	643	1,560	

1	2	3	4	5
State Bank of Hyderabad	355	1,204	1,430	
State Bank of India	21,303	15,955	20,339	39,151
State Bank of Indore				
State Bank of Mysore	740	588	161	
State Bank of Patiala	755	1,156	3,528	
State Bank of Travancore	456	398	556	
Syndicate Bank	1,055	1,430	1,271	2,400
UCO Bank	0	1,573	1,937	2,735
Union Bank of India	931	792	1,264	3,477
United Bank of India	761	649	714	1,867
Vijaya Bank	791	510	1,068	1,539
Public Sector Banks	49,018	57,585	81,683	1,28,229

Note: Write-offs are done after full provisioning, and as per RBI's 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 by way of write-off. Further, the process of recovery of dues from the borrower in such loan accounts continues and, therefore, the write-off does not benefit the borrower.

Source: RB.

Statement-II

*Details of reduction in Non-Performing Asset due to write off
(including compromise) for agriculture and allied activities
during the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 in respect of
Public Sector Banks*

(₹ in crore)

Bank Name	Agriculture and Allied Activities	
	Reduction in NPAs-due to Write-offs (including compromise) during	
	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3
Allahabad Bank	442	367
Andhra Bank	93	143
Bank of Baroda	754	588
Bank of India	121	1,332
Bank of Maharashtra	142	55

1	2	3
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.		
Canara Bank	484	797
Central Bank of India	156	301
Corporation Bank	112	155
Dena Bank	1	6
IDBI Bank Limited	144	105
Indian Bank		54
Indian overseas Bank	33	493
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	760
Punjab and Sind Bank	5	0
Punjab National Bank	197	558
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	714	
State Bank of Hyderabad	237	
State Bank of India	2,905	2,972
State Bank of Mysore	157	
State Bank of Patiala	35	
State Bank of Travancore	3	
Syndicate Bank	133	195
Uco Bank	13	96
Union Bank of India	56	1,133
United Bank of India	120	113
Vijaya Bank	34	122
Public Sector Banks	7,091	10,345

Note: Write-offs are done after full provisioning, and as per RBI's 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 by way of write-off. Further, the process of recovery of dues from the borrower in such loan accounts continues and, therefore, the write-off does not benefit the borrower.

Source: RBI.

Reversion of paramilitary personnel from NPS to old pension scheme

2270. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reverted/ decided to revert hundreds of paramilitary personnel to Old Pension Scheme from NPS whose posts were advertised/exams conducted before 1st January 2004 but they joined in or after 2004, as per the directions of Hon'ble High Court;

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

(c) whether Government would identify and revert such officials of other Ministries/departments of Central Government presently covered under NPS to Old Pension Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time-frame; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has informed that consequent upon the order and judgement dated 12.02.2015 in WP(C) No. 3834/2013 and dated 27.03.2017 in WP(C) No.39335/2017 of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, MHA after due consultation with Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare (DoP&PW) and Ministry of Law and Justice, has taken a decision to extend the benefits of Old Pension Scheme to the petitioners who had participated in CPOs (SI) 2002 examination but due to administrative reason Border Security Force (BSF) has offered them joining letter in 2004.

As per DoP&PW, the decision taken in this case is, however, not relevant for deciding applicability of National Pension System/Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules to all appointments made on or after 01.01.2004 in the Central Para Military Forces or in any other Department/organization on the basis of year of examination/selection.

Chinese bank in India

2271. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB:

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed China to set up its bank in India;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it has conveyed approval, in principle, to Bank of China for opening its maiden branch in India. RBI has further apprised that no agreement has been signed in this regard.

Irregularities/frauds in Mudra Scheme

2272. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irregularities/frauds reported in Mudra Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of irregularities/frauds reported in Mudra Scheme in UP during the last three years till date, district-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware of massive frauds under Mudra Scheme in Lakhimpur Kheri district, UP;

(d) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise; and

(e) the details of inquiries initiated and responsibilities fixed in this regard till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Over 13.37 crore loans have been extended under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) as on 27.07.2018 since inception of the Scheme. Of these, as per information compiled from Public Sector Banks (PSBs), total number of frauds reported during the last three years and the current year so far are in 1275 accounts. State-wise details in this regard are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Of the above, 252 accounts pertain to Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). District-wise detail of fraud cases under PMMY in U.P is as under:—

Name of District	No. of Accounts
Kanpur	100
Barielly	1

Name of District	No. of Accounts
Aligarh	131
Faizabad	3
Gorakhpur	16
Hathras	1
TOTAL	252

(c) and (d) As per information received from State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), U.P., no fraud under PMMY has been reported so far in Lakhimpur district (U.P.).

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

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise no. of accounts in which fraud reported under PMMY

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on date)	Total
	No. of Accounts	No. of Accounts	No. of Accounts	No. of Accounts	No. of Accounts
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh		17	12		29
Bihar		2			2
Gujarat			96		96
Telangana				4	4
Haryana			26	1	27
Delhi		1	21		22
Punjab	1	1	5		7
Maharashtra	7	2	16		25
Assam	135	119		1	255
Uttar Pradesh	89	145	1	17	252
Tamil Nadu	1		45		46
Karnataka		6	16		22
Himanchal Pradesh				1	1
Jharkhand			2		2

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan			71	1	72
West Bengal		167	2	2	171
Odisha	4	1	12		17
Kerala		1			1
Chandigarh			224		224
TOTAL	237	462	549	27	1275

Source: As per information provided by PSBs.

Increase of fitment factor under Seventh CPC

2273. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to increase fitment factor from 2.57 to 3.68 under 7th CPC to all pay levels, as demanded by employees associations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it would be announced; and

(c) if not, the reasons for betrayal from assurances given by Home Minister and Railway Minister etc. to employees associations in 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The Minimum Pay of ₹ 18,000 p.m. and Fitment Factor of 2.57 are based on the specific recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission in the light of the relevant factors taken into account by it. Therefore, no change therein is at present under consideration.

Farm loans on fake documents by businessmen

2274. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge loan scam have been reported whereby some businessmen have secured farm loans of ₹ 5,400/- crores on fake documents against the names of farmers;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and bank-wise;
- (c) whether Government has enquired into the alleged frauds and has fixed responsibilities in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the FIRs filed against bank officials and businessmen; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development have reported that they have no information in this regard.

The measures taken to control and prevent frauds in the banks, *inter alia*, are as follows:—

- (i) In May, 2015, the Government of India issued instructions to all the CMDs/MD and CEOs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on “Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds”, which, *inter alia* provides that all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as Non-Performing Assets, should be examined by banks from the angle of possible fraud. A report would be placed before the Bank’s Committee for review of NPAs on the findings of this investigation. The above instructions have been reiterated in February, 2018.
- (ii) RBI has issued Master Direction on “Frauds – Classification and reporting” dated July 01, 2016. To compress the time taken in detection of fraud, a framework for handling loan frauds has been put in place. Objective of this framework is to direct the focus of banks on the aspects relating to prevention, early detection, prompt reporting to the RBI and the investigative agencies (for instituting criminal proceedings against the fraudulent borrowers) and timely initiation of the staff accountability proceedings.
- (iii) For deterring economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside Indian jurisdiction, Government has introduced the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 to provide for attachment and confiscation fugitive economic offender’s property and has advised PSBs to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore.

- (iv) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has initiated establishment of National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.
- (v) To send a clear message that borrowers cannot wilfully default and continue to enjoy ownership of their assets, wilful defaulters and connected persons have been debarred from participating in the resolution process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).
- (vi) Launch of Central Fraud Registry (CFR), a web based searchable database of frauds reported by the banks, containing data for the last 13 years has been made operational by RBI in January, 2016.
- (vii) Banks have been advised through circulars for rotation and mandatory leave of staff in sensitive positions and the same was advised to be covered in internal audit also in 2011.

Stopping ponzi schemes

†2275. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contrary to the Reserve Bank's guidelines the chit fund companies/promoters are offering more dividends to the people on their investment through different tempting schemes like deposit schemes, ponzi schemes, collective investment schemes, multilayer marketing schemes etc. and illegally collect money from them and at the time of paying dividend they disappear with public money;

(b) the number of such companies against whom action has been taken during the last one decade which have collected people's money and committed forgery; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to stop such people-tempting schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) While Chit Fund companies registered with respective State Governments under the Chit Funds Act, 1982 may collect subscriptions to chits, they are prohibited by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from accepting deposits from the public since 2009. Further, acceptance of money through money circulation/pyramid structured schemes is banned under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 and is also a cognizable offence. As regards such

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

illegal schemes, the following status report has been received from regulators and enforcement agencies:—

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has, during the last 5 years and current year (till 31.07.2018) assigned 32 cases involving 223 companies allegedly engaged in chit fund/MLM/ponzi activities to the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) for investigation.

- (i) As informed by RBI, 978 cases of unauthorized collection of funds were discussed in State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) meetings in various States/UTs and were given to the respective regulators/law enforcement agencies in the States for dealing with the complaints.
- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has passed 64 Orders related to unauthorized Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) during the last 3 years (34 in 2015-16, 11 in 2016-17 and 19 in 2017-18). SEBI also passed 35 Orders related to Deemed Public Issue of Equity (DPI) during the last 3 years (8 in 2015-16, 7 in 2016-17 and 20 in 2017-18).
- (iii) As of July, 2018, the Enforcement Directorate (ED) has taken up investigations/action in 56 cases against Ponzi schemes floated by firms/companies under the provisions of the PML Act, 2002, where small investors have been cheated.
- (iv) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 146 cases in the last 3 years (14 in 2015, 23 in 2016 and 109 in 2017) relating to chit fund scams.

(c) The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2018 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18.07.2018. The proposed Bill will ban all such deposit schemes which are unregulated.

Losses in Banks

2276. SHRI MANAS RANJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nationalised and Commercial Banks including State Bank of India have been incurring huge amount of loss due to different reasons including NPAs and incidents of frauds;

(b) if so, the amount of loss, Bank-wise, till date;

(c) the amount of losses incurred due to NPAs and fraudulent activities, separately; and

(d) the steps Government has taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) increased from ₹ 25,03,431 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 68,75,748 crore as on 31.3.2014, as per the global operations data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of non-performing assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by PSBs, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. During the financial year 2017-18, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), have increased. Bank-wise details of operating profit, provision done and net profit/loss in the Financial Year (FY) 2017-18, are in the Statement (*See* below).

With regards to the amount of losses incurred due to NPAs and fraudulent activities, separately, RBI has apprised that the required information does not available. However, as per data reported by RBI, the extent of loss in fraud cases reported by SCBs for F.Ys 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, was ₹ 16,409 crore, ₹ 16,652 crore and ₹ 36,694 crore respectively. It may be noted that fraud data is by the year of reporting and not the year of occurrence of the fraud or sanction of loan, Letter of Undertaking, etc., which may be of an earlier period. *e.g.*, the fraud in PNB's Brady House branch was reported in February 2018 but is a continuing fraud since 2011.

(d) A number of steps have been taken with regard to NPAs. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been enacted to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters. Under this, by adopting a creditor-in-saddle approach, with the interim resolution professional taking over management of affairs of corporate debtor at the outset, the incentive to resort to abuse of the legal system has been taken away. This, coupled with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended to provide for authorisation to RBI to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. As per RBI's directions, cases have been filed under IBC before the National Company Law Tribunal in respect of 39 large defaulters, amounting to about ₹ 2.69 lakh crore

funded exposure (as of December, 2017). The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been amended to make it more effective with provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Also, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery. In addition, under the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created stressed asset management verticals for stringent recovery, segregated pre- and post-sanction follow-up roles for clean and effective monitoring, initiated creation of online one-time settlement platforms and committed to monitoring large-value accounts by tying up with specialised monitoring agencies for loans of ₹ 250 crore and above.

A number of steps have been taken with regard to prevention and control of frauds. These include the following:—

- (i) a framework for dealing with loan frauds of ₹ 50 crore and above, under which banks classify potential fraud accounts as red-flagged accounts based on observation/evaluation of early warning signals, and take timebound action;
- (ii) an online searchable database of frauds reported by banks, in the form of Central Fraud Registry, as a tool of timely identification, control and mitigation of fraud risk and for carrying out due diligence during credit sanction process;
- (iii) issuance of caution advices by RBI, detailing names of fraudsters and their *modus operandi*;
- (iv) re-verification of title deeds in respect of all credit exposures of ₹ 5 crore and above by banks, as mandated by RBI;
- (v) issuance of various master circulars to banks, with a view to restricting imprudent practices and at the same time ensuring sound procedures for conduct of business;
- (vi) requiring banks to put in place adequate audit and compliance mechanisms with Board-level reporting through the Audit Committee of the Board; and
- (vii) subjecting the systems and procedures in banks to supervisory review by RBI as part of the Risk Based Supervisory framework for banks.

Further, in order to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, Government introduced legislation in Parliament and the same has been passed as the Fugitive Economic

Offenders Act, 2018. It provides for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of such offender's property and disentitlement of the offender from defending any civil claim. Government has also asked PSBs to examine all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as NPA, from the angle of possible fraud and in case an account turns NPA, to seek a report on the borrower from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau, a nodal agency for economic intelligence mandated to ensure interaction and coordination among all the concerned agencies in the area of economic offences. Further, for enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has initiated establishment of National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.

Statement

*Bank-wise details of operating profit, provisioning done
and net profit/loss of PSBs*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank	F.Y. 2017-18 *		
		Operating profit	Provisioning done	Net profit (amounts with a minus sign are losses) **
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	3,438	8,113	-4,674
2.	Andhra Bank	5,361	8,774	-3,413
3.	Bank of Baroda	12,006	14,437	-2,432
4.	Bank of India	7,139	13,183	-6,044
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2,191	3,337	-1,146
6.	Canara Bank	9,548	13,770	-4,222
7.	Central Bank of India	2,733	7,838	-5,105
8.	Corporation Bank	3,950	8,004	-4,054
9.	Dena Bank	1,171	3,094	-1,923
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	7,905	16,142	-8,238
11.	Indian Bank	5,001	3,742	1,259
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	3,629	9,929	-6,299
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,703	9,575	-5,872
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	1,145	1,889	-744

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Punjab National Bank	10,294	22,577	-12,283
16.	State Bank of India	59,511	66,058	-6,547
17.	Syndicate Bank	3,864	7,087	-3,223
18.	UCO Bank	1,334	5,771	-4,436
19.	Union Bank of India	7,540	12,787	-5,247
20.	United Bank of India	1,025	2,479	-1,454
21.	Vijaya Bank	3,098	2,371	727

* Banks

**While banks have posted operating profits, their net losses are primarily on account of continuing ageing provision for NPAs recognised as a result of AQR initiated in 2015 and subsequent transparent recognition by banks.

Sources: RBI (global operations, provisional data for March, 2018).

Tax evasion through black marketing

2277. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of tax evasion through black marketing and fixing minimum price of import have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year after the implementation of the GST;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to the above corrupt practice, the monthly tax collection has declined to a great extent;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government against such tax evaders and the outcome of such action of Government?

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

Target of agricultural credit

2278. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a practice to fix target for agriculture credit for each financial year;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the target of agricultural credit for the year 2018-19 both for Kharif and Rabi seasons, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government has fixed any time bound deadline for the distribution of agricultural credit;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of number of beneficiaries of agricultural credit during the year 2017-18 along with the total amount, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) The details of agriculture credit targets fixed by the Government, for the last three years (2015-16 to 2017-18) as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are given as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Target allotted by GoI
2015-16	8,50,000.00
2016-17	9,00,000.00
2017-18	10,00,000.00

Agriculture credit target for year 2018-19 has been set at ₹ 11,00,000 crore. Details of the State-wise agriculture credit target for the year 2018-19, as reported by NABARD, is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(f) State-wise details of agriculture credit disbursement along with number of accounts during 2017-18, as reported by NABARD, is given in the Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

Details of Agriculture credit target for the year 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total Agri Loan
1.	New Delhi	684
2.	Haryana	67,012
3.	Himachal Pradesh	6,665
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	7,556

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total Agri Loan
5.	Punjab	87,182
6.	Rajasthan	80,738
7.	Chandigarh UT	113
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	448
9.	Assam	8,537
10.	Manipur	779
11.	Meghalaya	790
12.	Mizoram	326
13.	Nagaland	458
14.	Sikkim	296
15.	Tripura	2,117
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	267
17.	Bihar	40,221
18.	Jharkhand	7,835
19.	Odisha	32,256
20.	West Bengal	64,071
21.	Chhattisgarh	14,116
22.	Madhya Pradesh	74,005
23.	Uttarakhand	10,678
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1,17,350
25.	Goa	1,515
26.	Gujarat	59,410
27.	Maharashtra	81,335
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	132
29.	Daman and Diu UT	58
30.	Andhra Pradesh	65,666
31.	Telangana	55,785
32.	Karnataka	60,506
33.	Kerala	44,805

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total Agri Loan
34.	Puducherry	4,711
35.	Tamil Nadu	1,01,514
36.	Lakshadweep UT	63
TOTAL		11,00,000

Statement-II

*Agriculture Credit Disbursement Data for the period 2017-18
(Provisional) (No. of A/cs in absolute)*

(₹ in lacs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	All Agencies	
		Total Agriculture Credit Disbursement	
		No. of Accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	25,801	19,59,799.17
2.	Haryana	29,32,868	55,51,071.86
3.	Himachal Pradesh	14,23,278	14,33,919.48
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	8,76,330	11,30,172.98
5.	Punjab	31,19,864	73,20,150.96
6.	Rajasthan	72,60,110	80,98,976.83
7.	Chandigarh UT	14,425	2,35,818.44
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,867	8,342.09
9.	Assam	10,40,512	6,75,613.84
10.	Manipur	23,402	27,280.04
11.	Meghalaya	44,657	35,073.62
12.	Mizoram	16,020	17,493.61
13.	Nagaland	35,180	20,501.71
14.	Sikkim	10,095	12,499.28
15.	Tripura	3,34,196	2,32,572.61
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	12,367	12,023.51
17.	Bihar	44,11,663	26,98,673.37
18.	Jharkhand	8,21,595	3,78,093.39

1	2	3	4
19.	Odisha	50,67,664	22,77,721.45
20.	West Bengal	51,88,396	40,92,023.21
21.	Chhattisgarh	19,51,399	15,19,922.76
22.	Madhya Pradesh	74,16,631	60,43,188.47
23.	Uttarakhand	6,13,417	7,88,127.24
24.	Uttar Pradesh	99,52,487	85,13,614.74
25.	Goa	57,959	1,24,550.64
26.	Gujarat	37,21,021	62,68,293.45
27.	Maharashtra	52,52,188	76,72,266.10
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	2,141	6,584.22
29.	Daman and Diu UT	1,391	3,325.96
30.	Andhra Pradesh	1,28,70,871	1,13,42,747.74
31.	Telangana	48,93,399	58,90,751.41
32.	Karnataka	73,58,139	79,38,377.02
33.	Kerala	75,36,692	84,17,707.69
34.	Puducherry	3,33,718	2,60,798.66
35.	Tamil Nadu	1,92,87,216	1,58,41,700.46
36.	Lakshadweep UT	363	505.70
TOTAL		11,39,13,322	11,68,50,283.71

Source: NABARD.

Reducing printing of ₹ 2000 currency notes

2279. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the currency notes of ₹ 2000/- denomination has lead to facilitate holders of black money;

(b) if so, whether Government has given a serious thought to this issue; and

(c) whether Government would consider reducing printing of ₹ 2000/- currency note and increase currency notes of lower denomination in order to foil the holders of black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SIIRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Information is being collected.

Unsatisfactory declarations under PMGKY

2280. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

- (a) the details of launching of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY);
- (b) whether it is a fact that declarations under PMGKY have not been found to be satisfactory; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof together with the reasons and steps proposed by the Government to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Under “The Taxation and Investment Regime for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, 2016” (PMGKY), a person could make a declaration in respect of any income (in the form of cash or deposit in an account maintained by the person with a specified entity) which was chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961 for any assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 2017. A declarant under PMGKY was required to pay the tax at rate of thirty per cent of the undisclosed income, surcharge at rate of thirty-three per cent of such tax and penalty at the rate of ten per cent of such undisclosed income. The declarant was also required to deposit an amount not less than twenty-five per cent of the undisclosed income in “The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Deposit Scheme, 2016”. Such a deposit carries no interest and has a lock-in period of four years.

(b) No specific target for collection was fixed under the PMGKY. It was introduced in the wake of demonetisation drive, so as to provide an opportunity to the people to come clean by making a declaration of their undisclosed income, pay the due taxes with heavy penalty and thus, bring such undisclosed income into the formal economy besides generating additional revenues for welfare activities of the Government. Therefore, primary objective of PMGKY was to provide an opportunity to the persons having undisclosed income to come clean, and the same has been achieved.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to the part (b) above. However, it may also be mentioned that PMGKY had commenced on 17th December, 2016 and was open for declarations up to 31st March, 2017. The last date for filing declaration was extended upto 10th May, 2017 for the declarant who had paid tax, surcharge and penalty under PMGKY by 31st March, 2017 and deposit under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Deposit Scheme, 2016 by 30th April, 2017. Thus, PMGKY scheme is now closed.

Foothold in payment and loans segment by foreign companies

2281. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign companies are gaining a foothold in the payment and loans segment in India through Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC) which are allowed 100 per cent foreign ownership which could lead to easier access to financial data of crores of Indians; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) With a view to enhance safety and security for customers of NBFCs, RBI has issued Master Directions on Information Technology (IT) Framework for NBFCs, requiring NBFCs to have a Board-approved Information Security policy to control access to sensitive information and ensure that only legitimate users use data and the same cannot be read or compromised without proper authorisation. Such policy is required to be based on the following tenets:

- (i) Confidentiality, for ensuring access to sensitive data to authorised users only;
- (ii) Integrity, for ensuring accuracy and reliability of information by ensuring that there is no modification without authorisation;
- (iii) Availability, for ensuring that uninterrupted data is available to users when it is needed; and
- (iv) Authenticity, to ensure that the data, transactions, communications or documents (electronic or physical) are genuine.

It is observed that the above directions are uniformly applicable to all NBFCs, including those in which foreign companies have stake.

Short-term loans to farmers

2282. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to provide short-term loans to farmers on subsidised interest rates;

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

(c) whether NABARD has been mandated to refinance short term agricultural loans to farmers;

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

(e) whether Government is considering increasing the extent of refinance by NABARD, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Government of India in the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW) 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%.

(c) to (e) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides Short Term refinance to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks from Short Term RRB (Refinance) Fund (STRRB) and Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (Refinance) Fund (STCRC) respectively. The funds are allocated out of the shortfall in priority sector lending by Scheduled Commercial Banks. Such refinance is given to banks at an interest rate of 4.5% per annum, provided the banks lend to the ultimate borrower at an interest rate of 7% per annum upto an amount of ₹ 3 lakh per borrower.

Government has allocated ₹ 45,000 crore under STCRC Fund for Cooperative Banks and ₹ 10,000 crore under STRRB Fund for RRBs for the year 2018-19.

Loss in share to A.P. account of census data

2283. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to taking into account 2011 census for distribution of share to States as recommended by fifteenth Finance Commission, State of Andhra Pradesh is losing ₹ 24,340 due to taking into account 2011 census and ₹ 16,000 crores if Government brings in any change on the revenue deficit count;

(b) if so, why Government is resorting to such things which are detrimental to States like A.P.;

(c) whether Government will recommend to the concerned authority to change the Terms of Reference of Fifteenth Finance Commission; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The Finance Commission is constituted under

Article 280 of the Constitution of India. The Commission submits recommendations after consultation with all stakeholders including State Governments. At this stage, the Fifteenth Finance Commission is in the process of consultation. The Fifteenth Finance Commission has not submitted any recommendations.

(c) and (d) No. The Terms of References for the functioning of the Commission have been notified. The Government does not recommend changes in Terms of References to any authority.

Revenue received from GST

†2284. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of revenue received by Government after adjusting already outstanding credit after completion of one year of implementation of Goods and Services Tax;

(b) whether the revenue received is as per the expectation of Government; and

(c) the amount refunded to the exporters during special mission and the amount of outstanding claim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The details of revenue collection are given in the Statement (*See below*)

(b) The revenue from GST has shown an upward trend since April, 2018 as per the Government's expectation.

(c) The details of the amount refunded during the refund fortnights conducted by the Government are as follows:—

- (i) First refund fortnight from 15th March, 2018 to 31st March, 2018: A total of ₹ 4265 crores was sanctioned as refund of integrated tax on account of export of goods with payment of tax during this fortnight. In respect of FORM RFD-01A refund claims, an amount of ₹ 1,136 crores was sanctioned by the Centre. It includes sanction of refund of unutilized Input Tax Credit (ITC) on account of export of goods or services or both without payment of tax. As on 31st March, 2018, ₹ 9,604 crores (IGST refunds), ₹ 5,510 crores (ITC refund by Centre)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and ₹ 2,502 crores (ITC refund by States) totalling to ₹ 17,616 crores was sanctioned.

- (ii) Second refund fortnight from 31st May, 2018 to 16th June, 2018: A total of ₹ 6,087 crores was sanctioned as refund of integrated tax on account of export of goods with payment of tax during this fortnight. In respect of FORM RFD-01A refund claims, an amount of ₹ 1,548 crores was sanctioned by the centre. It includes sanction of refund of unutilized Input Tax Credit (ITC) on account of export of goods or services or both without payment of tax. In all, ₹ 21,142 crores (IGST refunds), ₹ 9,923 crores (FORM RFD-01A refund by CBIC) and ₹ 6,997 crores (FORM RFD-01A refund by States) all totalling ₹ 38,062 crores was sanctioned till 16th June, 2018.
- (iii) Third refund fortnight from 16th July, 2018 to 31st July, 2018: A total of ₹ 3,391 crores was sanctioned as refund of integrated tax on account of export of goods with payment of tax during this fortnight. In respect of FORM RFD-01A refund claims, an amount of ₹ 1,762 crores was sanctioned by the centre. It includes sanction of refund of unutilized Input Tax Credit (ITC) on account of export of goods or services or both without payment of tax. In all, ₹ 29,829 crores (IGST refunds), ₹ 16,074 crores (FORM RFD-01A refund by CBIC) and ₹ 8,475 crores (FORM RFD-01A refund by States) all totalling ₹ 54,378 crores was sanctioned till 31st July, 2018.

As on 31.07.2018, the Central Tax authorities have received a total of 50,075 refund applications under FORM RFD-01A amounting to a total of ₹ 16,461 crores. The total amount sanctioned is ₹ 16,074 crores and refund claims of ₹ 386 crores are still pending.

Statement

(₹ in crore)

Month	CGST				IGST				Comp. Cess		Total Net	
	Gross	Refund	Settlement	Net	Gross	Refund	Settlement	Net	Gross	Refund	Net	
July	10			10	20958			20958	593		593	21561
August	15252		3297	18549	49968		10978	38990	7156		7156	64695
September	15131		5081	20212	48930		15933	32997	8024		8024	61233
October	14962		7855	22817	47995	76	21144	26775	8032		8032	57624
November	13690		10145	23836	42694	48	24027	18619	7103		7103	49557
December	13928	86	10348	24190	42765	805	24835	17125	7922	23	7898	49213
January	14874	287	8583	23170	45338	2247	23651	19441	8070	21	8049	50660
February	14763	511	28827	43079	42382	2325	59806	-19749	8196	23	8172	31502
March	16266	1015	12140	27390	46326	7294	25564	13468	7520	42	7478	48336
TOTAL	118876	1899	86275	203253	387356	12794	205938	168623	62614	109	62505	434381
GST Collection (FY 2018-19)												
April	18653	392	13841	32102	50548	1852	28395	20301	8554	16	8538	60942
May	15866	681	12931	28116	49120	5800	25261	18060	7339	75	7265	53440
June (FF)	15968	593	15676	31052	49498	9223	30338	9937	8122	105	8017	49005
TOTAL	50487	1666	42448	91270	149166	16875	83993	48298	24015	195	23820	163388

Panels to control NPAs

2285. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the NPAs as on May, 2014 and on yearly basis since 2014 till date;

(b) whether Government has been taking steps to reduce these NPAs, if so the details of the steps with the date of enforcement and outcome of these steps; and

(c) the details of the various panels that have been formed to control NPAs with the outcome along with the expenses incurred for running particular panel, panel/date-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) increased from ₹ 25,03,431 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 68,75,748 crore as on 31.3.2014, as per the global operations data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of non-performing assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by PSBs, stressed accounts were re-classified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. During the financial year 2017-18, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of SCBs, as per RBI data on domestic operations, increased from ₹ 2,51,054 crore as on 31.3.2014, to ₹ 3,09,399 crore as on 31.3.2015, ₹ 5,66,247 crore as on 31.3.2016, ₹ 7,28,740 crore as on 31.3.2017, and ₹ 9,61,962 crore as on 31.3.2018, (as per provisional data) respectively. As regards NPAs as on May 2014, RBI has apprised that it does not have information in this regard.

(b) and (c) A number of steps have been taken to expedite and enable resolution of NPAs of banks. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been enacted to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters. Under this, by adopting a creditor-in-saddle approach, with the interim resolution professional taking over management of affairs of corporate debtor at the outset, the incentive to resort to abuse of the legal system has been taken away. This, coupled with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor

relationship. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended to provide for authorisation to RBI to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. As per RBI's directions, cases have been filed under IBC before the National Company Law Tribunal in respect of 39 large defaulters, amounting to about ₹ 2.69 lakh crore funded exposure (as of December 2017).

The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been amended to make it more effective with provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Also, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery.

In addition, under the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created stressed asset management verticals for stringent recovery, segregated pre-and post-sanction follow-up roles for clean and effective monitoring, initiated creation of online one-time settlement platforms and committed to monitoring large-value accounts by tying up with specialised monitoring agencies for loans of ₹ 250 crore and above.

As regards outcome, enabled by these steps, NPAs of SCBs reduced by ₹ 2,57,979 crore due to recoveries during the last four financial years (as per RBI data on domestic operations).

Action with regard to control and resolution of NPAs has been taken through the above legislative, legal, regulatory and reform measures, and no specific panel has been formed by the Government in this regard.

Raising capital by PSBs

2286. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first quarter results may not be very encouraging despite heavy cleaning up of books as the dust has not settled on the Non-Performing Assets front;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of 21 Public Sector banks, 13 have already taken the approval of their boards or shareholders for raising capital through the equity market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Out of eight Public Sector Banks (PSBs) which have declared their results for the first quarter of the current financial year (till 3.8.2018), six PSBs have reported improvement in their profitability *vis-à-vis* the preceding quarter.

(b) and (c) Banks require capital on an ongoing basis for both business growth and meeting regulatory norms. For capital issue through various modes, enabling resolution of annual/extraordinary general meeting (AGM/EGM) of shareholders is a prerequisite and therefore, in order to be in readiness to approach investors in a timely manner, keeping in view evolving requirements, market conditions and investor sentiment and appetite, banks obtain such enabling resolution. Till July, 2018, enabling resolution of AGM/EGM for capital issue through various modes, including through the equity market, had been passed in respect of 16 PSBs.

**Action on those converting black money into white
during demonetization**

†2287. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not taken any action against those who were apprehended while converting black money into white during demonetization drive;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government against the banks and their officials which came under scanner during demonetization drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Appropriate action by the Income-tax Department (ITD) and other law enforcement agencies has been taken against those involved in the misuse of the scheme of demonetization.

Such actions by the Income-tax Department included among others, conducting search and survey actions in relevant cases. During the period November, 2016 to March, 2017, ITD conducted searches in 900 groups, involved in various activities and business, leading to seizure of ₹ 900 crores, including cash seizure of ₹ 636 crores. During the same period, 8239 surveys were conducted leading to detection of undisclosed income of ₹ 6745 crores.

Further, a dedicated campaign was launched to take focused action against non-filers who had deposited large value of cash during demonetization period. Notices u/s 142(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 were issued to 3.04 lakh persons who had deposited cash of more than ₹ 10 lakh but had not filed their return of income till the due date of filing. As a result, returns were filed by 2.09 lakh of such identified non-filers who have paid self-assessment tax of ₹ 6,416 crore. Because

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of sustained non-intrusive campaign during F.Y. 2017-18, the net collection of direct taxes increased by 18% at 10.03 lakh crore. There has also been exceptional growth in Personal Advance Tax of 23.4% and Personal Self-Assessment Tax of 29.9% in comparison to previous year.

Further, the Enforcement Directorate has registered 37 cases under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 in connection with the irregularities relating to the demonetization. Investigations in these cases resulted in attachment of properties worth ₹ 144.71 crores and seizure of gold weighing 7.538 kg. Moreover, 18 persons were arrested under the provisions of PMLA, 2002 in connection with irregularities relating to demonetization.

Moreover, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had registered 35 cases relating to demonetization during the period *w.e.f.* 8.11.2016 to 31.12.2016. The details are as under:—

No. of cases registered during demonetization period	Present Status				
	Under Investigation	Under Trial	RDA	Closed/ SCN Sent	PE converted into RC
35	8	21	2	3	1

However, disclosure of assessee specific information, is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Provision for minimum taxation on medicines

2288. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of medicines have come down after the implementation of Goods and Services Tax and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to provide minimum taxation for medicines in future, if so, the time by which the said dispensation is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Taking into consideration the Pre-GST tax incidence, the GST Council has recommended 12% GST for medicines in general. A number of specified medicines, however, attract a lower GST rate of 5%.

Recovery of public money/NPAs

2289. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of NPAs of the Nationalised Banks have reached the ever highest mark in the last three years;

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

(c) what measures are adopted to recover the public money;

(d) how much public money has been recovered in the last three years; and

(e) the details thereof, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, in the last 25 financial years (FYs), the gross Non-Performing Asset (NPA) ratio was the highest in FY 1993-94 at 24.8% for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and was also higher in six other financial years, *vis-à-vis* the highest gross NPA ratio in the last three financial years for PSBs (14.6%).

(c) A number of measures have been taken to expedite and enable resolution of NPAs of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs). The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been enacted to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters. Under this, by adopting a creditor-in-saddle approach, with the interim resolution professional taking over management of affairs of corporate debtor at the outset, the incentive to resort to abuse of the legal system has been taken away. This, coupled with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended to provide for authorisation to RBI to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. As per RBI's directions, cases have been filed under IBC before the National Company Law Tribunal in respect of 39 large defaulters, amounting to about ₹ 2.69 lakh crore funded exposure (as of December, 2017).

The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been amended to make it more effective with provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Also, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery.

In addition, under the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery, segregated pre-and post-sanction follow-up roles for clean and effective monitoring, initiated creation of online one-time settlement platforms and committed to monitoring large-value accounts by tying up with Agencies for Specialised Monitoring for loans of ₹ 250 crore and above.

(d) and (e) As per RBI data on global operations (with provisional data for March, 2018), during the last three financial years, the NPAs of SCBs reduced by ₹ 2,08,514 crore due to recoveries, bank-wise details of which are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of reduction in NPAs of Scheduled Commercial Banks due to recoveries

(₹ in crore)

Bank	Reduction in NPAs - due to actual recoveries during		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	2,465	1,612	2,086
American Express Banking Corp.	49	86	127
Andhra Bank	729	1,204	1,598
Axis Bank Limited	1,683	1,825	3,836
Bandhan Bank Limited	0	4	10
Bank of America, National Association	14	0	99
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	20	9	1
Bank of Baroda	1,481	4,088	1,416
Bank of India	3,555	4,640	13,940
Bank of Maharashtra	645	810	1,765
Barclays Bank PLC	9	8	0
BNP Paribas	0	5	0
Canara Bank	1,279	1,278	2,241
Capital Small Finance Bank Limited		2	4
Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	199	48	135

1	2	3	4
Central Bank of India	3,087	2,600	3,077
Citibank N.A.	234	180	235
City Union Bank Limited	73	90	162
Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A.	0	0	2
Corporation Bank	477	491	697
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	0	58	28
CTBC Bank Co. Limited	0	0	4
DBS Bank Limited	157	442	216
DCB Bank Limited	101	120	98
Dena Bank	728	1,120	931
Deutsche Bank AG	21	60	98
Doha Bank QSC	0	0	1
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited		59	95
Federal Bank Limited	615	511	513
Firststrand Bank Limited	0	0	16
HDFC Bank Limited	1,432	1,722	2,808
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. Limited	85	173	37
ICICI Bank Limited	1,526	5,137	5,511
IDBI Bank Limited	875	1,413	6,840
IDFC Bank Limited	301	1,126	17
Indian Bank	526	739	575
Indian Overseas Bank	1,806	2,117	4,505
IndusInd Bank Limited	302	489	1,599
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	262	635	340
JSC VTB Bank	2	6	1
Karnataka Bank Limited	343	286	435
Karur Vysya Bank Limited	331	66	179
KBC Bank NV	6		
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	463	287	628

1	2	3	4
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	79	230	331
Mizuho Bank Limited	27	0	0
Nainital Bank Limited	11	34	19
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,149	1,348	2,235
Punjab and Sind Bank	217	190	418
Punjab National Bank	6,009	10,677	4,443
RBL Bank Limited	19	303	130
Sberbank	0	3	5
SBM Bank (Mauritius) Limited	0	3	1
South Indian Bank Limited	235	1,407	100
Standard Chartered Bank	549	759	1,918
State Bank of India (SBI)	4,392	7,337	9,847
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Limited	0	0	Merged with SBI
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	756	554	
State Bank of Hyderabad	2,503	1,234	
State Bank of Mysore	490	507	
State Bank of Patiala	1,405	1,636	
State Bank of Travancore	1,474	1,126	
Syndicate Bank	1,260	1,500	
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited	95	65	161
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Limited	0	0	5
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited	128	44	59
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	12	0	19
UCO Bank	1,369	2,039	1,680
Union Bank of India	844	1,388	1,835
United Bank of India	1,095	1,026	942
Vijaya Bank	288	575	828
Yes Bank Limited	188	850	3,572

Source: RBI, Global operations (data for 2017-18 is provisional).

Increase in NPAs of PSBs and private banks

2290. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ascertained that Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public and Private Sector Banks were steadily increasing for the last three years;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the corrective measures taken or being taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government/RBI has fixed the responsibility of officials of such Public Sector Banks over huge NPAs;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the authority responsible or accountable for NPAs of private banks; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by Government or RBI to keep a strict vigil on NPAs or Bad loans of the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Aggregate gross loans and advances of Public Sector and Private Sector Banks increased from ₹ 21,70,823 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 58,01,260 crore as on 31.3.2014, as per the domestic operations data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by PSBs, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. During the financial year 2017-18, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of this transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, aggregate gross NPAs of Public Sector and Private Sector Banks have increased during the last three years.

(b) A number of corrective measures have been taken in this regard. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been enacted to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters. Under this, by adopting a creditor-in-saddle approach, with the interim resolution professional taking over management of affairs of corporate debtor at the outset, the incentive to resort to abuse of the legal system has been taken away. This, coupled with debarment of

wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended to provide for authorisation to RBI to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. As per RBI's directions, cases have been filed under IBC before the National Company Law Tribunal in respect of 39 large defaulters, amounting to about ₹ 2.69 lakh crore funded exposure (as of December, 2017).

The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been amended to make it more effective with provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Also, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery.

In addition, under the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created stressed asset management verticals for stringent recovery, segregated pre-and post-sanction follow-up roles for clean and effective monitoring, initiated creation of online one-time settlement platforms and committed to monitoring large-value accounts by tying up with specialised monitoring agencies for loans of ₹ 250 crore and above.

(c) to (e) All public bank sector banks have a well-established vigilance mechanism headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer directly appointed by the Government of India. CVOs of banks keep a close watch on various aspects of the bank's functioning. Further, RBI has issued various guidelines on examining staff accountability under various circumstances. As per RBI instructions on the internal control and inspection/audit system in banks, RBI has advised banks regarding fixing of staff accountability aspect of irregularities, malpractices etc., at all levels, at the appropriate time. Further, as per RBI circular dated 28.7.1995 on compromise or negotiated settlements of NPAs, RBI has advised banks to examine staff accountability expeditiously. As per data reported by PSBs, during the last three financial years, staff accountability has been examined in NPA accounts numbering 29,30,762, and staff accountability has been fixed in respect of NPA accounts numbering 53,122.

In addition, banks are required to report borrowers in default to RBI on a weekly basis. Further, RBI examines compliance of its circulars during the supervisory process of banks on sample basis and takes up with banks rectification of any deficiencies.

Loan waiver to farmers

2291. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers who have committed suicides during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, Statewise;
- (b) whether Government has extended loan waiver to farmers in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the amount of loan waiver, State-wise; and
- (d) the number of farmers benefited by loan waiver in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (ADSI). The Report for the years 2016 onward has not been published yet. However, NCRB has provided data relating to suicides for the year 2016 (Provisional) to the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare. As per ADSI Reports for the years 2014, 2015, 2016 (Provisional) the State-wise details of suicides by farmers and agricultural labourers including those caused due to 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As informed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), since 2014, various State Governments have announced their own schemes, *inter alia*, for loan waiver of farmers. However, no financial assistance for loan waiver has been provided by the Union Government to State in this regard.

The Government has taken the following major initiatives to reduce the debt burden of farmers and for development of agriculture and welfare of farmers:—

- 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 issued master directions on relief measures to be provided by lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities including drought which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, extending fresh

loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. The benchmark for restructuring of loans has been reduced from 50% to 33% crop loss, in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

- In addition, Loan to distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders is an eligible category of farm credit under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) as per directions issued by RBI.
- Under the aforesaid interest subvention scheme, to provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, the interest subvention on crop loan continues to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. Such restructured loans may attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per policy laid down by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- RBI has conveyed to Banks to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto ₹ 1,00,000/-. The requirement of 'no due' certificate has also been dispensed with for small loans upto ₹ 50,000/- to small and marginal farmers, share croppers and the like and, instead, only a self-declaration from the borrower is required.

Statement

(A) State-wise details of suicide by persons self-employed in farming/agriculture

State/UT	2014			2015		
	Farmers	Labourers	Total	Farmers	Labourers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	160	472	632	516	400	916
Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	3	7	3	10
Assam	21	38	59	84	54	138
Bihar	0	10	10	0	7	7
Chhattisgarh	443	312	755	854	100	954
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	45	555	600	57	244	301
Haryana	14	105	119	28	134	162
Himachal Pradesh	32	31	63	0	46	46
Jammu and Kashmir	12	25	37	0	21	21
Jharkhand	0	4	4	0	21	21
Karnataka	321	447	768	1197	372	1569

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	107	700	807	3	207	210
Madhya Pradesh	826	372	1198	581	709	1290
Maharashtra	2568	1436	4004	3030	1261	4291
Manipur	0	0	0	1	0	1
Meghalaya	0	2	2	2	1	3
Mizoram	0	5	5	0	1	1
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	5	97	102	23	27	50
Punjab	24	40	64	100	24	124
Rajasthan	0	373	373	3	73	76
Sikkim	35	0	35	15	3	18
Tamil Nadu	68	827	895	2	604	606
Telangana	898	449	1347	1358	42	1400
Tripura	0	32	32	1	48	49
Uttar Pradesh	63	129	192	145	179	324
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	00	2	2
West Bengal	0	230	230	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)	5642	6694	12336	8007	4583	12590
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0	8	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	00	0	00	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi (UT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	16	16	0	12	12
TOTAL (UTs)	8	16	24	0	12	12
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	5650	6710	12360	8007	4595	12602

(B) State-wise details of suicide by agricultural labourers/farmers during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Agricultural Labourers	Farmers/ Cultivators	Suicides in Farming Sector (Total)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	565	239	804
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6	6
3.	Assam	64	06	70
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	97	585	682
6.	Goa	1	0	1
7.	Gujarat	378	30	408
8.	Haryana	159	91	250
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	0	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	0	21
11.	Jharkhand	0	3	3
12.	Karnataka	867	1212	2079
13.	Kerala	298	23	321
14.	Madhya Pradesh	722	599	1321
15.	Maharashtra	1111	2550	3661
16.	Manipur	0	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	3	2	5
18.	Mizoram	7	0	7
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	101	20	121
21.	Punjab	49	222	271
22.	Rajasthan	39	4	43
23.	Sikkim	2	12	14
24.	Tamil Nadu	345	36	381
25.	Telangana	13	632	645
26.	Tripura	18	4	22
27.	Uttar Pradesh	115	69	184

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Uttarakhand	3	0	3
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	3
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	27	2	29
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5019	6351	11370

NPA's due to stalled infrastructure projects

2292. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount and percentage of Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) in Banks due to delayed or stalled infrastructure projects; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to expedite the delayed projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per the provisional data available with Reserve Bank of India (RBI), at the end of Financial Year 2017-18, amount and percentage of Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) in Banks in "Industry-Infrastructure" sector was ₹ 2,00,743 crore and 18.89% respectively.

(b) Government has taken various steps to expedite delayed projects. These, *inter alia*, include setting up of Project Monitoring Group (PMG) for fast tracking approvals for projects, Sector-specific Inter-Ministerial Groups (IMGs) for addressing systemic issues affecting viability and repayment capacity of projects, One Time Fund Infusion (OTFI) for completion of delayed/languishing road projects, release of 75% of arbitral award amount against bank guarantees for revival of construction sector etc. In addition, enactment of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has created unified framework that has enabled transparent and time-bound resolution of high value stressed assets including delayed/stalled projects.

Action against 12 accounts holders which constitute substantial proportion to NPAs

2293. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any concrete steps against 12 accounts which owe more than ₹ 5,000 crore and constitute substantial proportion to NPAs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to prevent those 12 account holders from fleeing the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that it issued directions to certain banks for referring 12 accounts to initiate insolvency process under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC). The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has informed that Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process as mandated in IBC had been initiated in 12 cases referred by RBI and the total amount of the claims admitted in these 12 cases, as informed by Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India, is approximately ₹ 3,30,000 crore, as on 25.7.2018. The Ministry has further apprised that Adjudicating Authority has approved the resolution plan in three cases, while the remaining cases are at different stages of the resolution process.

For deterring economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside Indian jurisdiction, Government introduced legislation in Parliament and the same has been enacted as the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018. It provides for attachment and confiscation of fugitive economic offender's property. Government has also advised Public Sector Banks to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing of loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore.

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana

2294. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that PM Suraksha Bima Yojana, which was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister is not attracting the people in the desired manner due to lack of awareness;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no proper advertisement and supervision on the implementation of the programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase the awareness among the people to attract towards the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) was launched on 9th May, 2015 with a view to enhance the level of insurance penetration in the country and to provide insurance cover to common people especially poor and the under-privileged sections of the society. The enrolments under PMSBY have gradually increased since its launch. As on 31st July 2018, 13.74 crore people have been covered under PMSBY across the country. The details of enrolments under the scheme are as follows:—

PMSBY	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Gross enrolment (in crore)	9.43	10.04	13.74

*Figures as on 31st July, 2018.

(c) and (d) The steps that have been taken by the Government to increase the awareness among the people to attract towards the scheme are as under:—

- (i) The Government as well as the Public Sector insurance companies and banks had organized massive campaign through media to create awareness amongst large sections of population and also carried outreach efforts to facilitate access to the schemes.
- (ii) Regular advertisements about PMSBY are being carried out in the newspapers, TV and radio.
- (iii) An exclusive website www.jansuraksha.gov.in, which hosts all relevant material/information including forms, rules, frequently asked questions (FAQs) etc. related to this scheme in english, hindi and regional languages was created.
- (iv) Posters and banners have been displayed regarding the scheme in various offices of Banks and Insurance Companies across the country.
- (v) Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) and Banks had coordinated with State Governments and put up camps at 50 locations across the country for publicizing and increasing enrollments under PMSBY during the Mudra Campaign held in October, 2017

- (vi) A special campaign Gram Swaraj Abhiyan was organized from 14th April, 2018 to 5th May, 2018 and further extended from 1st June, 2018 to 15th August, 2018 targeting poor households for providing universal coverage under PMSBY wherein the PSGICs and banks have been putting up stalls to enroll people in such Schemes. Under the Gram Swaraj Campaign, 44, 15,817 people have been enrolled under PMSBY.
- (vii) The progress of settlement of claims under this scheme is monitored regularly by the Government. Any complaints in respect of the scheme are dealt in coordination with banks and insurance companies in getting it resolved expeditiously.

Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)

2295. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total amount of NPAs by all Public Sector Banks for the Financial Years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, bank-wise and names of the companies having NPAs of more than ₹ 100 crore;

(b) the amount of write off/bad debt by all Public Sector Banks for the Financial Years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 bank-wise; and

(c) the list of corporate defaulters during the Financial Years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Aggregate gross advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from ₹ 16,98,109 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 45,90,570 crore as on 31.3.2014, as per the domestic operations data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter alia*, due to aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by PSBs, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. All such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, the gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased. Bank-wise details of gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of PSBs at the end of the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As per Reserve Bank of India (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 by way of write-off. Banks write-off NPAs as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, tax benefit and capital optimisation. Borrowers of such written-off loans continue to be liable for repayment. Recovery of dues takes place on ongoing basis under legal mechanisms, which include, *inter alia*, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, and Debts Recovery Tribunals. Therefore, write-off does not benefit the borrower. Bank-wise details of reduction in NPAs due to write-offs (including compromise) by PSBs in the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

With regard to the names of companies with NPAs of more than ₹ 100 crore and the list of corporate defaulters, RBI has informed that under the provisions of Section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, RBI is prohibited from disclosing credit information. Section 45E provides that credit information submitted by a bank shall be treated as confidential and not to be published or otherwise disclosed.

Statement-I

Details of gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank	Amount*		
		As on 31.3.2016	As on 31.3.2017	As on 31.3.2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	15,385	20,688	26,563
2.	Andhra Bank	11,444	17,670	28,124
3.	Bank of Baroda	40,521	42,719	56,480
4.	Bank of India	49,879	52,045	62,328
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	10,386	17,189	18,433
6.	Canara Bank	31,638	34,202	47,468
7.	Central Bank of India	22,721	27,251	38,131
8.	Corporation Bank	14,544	17,045	22,213
9.	Dena Bank	8,560	12,619	16,361
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	24,875	44,753	55,588

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Indian Bank	8,827	9,865	11,990
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	30,049	35,098	38,180
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	14,702	22,859	26,134
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	4,229	6,298	7,802
15.	Punjab National Bank	55,818	55,370	86,620
16.	Syndicate Bank	13,832	17,609	25,759
17.	UCO Bank	20,908	22,541	30,550
18.	Union Bank of India	24,171	33,712	49,370
19.	United Bank of India	9,471	10,952	16,552
20.	Vijaya Bank	6,027	6,382	7,526
21.	State Bank of India (SBI)	98,185	1,12,343	2,23,427
22.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	1	55	Sl. No.
23.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	3,603	10,677	22 to 27
24.	State Bank of Hyderabad	6,591	18,212	merged
25.	State Bank of Mysore	3,636	9,915	in SBI
26.	State Bank of Patiala	6,767	17,847	
27.	State Bank of Travancore	3,200	8,817	

* Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by PSBs, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. All such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, the gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased.

Source: RBI, Global Operations (March, 18, provisional data).

Statement-II

*Details of reduction in NPAs due to write-offs (including compromise)
of Public Sector Banks*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank	Amount*		
		F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	2,126	2,442	3,635
2.	Andhra Bank	814	1,623	1,666

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bank of Baroda	1,554	4,348	4,948
4.	Bank of India	2,374	7,346	8,976
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	903	1,374	2,460
6.	Canara Bank	3,387	5,545	8,310
7.	Central Bank of India	1,334	2,396	2,924
8.	Corporation Bank	2,495	3,574	8,228
9.	Dena Bank	760	833	661
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	5,459	2,868	12,515
11.	Indian Bank	926	437	1,606
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	2,067	3,066	6,908
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,668	2,308	6,357
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	335	491	460
15.	Punjab National Bank	6,485	9,205	7,407
16.	Syndicate Bank	1,430	1,271	2,400
17.	UCO Bank	1,573	1,937	2,735
18.	Union Bank of India	792	1,264	3,477
19.	United Bank of India	649	714	1,867
20.	Vijaya Bank	510	1,068	1,539
21.	State Bank of India (SBI)	15,955	20,339	39,151
22.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	—	—	Sl. No.
23.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	643	1,560	22 to 27
24.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1,204	1,430	merged
25.	State Bank of Mysore	588	161	in SBI
26.	State Bank of Patiala	1,156	3,528	
27.	State Bank of Travancore	398	556	

* Write-offs are done after full provisioning, and as per RBI's 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 by way of write-off. Further, the process recovery of dues from the borrower in such loan accounts continues and, therefore, the write-off does not benefit the borrower.

Source: RBI, Global Operations (March, 18, provisional data).

Chance for settlement to NPA holders

2296. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to give a chance for one time settlement or monthly payment system to NPA holders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, with particular reference to SBI;
- (c) whether the banks are being told to coordinate with loan defaulters especially which are willing to pay them with a little bit concession; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the list of nodal officers being deputed to handle the NPA issue of banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) In the context of banks' efforts to eliminate or reduce Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) through persuasion by way of compromises or negotiated settlements and to ensure that the compromise settlements are done in a fair and transparent manner and also to recover bank's dues to the maximum extent possible at minimum expense, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised banks to have, *inter alia*, a loan recovery policy, prepared and duly vetted by their Board of Directors. As per available record, no instructions regarding change of banks' one-time settlements or a monthly payment system to holders of NPA account, or coordinating with loan defaulters, especially those who are willing to pay it with a little bit of concession, has been issued by the Government.

Lease out/sale of Ashok Hotel

2297. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management is working on a proposal from NITI Aayog to lease out its flagship Ashok Hotel to pave way for the sale of the property at the end of the agreement period;
- (b) whether the sale of the iconic property is located at a stone's throw from the PM's official residence;
- (c) whether security concerns are being addressed as in the case of the adjacent Samrat Hotel which is not fully operational for long; and
- (d) whether to mop up funds under disinvestment target, Government hotel properties of at Patna, Ranchi and Puducherry are being hived off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No. NITI Aayog has not given recommendation to pave way for the sale of Ashok Hotel.

(b) The location of Ashok Hotel is near the PM's official residence.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

Harassment of NRIs by IT and ED people

2298. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the past years many NRIs have either been summoned or served notices by the Income Tax Department and the Enforcement Directorate to explain assets and earnings for certain years;

(b) whether to escape this harassment by IT or ED people, NRIs are changing their addresses in their passports to their current addresses in countries where they reside thereby establishing their tax residency status abroad; and

(c) whether overseas banks do not share information on their tax residents with authorities in other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The notices have been issued by the Income Tax Department and the Enforcement Directorate. In respect of Income Tax Department, assesses including, non-resident assesses are served notices/summons consequent to the initiation of various proceedings under the Income-Tax Act, 1961, including, for assessment of income, collection, recovery and taxes, whenever required. Where information is received indicating holding of assets by NRIs, necessary enquiry is made to examine whether the assets have been disclosed in any returns of income and whether the assets would have been acquired from income chargeable to tax in India.

(b) No such incidence has come to the notice of Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Ministry of External Affairs. In respect of Income Tax department, the persons are liable for taxation on income/transaction originated/attributed to India irrespective of their addresses. Giving up of Indian addresses may not result in escaping scrutiny by the Department. Specific cases of NRIs giving up Indian addresses solely for this purpose have not been noticed.

(c) Under the Exchange of Information (EOI) Article present in Indian tax treaties, Indian tax authorities can make requests for banking information. In cases where a

request is made, the concerned authorities in the requested jurisdiction are able to gather banking information from the relevant banks which is then exchanged with India. In cases where the treaty does not contain a provision to exchange banking information, such exchange may not be possible.

The information for assistance in Criminal matters under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 is sought under Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) or Assurance of Reciprocity. The Central authorities of the requested jurisdictions arrange banking information according to their domestic laws and share with Indian authorities.

Corruption of large sums in banks

2299. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of corruption of large sums in banks are surfacing every now and then;

(b) if so, the number of cases that have come to the notice of Government during the last one year and the current financial year, bank-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the involvement of senior managers and officials have been established in these corruption cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise; and

(e) the action taken by Government in each case and also pro-active measures taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that such corrupt practices by officers of banks do not happen in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has intimated that a total of 273 [268 Regular Cases (RCs) + 05 Preliminary Enquiry (PE)] cases have been registered by CBI relating to corruption in banks during the year 2017 and 2018 (up to 30.6.2018). The details of banks involved in these cases are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Out of the above cases, charge sheets have been filed in 37 cases against 166 persons/firms including 45 bank officers/officials. The bank wise details of these 45 officers/officials are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Further, Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has informed that the number of officers in respect of whom Commission has advised sanction for prosecution are as under:—

Bank	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2018-19 (till date)
Andhra Bank	1	
Bank of Maharashtra	1	
Indian Bank	-	1
Punjab National Bank	6	-
State Bank of India	1	2
UCO Bank	2	
TOTAL	11	3

Source: CVC.

The Central Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of “Zero Tolerance against Corruption” and has taken several measures to combat corruption. These, *inter alia*, include:—

- Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurement activities;
- Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011; and
- Setting up of additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different States.

The pro-active measures taken by CVC to ensure that incorrect practices do not happen in future, are as follows:—

- (a) Constant updating of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) pertaining to each activity;
- (b) Setting up robust Whistle Blower Mechanism so that the officials functioning at various levels within the organisation get a channel to share their concerns related to vigilance/systemic issues without any fear;
- (c) Identify areas, where (i) there are no rules, (ii) the rules that have potential of being misinterpreted, or (iii) rules that are impossible to follow and advice framing suitable rules;
- (d) Formation of Preventive Vigilance Committees at medium and large branches to discuss/review at monthly intervals preventive vigilance measures and frauds during the preceding month;
- (e) Need for devising an effective system for review of quality of concurrent audit by peer Chief Vigilance Officers;
- (f) Visits of medium and large branches by Vigilance Officers;

- (g) Offsite surveillance through reports on various parameters *e.g.* spike in business levels, cash deposits, remittances, etc.
- (h) Effective and expeditious investigation whenever any irregularity/misconduct is noticed; and
- (i) Organising of regular training programmes at various levels.

Further, CVC guidelines are conveyed to all the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) from time to time for their meticulous compliance in the matter. PSBs regularly monitor their Systems and Procedures, Guidelines, Policies and Technology to incorporate suitable checks and balances in the system to curb corruption. PSBs have a Board approved Staff Accountability Policy and regulations for taking action against officials involved in irregularities.

Statement-I

Bank-wise details of cases (RCs+PEs) registered by CBI relating to corruption in banks

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	No.of Cases/PEs Registered	
		2017	2018
1	2	3	4
1.	UCO Bank	7	5
2.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	1	0
3.	IDBI Bank	2	7
4.	Bank of India	3	8
5.	Bank of Baroda	4	3
6.	Syndicate Bank	7	0
7.	Corporation Bank	22	1
8.	ICICI Bank	2	0
9.	State Bank of India	24	19
10.	Union Bank of India	9	1
11.	Punjab National Bank	23	34
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	6	1
13.	Indian Bank of Jammu	1	0
14.	Co-operative Bank	2	1
15.	Canara Bank	15	6

1	2	3	4
16.	APGV Bank	1	0
17.	Allahabad Bank	2	3
18.	Central Bank of India	1	3
19.	Vijaya Bank	3	0
20.	Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank	1	0
21.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	5
22.	Bank of Maharashtra	12	3
23.	Dena Bank	4	0
24.	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	2	2
25.	State Bank of Mysore	1	0
26.	State Bank of Hyderabad	2	0
27.	United Bank of India	0	1
28.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	1	0
29.	Andhra Bank	1	0
30.	IFCI Limited	1	1
31.	Telangana Grameena Bank	0	1
32.	Prathma Bank	0	1
33.	Saptagiri Grameena Bank	0	1
34.	Bihar Co-operative Bank	2	0
35.	Muslim Co-operative Bank	2	0
36.	Punjab and Sind Bank	0	1
TOTAL		165	108

Note: There are instances where 01 or more than 01 Banks are involved.

Source: CBI.

Statement-II

Bank-wise details of number of officials of banks against whom charge sheet has been filed by CBI in cases of corruption in banks

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	Bank Officers/Official involved
2017		
1.	Corporation Bank	3
2.	State Bank of Travancore	1

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	Bank Officers/Official involved
3.	State Bank of India	5
4.	Indian Overseas Bank	4
5.	Canara Bank	1
6.	Bank of Maharashtra	1
7.	Jalgaon District Central Co-op. Bank Ltd.	3
8.	Dena Bank	5
9.	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	1
10.	State Bank of Mysore	4
11.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1
12.	Syndicate Bank	1
13.	Punjab National Bank	2
TOTAL		32
2018		
1.	Punjab National Bank	13
TOTAL		13

Source: CBI.

Disbursal of loans to weaker sections

2300. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government took stock of loans given by the banks to the weaker sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked banks to provide details of loans disbursed in financial year 2018 to SC/ST people under various Government schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As reported by RBI, as on March 31, 2018, the

amount outstanding towards loans by scheduled commercial banks to weaker sections was ₹ 8,52,129 crore.

Government has advised Public Sector Banks to lay special emphasis for lending to SCs/STs as part of their Priority Sector Lending.

As per the RBI guidelines on lending to priority sector, a sub-target of 10 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on preceding 31st March has been prescribed for lending to weaker sections (which includes among others, SCs/STs) by domestic scheduled commercial banks and foreign banks with 20 or more branches. This is within the overall priority sector target of 40 per cent of ANBC. RBI has informed that they are monitoring the performance of banks against the stipulated priority sector targets/sub-targets on a quarterly as well as annual basis.

Shortage of cash in ATMs

2301. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that RBI has issued more currency in the post demonetisation period and still the ATMs in the country are running out of cash at many places in the country, especially in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the amount of currency put into circulation by RBI as on 31st March, 2018; and

(c) the action being taken by RBI to penalise banks, which do not have cash in their ATMs putting the public into difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that adequate amount of banknotes have been issued after demonetization to meet the currency requirement of public. There was high demand of currency during March to May, 2018 on account of surge in withdrawal of currency through bank branches and ATMs.

(b) The total notes in circulation as on 30.03.2018, were ₹ 18,044.21 billion.

(c) RBI has informed that banks concerned have been advised to ensure availability of cash in ATMs. Further, position of fresh/re-issuable notes in currency chests of banks is being monitored on regular basis and adequate supply of cash is being ensured.

Audit of commercial banks

2302. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines issued by RBI concerning audit of commercial banks including their foreign branches;

(b) how many times the audit of Punjab National Bank (PNB) and overseas branches of all Indian commercial banks were carried out since 2011 to 2018 together with the details of irregularities, lapses and fraudulent transactions detected by the auditors in their audit;

(c) what are the guidelines regarding issue of Letter of Undertaking (LoU); and

(d) the details of complaints received by RBI against commercial banks during the last three years together with action taken on each complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) With regard to statutory audit, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it has issued guidelines for appointment of Statutory Central Auditors (SCAs) and Statutory Branch Auditors in Public Sector Banks (PSBs), which covers the norms on eligibility, empanelment and selection as well as the procedure for appointment of such auditors. In case of Private Sector Banks and Foreign Banks operating in India, RBI *vide* its guidelines has specified the minimum standards required to be satisfied by audit firms for appointment as SCAs as well as aspects such as term of appointment, rest period, treatment of group of audit firms having common partners, maximum number of banks that an audit firm can undertake statutory audit assignment. In case of overseas branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), RBI has advised that statutory auditors have to be appointed for all the overseas branches every year. Further, RBI has also mandated the modalities and procedure for appointment of such auditors. In the case of PSBs having overseas branches, one-third are covered by rotation for quarterly/half-yearly review and audit is done through audit firms operating in the countries where the branches are functioning. Banks, including PNB, carry out audit in terms of these guidelines. As regards details of irregularities, lapses and fraudulent transactions detected by auditors in their audit, RBI has apprised that it does not have information in this regard.

With regard to concurrent audit, RBI has apprised that its guidelines to SCBs lay down the broad parameters for scope, coverage, types of activities to be covered, appointment of auditors etc. RBI has also mandated a Minimum Audit Programme in form of a checklist, while stipulating that the detailed scope of concurrent audit may be determined and approved by Audit Committee of the bank's Board of Directors.

With regard to internal audit, RBI has apprised that it has issued detailed guidelines on risk-based internal audit system in banks. These mandate banks to put in place well-defined policy, duly approved by their Board, for undertaking risk-based internal audit, and cover areas such as risk assessment process, scope and coverage of internal audit, performance evaluation, review of internal audit function, etc.

(c) RBI, *vide* circular dated 1.11.2004, conveyed general permission to banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange to issue LoUs in favour of overseas suppliers, banks and financial institutions, up to a specified transaction amount and period, for import of capital and non-capital goods, subject to RBI's prudential guidelines. RBI discontinued the practice of issuance of LoUs *vide* circular 13.3.2018.

(d) As per RBI data, the number of complaints against commercial banks pertaining to deficiencies in banking services, received in the offices of the Banking Ombudsmen of RBI was 1,02,894 for the financial year (FY) 2015-16, 1,30,987 for FY 2016-17, and 1,63,590 for FY 2017-18. RBI has further apprised that action has been taken on the complaints as per the provisions of RBI's Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006.

Recapitalisation to banking industry for financial reforms

2303. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that public sector banks are in consistent loss;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the proposal of Government on recapitalisation to banking industry for financial reforms therein; and
- (d) the present status and progress of moratorium process to PSBs thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have consistently posted operating profits in recent years. As a result of Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 and subsequent transparent recognition by PSBs, stressed accounts were reclassified as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). PSBs started cleaning up and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Primarily as a result of provisioning requirements for continuing ageing provision for NPAs so recognised, six out of 21 PSBs have reported net loss in each of the last two financial years as well as the first quarter of 2018-19 (for which results have been declared by eight PSBs till 3.8.2018).

(c) Government, in October 2017, announced decision to recapitalise Public Sector Banks to the tune of about ₹ 2,11,000 crore, through capital infusion by the Government amounting to ₹ 1,53,139 crore, through a mix of special securities (“recapitalisation bonds”) and budgetary support, and the balance through capital raising from the market. Pursuant to this, ₹ 88,139 crore were infused in the second half of FY 2017-18. Budget provision of ₹ 65,000 crore has been made for this purpose in Union Budget 2018-19, and ₹ 11,337 crore has been infused in banks so far. Further, banks have mobilised capital from markets to the tune of ₹ 11,948 crore through issuance of fresh equity in the banks and through sale of non-core assets.

(d) Government has not issued any moratorium process to PSBs.

Climate Change Finance Unit

2304. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Climate Change Finance Unit;

(b) the programmes implemented and steps taken by the Climate Change Finance Unit so far; and

(c) the programmes that the Climate Change Finance Unit will implement in the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The functions of Climate Change Finance Unit are to prepare chapter on Climate Change and Sustainable Development for the Economic Survey; to serve as the nodal point on all climate change finance matters in the Ministry of Finance, to participate in the discourse on climate finance issues in the multilateral climate change regime and other international fora such as G20; and provide analytical inputs for the national climate policy framework.

(b) and (c) The Climate Change Finance Unit does not implement programmes/schemes directly. However, as the nodal point for climate change finance matters in the Ministry of Finance, Climate Change Finance Unit has been representing the Government of India in various international fora including negotiations at the annual Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and G20 forum. The unit has also been providing analytical inputs on climate finance for national climate policy framework.

Taxability of bodies getting one time contribution from Government

2305. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the list of bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act or Statutory bodies at present where Government has made a one time contribution to their corpus;

(b) the purpose of doing so;

(c) whether interest earned on the corpus fund of the said bodies is presently being added as income for determining their tax liability;

(d) the details of view point of Government on the taxability or otherwise of interest earned on their corpus fund by such bodies; and

(e) the details of directions/guidelines of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Such information is not maintained in CBDT in a Centralized manner.

(b) Not applicable in view of reply in (a) above.

(c) to (e) Interest income is charged to tax as per the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereafter 'Act'). Such bodies may avail exemption in respect of their any income or specified income as per the relevant provisions of Section 10 of the Act *e.g.* 10(23B), 10(46), etc. applicable to them subject to the fulfilment of the conditions prescribed therein.

However, in respect of trusts or institutions registered under Section 12AA of the Act, income derived from property held under trust is exempt under Section 11 of the Act subject to fulfilment of conditions specified therein. Section 11 prescribes such income to be income derived from property held under trust, which includes interest earned on the corpus fund.

Such income derived from property held under trust is exempt if applied for charitable purposes, and where such income cannot be applied during the previous year, it has to be accumulated and invested in the modes prescribed in Section 11(5) of the Act and applied for such purposes, in accordance with various conditions as specified therein. Thus, as per the provisions of Section 11 of the Act, interest earned on the investments made, shall be exempt subject to fulfilment of conditions stipulated in Sections 11 to 13 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

This has also been submitted by the Department of Revenue in response to the 27th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Public Accounts Committee on “Exemptions to Charitable Trusts and Institutions” .

Capital infusion in PSBs

2306. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government approved capital infusion to some of the nationalised banks to meet the regulatory capital requirement and to avert possible default in bond repayment;

(b) if so, the amount approved for each bank and the details thereof;

(c) the position of nationalised banks to service Additional Tier-1 (AT-1) bonds from their own earnings;

(d) whether the public sector banks are also planning to tap the markets to shore up their capital base for business growth and to meet risk norms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b): Government infuses capital in nationalised banks from time to time to help them meet their capital requirements. Bank-wise details of the amount of the capital infused in nationalised banks during the last and current financial years for meeting, *inter alia*, regulatory capital requirement are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Nationalised banks are in a position to service Additional Tier-1 bonds from their earning/distributable items.

(d) and (e) Banks require capital on an ongoing basis for both business growth and meeting regulatory norms. For capital issue through various modes, enabling resolution of annual/extraordinary general meeting (AGM/EGM) of shareholders is a prerequisite and therefore, in order to be in readiness to approach investors in a timely manner, keeping in view evolving requirements, market conditions and investor sentiment and appetite, banks obtain such enabling resolution. During the current financial year, till July 2018, enabling resolution of AGM/EGM for capital issue through various modes, including through the markets, had been passed in respect of 16 PSBs.

Statement

Details of the amount of capital infused by the Government in nationalised banks for meeting, inter alia, regulatory capital requirement during the financial years 2017-18 and 2018-19 (till date)

		(₹ in crore)	
Sl.No.	Bank	2017-18	2018-19 (till date)
1.	Allahabad Bank	1,500	1,790
2.	Andhra Bank	1,890	2,019
3.	Bank of Baroda	5,375	-
4.	Bank of India	9,232	-
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	3,173	-
6.	Canara Bank	4,865	-
7.	Central Bank of India	5,158	-
8.	Corporation Bank	2,187	2,555
9.	Dena Bank	3,045	-
10.	Indian Bank	-	-
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	4,694	2,157
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,571	-
13.	Punjab & Sind Bank	785	-
14.	Punjab National Bank	5,473	2,816
15.	Syndicate Bank	2,839	-
16.	UCO Bank	6,507	-
17.	Union Bank of India	4,524	-
18.	United Bank of India	2,634	-
19.	Vijaya Bank	1,277	-

Augmentation of sharing pattern under SDRF

2307. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will augment the provisions under SDRF (State Disaster Response Fund) appropriately to the sharing pattern of 90:10 by making provision in the 1st supplementary budget of 2018-19; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) At present sufficient funds, as per existing system of sharing, are available for release of Centre's share of SDRF to States during 2018-19. Therefore, the question of seeking additional funds in the 1st batch of Supplementary Demand for Grants does not arise.

Appointment of Chartered Accountants

2308. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is appointing Chartered Accountants to various Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country to do Statutory/Concurrent/Stock Audit, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to appoint auditor for every bank branch in the country;

(c) the list of bank branches where no Statutory/Concurrent/Stock Audit was performed during the last two years; and

(d) whether such CAs have responsibility to ensure that no bank loans be given in violations of rules and to expose such an attempt before the loan is sanctioned or given, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the regulator and supervisor of the banking system, as per powers conferred by relevant provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and other relevant statutes. As per RBI inputs, with regard to appointment of Chartered Accountants to various Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to do Statutory/Concurrent/Stock Audit, appointment of Statutory Central Auditors by PSBs is made from the eligible panel of audit firms prepared by office of the Comptroller and Audit General (C&AG), and appointment of Statutory Branch Auditors is done by PSBs by selecting from the panel prepared by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). PSBs select auditors as per their requirement, and obtain prior approval of RBI. RBI has further apprised with regard to concurrent audit, that PSBs directly engage such auditors as per bank's Board approved policy. Statutory Branch Audit is applicable in branches with advances of ₹ 20 crore and above and one-fifth of the remaining branches including branches which are not subjected to concurrent audit, so as to cover 90% of advances of a bank. Further, as per RBI instructions, risk profile of

branches is the consideration in selection of branches for concurrent audit covering at least 50% of the business. Stock Audit is undertaken by PSBs as per their Board-approved policies.

(c) As per inputs from PSBs, Statutory/Concurrent/Stock Audit was performed on 57,937 and 65,981 branches, as scheduled, in financial years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 respectively.

(d) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has informed that a Chartered Accountant in his role as an Auditor conducting statutory, concurrent, stock audit verifies the bank loans subsequent to sanction of loan and not prior to sanction.

In addition, RBI has apprised that external auditors, including Statutory Auditors and Concurrent Auditors, are mandated “to specifically report, simultaneously, to the Chief Executive Officer of the bank and Central Office of the Department of Banking Supervision, RBI, Mumbai, any matter susceptible to be fraud or fraudulent activity or any foul play in any transactions. Any deliberate failure on the part of the auditor should render himself liable for action.”

RBI has further apprised that as part of Minimum Audit Programme mandated by RBI for Concurrent Audit, concurrent auditors have to check, *inter alia*, whether:—

- (i) loans and advances have been sanctioned properly and in accordance with delegated authority;
- (ii) securities and documents have been received as applicable to a particular loan;
- (iii) securities have been properly charged by competent person; and
- (iv) all conditions of sanction have been complied with.

NPAs OF PSBs

2309. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have become a matter of very serious concern;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether enactment of various legislations brought any relief to Public Sector Banks;

(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) to (e) Government has adopted a comprehensive approach for addressing NPAs in the banking system. Gross advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from ₹ 16,98,109 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 45,90,570 crore as on 31.3.2014, as per the domestic operations data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by PSBs, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. All such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, as per RBI data on domestic operations, gross NPAs of PSBs increased from ₹ 2,16,739 crore as on 31.3.2014, to ₹ 8,45,475 crore as on 31.3.2018 (provisional data).

A number of measures have been taken to expedite and enable resolution of NPAs of banks. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been enacted to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters. Under this, by adopting a creditor-in-saddle approach, with the interim resolution professional taking over management of affairs of corporate debtor at the outset, the incentive to resort to abuse of the legal system has been taken away. This, coupled with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended to provide for authorisation to RBI to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. As per RBI's directions, cases have been filed under IBC before the National Company Law Tribunal in respect of 39 large defaulters, involving funded exposure amounting to about ₹ 2.69 lakh crore (as of December, 2017).

The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been amended to make it more effective with provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Also, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery.

In addition, under the PSBs Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created stressed asset management verticals for stringent recovery, segregated pre and post-sanction follow-up roles for clean and effective monitoring, initiated creation of online one-time

settlement platforms and committed to monitoring large-value accounts by tying up with for specialised monitoring agencies for loans of ₹ 250 crore and above.

Enabled by the above measures, NPAs of PSBs reduced by ₹ 2,00,646 crore due to recoveries during the last four financial years (as per RBI data on domestic operations).

**NPA account of a private infrastructure company
in Jammu and Kashmir Bank**

2310. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the account of a private infrastructure development company in Jammu and Kashmir Bank is declared NPA;

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

(c) the amount sanctioned by bank to the company in 2012-2016 and the amount the company owes to the bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that under the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, RBI is prohibited from disclosing credit information. Section 45E provides that credit information submitted by a bank shall be treated as confidential and not to be published or otherwise disclosed.

Caution on NPAs in financial stability report of RBI

2311. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how Government looks at the RBI's recent Financial Stability Report which indicates that gross NPAs of PSBs would go up drastically this fiscal;

(b) the increase in NPAs in real terms from the existing ₹ 10 lakh crores;

(c) whether it does not mean that efforts of Government proved futile;

(d) if so, the other steps Government has taken/proposes to take to contain NPAs in PSBs; and

(e) what are the reasons that NPAs are stable in private and foreign banks and what lessons the Ministry/RBI has learnt from them to contain NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) According to Reserve Bank of India's Financial Stability Report (FSR) of June, 2018, the baseline scenario for stress testing, on the basis of regression modelling, indicates a marginal increase of 0.7% in the gross Non-Performing Asset (NPA) level of Public Sector Banks (PSBs). In respect of this regression modelling output, it is pertinent that as part of the holistic approach adopted to contain NPAs through transparent recognition coupled with clean and effective laws for bringing about a culture of credit discipline, out of the existing stock of NPAs, about one-third are currently undergoing timebound insolvency resolution process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and as resolution proceeds through this financial year (FY), NPAs of banks would correspondingly reduce. However, since regression modelling is based on historical rates and trends, its output does not capture impact of such events under way. Further, the Revised Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets issued in February, 2018 has had significant NPA impact in FY 2017-18, which constitutes the baseline for FY 2018-19. Such baseline effect is not captured in modelling and may elevate modelling output.

FSR does not mention increase in NPAs in real terms.

(e) As per RBI data on domestic operations, aggregate gross NPAs of private and foreign banks increased by 81.1% during the last three financial years, as against an increase of 68.4% in the aggregate gross NPAs of PSBs over the same period.

Merger and Acquisition of companies

2312. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given nod for the acquisition, merger and sale of certain PSUs and allied companies with Private and Public Limited Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expected gains for Government;

(c) the various legislative process and steps taken by Government for the smooth execution of mergers and acquisitions of companies in near future; and

(d) the effective steps taken by Government for smooth transfer of Assets and Liabilities and Government's stand on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of CPSEs for which Government has given 'in-principle' approval for Strategic Disinvestment is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Strategic Disinvestment 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. Besides, the Government would also be able to monetize its investment in CPSEs.

(c) and (d) CCEA, in its meeting held on 17.02.2016 approved procedure and mechanism for Strategic Disinvestment of CPSEs. Administrative Department is mandated to lay down process and timelines on the transfer of assets and management control, so that there are no ambiguities or delays when the Administrative Department actually starts transferring the assets etc. Share Purchase Agreement/Share Holders Agreement is executed with the Strategic Partner for smooth transfer of assets and liabilities. Five Guidance Notes have been issued for a uniform process to be followed by all the stake holders.

Statement

Details of CPSEs for which Government has given 'in-principle' approval

- (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) Units of Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
- (11) Nagarnar 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 and Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.
- (17) Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
- (18) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.**
- (19) Units I JVs of ITDC.
- (20) Project and Development India Ltd.*
- (21) National Projects Construction Corporation. (NPCC)*
- (22) HSCC (India) Ltd.*
- (23) Hindustan Prefab Ltd.*
- (24) Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.*

* Strategic Disinvestment of these CPSEs are to be done by acquisition by similarly placed CPSEs.

** Strategic Disinvestment process in the case of this CPSE has since been completed.

Raising of capital by PSBs

2313. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are planning to tap the markets to raise more than ₹ 50,000 crore this fiscal to shore up their capital base for business growth and meeting regulatory global risk norms;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the capital is very much required for these banks as they are saddled with Non Performing Assets of about ₹ 10 lakh crore; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Banks require capital on an ongoing basis for both business growth and meeting regulatory norms. For capital issue through various modes, enabling resolution of annual/extraordinary general meeting (AGM/EGM) of shareholders is a prerequisite and therefore, in order to be in readiness to approach investors in a timely manner, keeping in view evolving requirements, market conditions and investor sentiment and appetite, banks obtain such approval. During the current financial year, till July, 2018, PSBs had obtained enabling resolution of AGM/EGM for capital issue aggregating to ₹ 68,000 crore through various modes, including through the markets.

Legislation to compensate customers for locker theft

2314. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of theft and robbery cases that took place in the lockers of each Public Sector Bank along with the approximate amount of loss suffered by customers during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that customers are not entitled for any compensation consequent upon thefts in bank lockers, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposes to enact a suitable legislation to compensate the customers who are reported to have lost their valuables on account of thefts in the bank lockers, 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) As per inputs from Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the number of theft and robbery cases that took place in the lockers of each PSB is 42 and the approximate amount of loss reportedly suffered by customers is ₹ 16.78 crore during the last three financial years.

As per inputs from PSBs, banks exercise reasonable care and precaution for the protection of the strong room and the lockers provided in it but have no knowledge of the contents of the lockers. However, since hiring of lockers is under a hiring agreement between the bank and the customer, responsibility for loss is dependent on the facts of each case, and in case the bank is found responsible for loss, it has to compensate the customer as per the provisions of extant applicable laws, such as the Indian Contract Act, 1872. As such, no specific legislation in this regard is proposed.

Fraud cases in PSBs

2315. SHRI C. M. RAMESH:

SHRI BINOY VISWAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fraud cases in Public Sector Banks, amounting to ₹ 1 lakh and above, that have come to the notice of Government in the last three years;

(b) the details thereof, bank-wise and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the corrective action RBI has suggested to Government on such cases, 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) inputs, bank-wise details of the number of fraud cases reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last three financial years, where amount involved is ₹ 1 lakh and above, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

To deal with frauds, RBI has issued a Master Circular on Frauds to banks, requiring reporting of frauds beyond a threshold amount to the police, monitoring and follow-up of cases by a special committee, quarterly placement of information before Audit Committees of bank Boards, and annual review of frauds by banks. These cover, *inter alia*, preventive measures, fraud detection systems, systemic lacunae, remedial action, monitoring of progress of investigation and recovery, and staff accountability. Banks have taken action as per these directions.

(c) RBI suggested exploring of possibilities to further strengthen the country's anti-fraud mechanism. Government has taken a number of steps in this regard. In order to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, Government introduced legislation in Parliament and the same has been passed as the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018. It provides for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of such offender's property and disentitlement of the offender from defending any civil claim. Government has also asked PSBs to examine all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as NPA, from the angle of possible fraud and in case an account turns NPA, to seek a report on the borrower from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau, a nodal agency for economic intelligence mandated to ensure interaction and coordination among all the concerned agencies in the area of economic offences. Further, for enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has initiated establishment of National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.

Statement

*Details of the number of frauds reported by Public Sector Banks to RBI,
where the amount involved is ₹ 1 lakh and above*

Bank	2015-16*	2016-17*	2017-18*
Allahabad Bank	23	60	41
Andhra Bank	44	64	52
Bank of Baroda	255	224	156

Bank	2015-16*	2016-17*	2017-18*
Bank of India	156	162	157
Bank of Maharashtra	45	75	62
Canara Bank	94	119	107
Central Bank of India	167	146	143
Corporation Bank	135	83	70
Dena Bank	21	43	27
IDBI Bank Ltd.	129	107	177
Indian Bank	87	79	53
Indian Overseas Bank	109	95	67
Oriental Bank of Commerce	114	56	226
Punjab and Sind Bank	12	16	22
Punjab National Bank	131	158	169
Syndicate Bank	178	166	147
UCO Bank	85	59	72
Union Bank of India	146	111	73
United Bank of India	67	30	62
Vijaya Bank	21	58	19
State Bank of India (SBI)	562	544	981
Merged in SBI			
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	48	37	Merged in SBI
State Bank of Hyderabad	34	38	
Bhartiya Mahila Bank	0	4	
State Bank of Mysore	67	90	
State Bank of Patiala	40	44	
State Bank of Travancore	19	41	

* Fraud data is by the year of reporting and not the year of occurrence of fraud or sanction of loan, Letter of Undertaking, etc., which may be of an earlier period. e.g., the fraud in PNB's Brady House Branch was reported in February, 2018 but is a continuing fraud since 2011.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Proposal to employ women's SHGs as BCs

2316. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to employ women's self-help-groups (SHGs) as banking correspondents (BCs) in villages with low transactions; and

(b) whether Government proposes incentives for the 12,000 inactive BCs due to low transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India extant guidelines dated 28.9.2010 on financial inclusion by extension of banking services, banks may, *inter alia*, engage authorized functionaries of well run Self Help Groups (SHGs) which are linked to banks, as their Business Correspondents (BCs). The guidelines also provide that banks may formulate a policy for engaging BCs with the approval of their Board of Directors. Based on the suggestion made by Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Financial Services *vide* its letter dated 17.5.2018 has requested Banks and State Level Bankers' Committee to explore the possibilities for engaging the women SHG members as BC, in uncovered locations.

(b) No Sir. Deployment of BC is a commercial decision of banks and they accordingly formulate their policy, with the approval of their respective Board of Directors.

Low recovery rate under IBC

2317. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that loans worth ₹ 2.72 lakh crore were written off since 2014 and ₹ 29,000 crore were recovered;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government schemes are pressuring State-owned banks into lending more money without proper time to cross check and evaluate the creditor;

(c) what is the total value and number of cases referred to Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and NCLT and amount recovered case-wise;

(d) the reasons for the low recovery rate under IBC; and

(e) whether the current rate of success of IBC is satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India (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 by way of write-off. Banks write-off Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, tax benefit and capital optimisation. Borrowers of such written-off loans continue to be liable for repayment. Recovery of dues takes place on ongoing basis under legal mechanisms, which include, *inter alia*, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI Act), and Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs). Therefore, write-off does not benefit the borrower.

As per RBI data on global operations (with provisional data as on March, 2018), aggregate amount of ₹ 3,98,671 crore was written-off by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) over the last four financial years. Over the same period, the NPAs of SCBs reduced by ₹ 2,57,980 crore due to recoveries.

(b) As per inputs from Public Sector Banks, provisions applicable to and followed for due diligence, including prospective borrowers' cross-checking and evaluation arrangements, are uniform, including for Government schemes.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has informed that as on 30.6.2018, 947 cases were admitted under the corporate insolvency resolution process in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and that resolution plans have so far been approved in 32 cases with aggregate realised amount of ₹ 49,784 crore against aggregate admitted claim amount of ₹ 89,406 crore.

The rate of recovery is dependent, *inter alia*, on the quality of the asset in each case, the potential for the sector concerned, and market conditions. Prior to enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC), options available to banks for resolution of stressed assets were restructuring of loans under various schemes of RBI, a one-time settlement by way of compromise, and filing of suits and enforcement of decree for recovery thereafter. These were not time-bound, and tapped either only the defaulting borrower or a limited pool of potential buyers. IBC has made resolution of stressed assets time-bound and transparent, with price discovery from a wider pool of buyers. Such a transparent and open resolution process offers banks a fair price discovery mechanism.

Use of Jan Dhan account to deposit illicit income

2318. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Jan Dhan accounts operational in the country;
- (b) the total deposits in Jan Dhan accounts till date;
- (c) the total number of such accounts which have zero balance and the details thereof;
- (d) the number of Jan Dhan accounts which were used post demonetisation to deposit illicit income and the amount deposited in such accounts; and
- (e) the initiative taken by Government to bring to book those who used Jan Dhan accounts to deposit illicit income post demonetisation, and the amount so confiscated and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per information received from banks as on 25.7.2018, there are 32.17 crore Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts with aggregate deposit of ₹ 80,093.77 crore across the country. As per extant guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India, there is no requirement of maintaining minimum balance in Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) accounts, including Jan Dhan accounts. Depending upon transactions carried out by a Jan Dhan account holder, the balance in any Jan Dhan accounts can vary on day-to-day basis, and may even become zero on a particular day. Hence, the number of Jan Dhan accounts having zero balance is not monitored.

(d) and (e) Department of Revenue has apprised that based on information received on suspicious transactions from 187 reporting entities, ₹ 42,187 crore had been deposited in 3,74,14,844 PMJDY accounts during the period 8.11.2016 to 30.12.2016. A number of measures have been taken up by the Government, which *inter alia* include collection of information on cash transactions, collating and analysis of such information, extensive use of information technology and data analytic tools for identification of high risk cases, expeditious verification of suspect cases, etc. The information is then disseminated to Law Enforcement Agencies for appropriate action at their end.

Gap between CPI and WPI

2319. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a wide gap between Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto;
- (c) whether such gap has also been seen in the prices in the organized and unorganized retail markets, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the corrective action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Inflation based on Consumer Price Index – Combined (CPI-C) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for the last three years is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Inflation in terms of CPI-C (Base: 2012=100) and
WPI (Base: 2011-12=100) (in per cent)

Period	CPI-C	WPI
2015-16	4.9	-3.7
2016-17	4.5	1.7
2017-18	3.6	3.0

Source: CPI-C-Central Statistics Office and WPI - Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP;

The gap between Consumer Price Index – Combined (CPI-C) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is, *inter alia*, due to difference in scope, composition of item basket, weighting diagrams and price quotations of the two indices.

(c) and (d) Government does not maintain data with respect to gap in prices in the organized and unorganized retail markets.

Money spent of farm loan waivers

2320. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of all farm loan waivers financed in part or full in the last five years the details thereof, State-wise and UT-wise, and
- (b) the total amount of money spent on all these waivers throughout the country by Government and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As informed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), since 2014, various State Governments have announced their own schemes, *inter alia*, for loan waiver of farmers. In this regard, no financial assistance for loan waiver has been provided by the Union Government to States. However, Government has taken the following initiatives to reduce the debt burden of farmers:

- 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 (DAC&FW) 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%. Further, in order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against warehouse receipts, the benefit of interest subvention scheme has been extended to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post-harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in Warehouses accredited by Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority (WDRA).
- RBI has issued master directions on relief measures to be provided by lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities including drought which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, extending fresh loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. The benchmark for restructuring of loans has been reduced from 50% to 33% crop loss, in line with the National Disaster Management Framework. In addition, Loan to distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders is an eligible category of farm credit under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) as per directions issued by RBI.
- Under the aforesaid interest subvention scheme, to provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, the interest subvention on crop loan continues to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. Such restructured loans may attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per policy laid down by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of insured crops due to non-preventable natural risks, thus providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/

damage arising out of unforeseen events; stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming; and encouraging them to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.

- For development of agriculture and welfare of farmers of the country, the Government in DAC&FW, is implementing various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which include:
 - (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
 - (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
 - (iii) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)
 - (iv) National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Rise in pension limit under Atal Pension Yojana

2321. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to raise the pension limit under Atal Pension Yojana from the existing sum of ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 10,000;

(b) if so, from which date and the age criterion for getting the said pension; and

(c) how much pension has been doled out to the people under the scheme in West Bengal in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has submitted a proposal to increase the limit of pension under the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) to the Government. The issue is under examination.

(c) The APY scheme provides for pension to the subscriber after the age of 60 years, as per the pension plan selected by him. The APY scheme was launched in the year 2015 and is yet under accumulation phase and the claims for pension will start post maturity of the scheme by the individual subscribers.

Issue of more Kisan Credit Cards

2322. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to increase the number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs);

(b) if so, the number of KCCs now available for farmers in India in different States, State-wise figure; and

(c) whether there is any plan to increase the number of KCCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was introduced in 1998 for issue of KCC to farmers so that farmers may use them to readily purchase agriculture inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. and draw cash for their production needs.

The KCC scheme has since been simplified and provides for issue of ATM enabled RuPay Debit Card, *inter alia*, with facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc.

State-wise number of operative KCCs as on 31 March, 2018 in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks, as reported by Reserve Bank of India, is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise number of operative KCCs as on 31 March, 2018 in respect of Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Kisan Credit Card (as on March 31, 2018)

(No. in Actual)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Operative KCCs
1.	Andamans and Nicobar Islands	288
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1874715
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8779
4.	Assam	583215
5.	Bihar	1321843
6.	Chandigarh	3536
7.	Chhattisgarh	228163
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	535
9.	Daman and Diu	391
10.	Delhi	3277
11.	Goa	6959

Sl.No.	State	No. of Operative KCCs
12.	Gujarat	1085847
13.	Haryana	676683
14.	Himachal Pradesh	213124
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	299552
16.	Jharkhand	600314
17.	Karnataka	893415
18.	Kerala	310145
19.	Lakshadweep	488
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1642945
21.	Maharashtra	2203906
22.	Manipur	15621
23.	Meghalaya	54261
24.	Mizoram	10550
25.	Nagaland	28311
26.	Odisha	654844
27.	Puducherry	4394
28.	Punjab	871631
29.	Rajasthan	2039917
30.	Sikkim	4809
31.	Tamil Nadu	544252
32.	Telangana	1796333
33.	Tripura	79193
34.	Uttarakhand	236329
35.	Uttar Pradesh	4225532
36.	West Bengal	1004036
TOTAL		23528133

Source: RBI

Statement-II

*State-wise and Agency-wise details of the number of Operative/Live KCCs-as
on 31 March, 2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Total
		Cards issued	Cards issued	Cards issued
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15,44,869	8,42,937	23,87,806
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,781	0	4,781
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	958	3025	3,983
4.	Assam	2909	284434	2,87,343
5.	Bihar	1,40,660	13,61,181	15,01,841
6.	Chhattisgarh	9,89,632	1,78,526	11,68,158
7.	Goa	2,337	0	2,337
8.	Gujarat	10,66,653	3,04,644	13,71,297
9.	Haryana	11,95,895	2,41,338	14,37,233
10.	Himachal Pradesh	92,188	40,798	1,32,986
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11,291	64,867	76,158
12.	Jharkhand	19,694	3,69,409	3,89,103
13.	Karnataka	24,46,970	7,19,319	31,66,289
14.	Kerala	6,28,858	1,48,611	7,77,469
15.	Madhya Pradesh	57,73,721	5,01,067	62,74,788
16.	Maharashtra	37,04,092	3,48,299	40,52,391
17.	Manipur	410	8,410	8,820
18.	Meghalaya	16,522	19,232	35,754
19.	Mizoram	835	13,237	14,072
20.	Nagaland	4,236	950	5,186
21.	New Delhi	687	0	687
22.	Odisha	28,73,202	5,80,740	34,53,942
23.	Puducherry	5,985	1,390	7,375
24.	Punjab	9,53,226	1,37,513	10,90,739
25.	Rajasthan	34,55,438	6,22,820	40,78,258

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Sikkim	8,423	0	8,423
27.	Tamil Nadu	13,63,780	4,32,140	17,95,920
28.	Telangana	8,30,197	12,11,265	20,41,462
29.	Tripura	79,216	1,12,593	1,91,809
30.	Uttar Pradesh	44,67,875	32,66,238	77,34,113
31.	Uttarakhand	2,69,300	46,575	3,15,875
32.	West Bengal	15,39,821	3,31,881	18,71,702
TOTAL		334,94,661	121,93,439	456,88,100

Source: NABARD

Review committees by States on TB

2323. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) since the Prime Minister's letter to Chief Ministers on TB, the number of States which have established review committees and manner in which Central Government is incentivising State Governments to establish review mechanism;

(b) the organisational structure of the national and State TB elimination boards, and how often these boards will conduct review meeting; and

(c) apart from tracking progress on SDG related indicators and the TB programme's performance, the manner in which the review will provide guidance to improve programme implementation at all levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) After the Prime Minister's letter to Chief Ministers on TB, several States/UTs have established review committees under the Chairmanship of Health Minister or Secretary (Health) at the State level. Similarly, the States/UTs have also established review committees under the District Collectors/Magistrates at the district level. The State level reviews are conducted quarterly, and the District level reviews are conducted monthly.

The Central Government is regularly monitoring the State Governments on implementation of the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) and has guided the States to establish State/District level forums involving all stakeholders for ensuring a holistic approach and community led response towards addressing the problem related to Tuberculosis.

These State/District level reviews track progress on key priorities and help the State and District to improve performance on newer initiatives undertaken by RNTCP like Daily Regimen, Universal Drug Susceptibility testing, active TB case finding in vulnerable groups, molecular diagnostics expansion, Bedaquiline based drug resistant TB treatment expansion, incentives under Nikshay Poshan Yojana for nutritional support, etc.

Children from ordinary families taking MBBS studies

†2324. 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 children from ordinary families are financially capable of undertaking MBBS studies in deemed medical colleges;

(b) the fees being charged by deemed medical colleges for MBBS courses and the percentage by which it is higher than the fees being charged by private medical colleges and Government medical colleges;

(c) the mechanism for determining fees in deemed medical colleges and whether it is being adhered to; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) The fee in Private and Deemed medical colleges is usually different as compared to the fee in Government medical colleges which are supported through the State budget and the fee is fixed by the respective State Governments. In the case of private unaided medical colleges, the fee structure is decided by the Committee set up by the respective State Government under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. It is for the Committee to decide whether the fee proposed by an Institute is justified and the fee fixed by the Committee is binding on the Institute. So far as the matter related to fixation of fee for deemed universities is concerned, it is stated that as per UGC (Institutions deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016, deemed universities are entitled to fix fee on their own until Fee Regulations are framed by the Government or by the UGC.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Adulteration in food products and milk

†2325. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that adulteration in food products is extremely harmful for the health of the people;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that incidents of adulteration even in the milk to be given to the children are taking place;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent the adulteration in food products; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. Harmful effects of food adulteration, particularly caused by presence of microbes, heavy metals, other chemicals and pesticide residues beyond the prescribed limits are well documented.

(b) Yes. Incidence of adulteration of various food products including milk, do get reported from time to time.

(c) and (d) Adulteration in food products is an offence as per the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSS Act) and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Implementation and enforcement of the FSS Act primarily rests with State/UT Governments. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products, are undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance with the standards laid down under the FSS Act, Rules and Regulations made thereunder. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter-IX of the FSS Act.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) regularly discusses the food safety issues and enforcement of the provisions of the FSS Act and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder with the State/UT authorities, through communications, video conferencing and interactions during the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee which are represented by the Commissioners of Food Safety of all States/UTs.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Registered manufacturers of generic drugs

2326. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the manufacturers of generic drugs who have registered for their manufacturing in the country;

(b) whether these manufacturers are associated with Food and Drug Administration of the country; and

(c) the detailed list of the drugs manufactured by the aforesaid companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country is regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. However, the details of such manufacturers are not maintained centrally.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has published draft Rules *vide* Gazette notification No. 629(E), dated 11.07.2018 inviting public/stakeholders' comments to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 providing that the licensed manufacturers of drugs shall register with SUGAM portal of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and upload information as per the format provided in the portal pertaining to the licenses granted for manufacture for sale or distribution of drugs which shall be updated from time to time.

Complaints of infections in ICUs

2327. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study regarding complaints of increasing infection in Intensive Care Units (ICUs) in Government/private hospitals during the last three years, States/UT-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has issued any guidelines for resolving/taking corrective measures in respect of the above stated complaints and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has received any proposals from the States/UTs for making ICUs safer and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) 'Public Health' and 'Hospitals' being State subjects, such information is not maintained centrally.

In so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi *i.e.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospital, as well as All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi are concerned, these hospitals are doing routine surveillance of ICUs to assess Healthcare Associated Infection (HAI). However, in incidence of any unexpected rise in any particular infection, active investigation is performed.

(c) The guidelines for Infection Control Sterilization, Disinfection, Biomedical waste Management, Antibiotic Policy etc. are already available and followed in these hospitals to minimize hospital infection.

(d) Government receives a number of proposals from various State/UT Governments for upgradation of hospitals including its ICU facilities, setting up of new ICU facilities, etc.

Private practice by Government doctors

†2328. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the doctors of Government hospitals are doing private practice despite taking non-practicing allowance;

(b) if so, the number of the doctors doing private practice across Rajasthan State; and

(c) the concrete steps being taken by Government to control it, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per Rule 13 of CHS Rules, 2014, persons appointed to the Central Health Service shall not be allowed private practice of any kind whatsoever including any consultation and laboratory practice. In lieu of private practice, doctors are entitled to a Non-Practicing Allowance (NPA) of 20% of Basic Pay subject to the condition that the Basic pay

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

plus NPA does not exceed ₹ 2,37,500/- after acceptance of recommendations of the Seventh Central Pay Commission.

“Public Health” and “Hospital” being State Subject, such information in respect of States is not centrally maintained.

However, as and when any instance of Private Practice is brought to the notice of the Government, appropriate action is taken in the matter as per rules and procedures of the Government.

Business of camper bottles

†2329. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the business of supplying water through bottle and camper to shops and homes is on the rise;

(b) whether Government has initiated any action for testing the quality of such water; and

(c) if so, the number of times water supplied through bottle and camper was tested during the past three years in different district of Rajasthan and Delhi, the number of water testing labs in various districts of Rajasthan and Delhi and their location, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, regulation of business of only packaged drinking water, including packaged bottles, comes under the purview of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Standards for packaged drinking water have been prescribed in sub-regulation 2.10.8 of the Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. All Food Business Operators engaged in the business of packaged drinking water are required to adhere to the said standards.

Packaged Drinking water is also under mandatory certification of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). BIS has formulated standards for Packaged Drinking Water (IS 14543:2016) and Packaged Natural Mineral Water (IS 13428:2005). These products are under compulsory certification of BIS as per Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulation, 2011. These standards only pertain to drinking water packaged in pouches, cups, bottles or reusable jars and no mention of campers is made in the standards. Further BIS grants the above licences to manufacturing units only and not for supply of water to shops or homes.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily lies with the State/UT Governments. To ensure the availability of safe packaged drinking water, regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling are being carried out by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance of the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the rules, regulations made thereunder.

Under BIS Product Certification scheme, BIS also draws samples of ISI Marked Packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water packaged in pouches/cups/bottles/reusable jars from the market and factories/units holding BIS licence. Number of samples of Packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water drawn for testing by BIS in the last 3 years, under its Product Certification Scheme in Rajasthan and Delhi is as under:—

Location	Number of Samples Drawn in last 3 years		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Rajasthan	268	141	382
Delhi	78	98	59

No samples of water packed in campers have been drawn.

In Delhi there are 11 and in Rajasthan there are 4 FSSAI notified food laboratories having facilities for testing packaged drinking water. A list of these laboratories with their location is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). BIS, under its Laboratory Recognition Scheme (BIS LRS-2013) has recognized 8 outside laboratories in Delhi and 1 in Rajasthan, for testing of Packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water as per IS 14543:2016 and IS13428:2005, respectively. Their district-wise location is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of FSSAI notified food laboratories having facilities for testing packaged drinking water in Delhi and Rajasthan

Sl.No.	Name and Address of the Laboratory
Delhi	
1.	Apex Testing and Research Laboratory, New Delhi B-90, Shardaपुरी, Ramesh Nagar, Near Mother Diary, New Delhi-110015
2.	Arbro Pharmaceuticals Private Limited, Delhi 4/9, Kirti Nagar Industrial Area, New Delhi-110015

Delhi

1. Apex Testing and Research Laboratory, New Delhi B-90, Shardaपुरी, Ramesh Nagar, Near Mother Diary, New Delhi-110015
2. Arbro Pharmaceuticals Private Limited, Delhi 4/9, Kirti Nagar Industrial Area, New Delhi-110015

Sl.No. Name and Address of the Laboratory

3. Avon Food Lab Private Limited, Delhi C-35/23, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi-110035
4. Bharat Test House, Delhi 454/2, Timber Market Azadpur Commercial Complex, Delhi-110033
5. Delhi Test House, Delhi A-62/3. G.T.Karnal Road, Industrial Area, Opp. Hans Cinema, Azadpur, New Delhi-110033
6. Fair Quality Institute (Food Analysis and Industrial Research Quality Institute), New Delhi Plot No. 635, IInd Floor, Opp. Metro Pillar No. 512, Main Rohtak Road, Mundka, New Delhi-110041
7. FICCI Research and Analysis Centre, New Delhi Plot No-2A, Sector-8, Dwarka, New Delhi-110077
8. ITL Labs Private Limited, Delhi B-283-284, Mangolpuri, Industrial Area, Phase-I, Delhi-110083
9. Micro Chem Sillicker Private Limited, New Delhi 8/41-A, 2nd Floor, Kirti Nagar Industrial Area, New Delhi-110015
10. Quality Services and Laboratories, New Delhi Plot No 10, Second Floor, D.S.I.D.C, Scheme-III, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110 020
11. Sophisticated Industrial Materials Analytical Labs Private Limited, Delhi A-3/7 Mayapuri Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110064

Rajasthan

1. Amol Pharmaceuticals Private Limited, Jaipur Analytical Division, E-362-364, Sitapura Industrial Area, Sitapura, Jaipur, 302022, Rajasthan
 2. CEG Test House And Research Centre Private Limited, Jaipur B-11(G), Malviya Industrial Area, Jaipur-17
 3. National Test House (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Consumer Affairs) E-763, Road No. 9F-1, VKI area, Jaipur-302013, Rajasthan
 4. Omega Test House, Jaipur J-889, Phase III, Sitapura Ind. Area, Jaipur-302022, Rajasthan
-

Statement-II

Details of BIS Recognized Laboratories for testing of Packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water as per IS 14543 and IS 13428 in Delhi and Rajasthan

Sl.No.	Name of BIS recognized outside lab	District
1.	Arbro Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	West Delhi
2.	Avon Food Lab Pvt. Ltd.	North West Delhi
3.	Delhi Test House	North East Delhi
4.	FICCI Research and Analysis Centre	South West Delhi
5.	ITL Labs Pvt. Ltd.	North West Delhi
6.	Shriram Institute For Industrial Research	North Delhi
7.	Sophisticated Indl. Materials Analytic Labs (P) Ltd.	South West
8.	Standard Analytical Laboratory (Nd) Pvt. Ltd.	East Delhi
9.	National Test House (NWR)	Jaipur, Rajasthan

PHCS transferred under PPP model

2330. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the National Health Policy (NHP), 2018;
- (b) State-wise details of the healthcare infrastructure available including manpower in rural healthcare facilities;
- (c) number of primary healthcare centres that have been transferred under 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 the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) As per Health Management Information System (HMIS), 446 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 mode, is not available from official sources.

Statement-I

State-wise details of 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

Sl.No.	States	Sub centre	PHCs	CHCs
20.	Odisha	6688	1280	370
21.	Punjab	2950	432	151
22.	Rajasthan	14406	2079	579
23.	Sikkim	147	24	2
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 details of 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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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.

Skill centres for emergency medical relief training

2331. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up skill centres to train medical professionals in emergency medical relief in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has sanctioned or released funds for this purpose;

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

(e) whether Government has received any request from State Government of Rajasthan regarding inclusion of any area in the scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes. Under the Central Sector Scheme— Human Resource Development for Emergency Medical Service, six Government Medical Colleges, namely (1) S.M.S Medical College, Jaipur (2) J.L.N. Medical College, Ajmer (3) Government Medical College, Kota (4) Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur, (5) R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur and (6) S.P. Medical College, Bikaner have been identified by State Government of Rajasthan for setting up of Skill Centre.

(c) and (d) ₹ 1.40 crore has been released to S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur for this purpose during the financial year 2017-18.

(e) and (f) No.

Revival of clinical trials

2332. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a gradual revival in the number of clinical trials being done in India since it was at an all time low of 17 clinical trials approved by Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) in 2013;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the guidelines for conducting the clinical trials have been liberalised recently in favour of the pharmaceutical companies and Government lacks a water tight system for monitoring the trials in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY):

(a) and (b) Clinical trials of new drugs are regulated under Rules 122 DA, 122DAB, 122DAC, 122DD, 122E and Schedule-Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

The number of clinical trials permissions, including for Global Clinical trials, granted by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization since 2012 are as under:—

Year	Total CT Issued
2012	253
2013	73
2014	198
2015	216
2016	129
2017	213
2018 (As on 31-July-2018)	106

Gradual increase in number of clinical trial permission may be due to various measures taken to strengthen and streamline the regulation of clinical trials in more predictable and transparent manner.

(c) Streamlining and strengthening regulatory provisions is a continuous process. This is done keeping in view the interest of all stakeholders. Various measures taken by the Government for strengthening the regulatory provisions in respect of clinical trials include amendments in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 laying down:

- (i) the procedures to analyse the reports of Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) and payment of compensation in case of trial related injury or death;
- (ii) conditions for conduct of clinical trials, authority for conducting clinical trial inspections and actions in case of non-compliance;
- (iii) requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committee;
- (iv) audio-video recording of informed consent process in case of vulnerable subjects in clinical trials of new chemical entity/new molecular entity (NCE/NME). In case of anti-HIV and anti-Leprosy drugs, only audio recording of the informed consent has been specified;

- (v) further, it has been made mandatory to submit the following details in the clinical trial/new drug application of New Chemical Entity and Global Clinical Trials:-
- Assessment of risk versus benefit to the patients.
 - Innovation *vis-à-vis* existing therapeutic option.
 - Unmet medical need in the country.
- (vi) Expert Committees have been constituted to examine the reports of deaths in clinical trials. These Expert Committees have prepared detailed guidelines for examination of reports of deaths and also prepared formula(s) for determining the quantum of compensation in case of clinical trial related deaths and injury (other than death).
- (vii) In compliance of the order dated 03.01.2013 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, a system of supervision of clinical trial has been put in place by constituting an Apex Committee under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Health and Family Welfare; and a Technical Committee under chairmanship of Director General, Health Services (DGHS).

Outside defecations causing chronic infections

2333. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that about half of Indians defecate outside without using toilets and from here, children pick up parasites and chronic infections that impair the ability of their intestines to absorb nutrients;

(b) if so, the details of the number of Diarrhoea affected children admitted and treated in various hospitals of the country;

(c) whether Government has taken note that the UNICEF reports death of almost 117,000 Indian children per year from Diarrhoea;

(d) if so, the measures taken by Government to curb the said alarming situation in the country; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) in 2017 done by World Bank, 77% of the household were found to have access to the toilets during the survey period.

The administrative data available on Swachh Bharat Mission — Gramin portal, the sanitation coverage is 89.4% as on date.

Diarrhoea among the children is caused by poor child care practices such as poor hygiene practices among care givers including poor hand washing practices, non-availability clean drinking water and other infections etc.

The details of the number of Diarrhoea affected children admitted and treated in various hospitals is not maintained centrally.

(c) As per UNICEF data*, 102,813 under-five children died due to diarrhoea in 2016.

(d) and (e) In order to control childhood diarrhoea and generate awareness on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices in the community, an Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) is being implemented in the country since 2014 under National Health Mission. The ultimate aim of IDCF is 'zero child deaths due to childhood diarrhoea'. The key activities during IDCF are as follows:—

1. Home visits by ASHA workers to every household that have under-five children. During the visit, they will
 - (i) distribute ORS sachet
 - (ii) counsel on seeking care in case of diarrhoea so that Zinc can be provided by the ASHA
 - (iii) provide message of continued feeding during diarrhoea
 - (iv) demonstrate and counsel on preparation of ORS through mothers group meetings
2. Establish 'ORS-Zinc corners' - at medical colleges, district hospitals, block health facilities and other treatment sites of Government. Similarly, in partnership with IAP these corners will be established in every clinic of paediatric treatment facilities.
3. Hand washing demonstrations and practices in schools.
4. Intensive awareness generation through TV, radio, miking, banners, posters at strategic locations.
5. Multi-sectoral involvement for better impact such as rallies, competitions at schools, State and district level launch by leaders, involvement of IAP, involvement of PRIs through meetings in presence of Block Medical Officer, mother meetings and ORS demonstrations at Anganwadi Centres.

*UNICEF data available in web link: <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-health/diarrhoeal-disease/>, accession date : 3.08.2018.

Preventing incidents of violence in hospitals

2334. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing incidents of violence against doctors and hooliganism in healthcare delivery sectors;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to tackle the problem;

(c) whether Government intends to bring in a Central Medicare Act to declare hospitals as safe zones and provide security to doctors, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Yes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to examine various issues including violence against doctors as raised by Indian Medical Association (IMA).

Since, Health is a State Subject, therefore, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare circulated a copy of the draft Act *i.e.* “The Protection of Medical Service Persons and Medical Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage or Loss of property) Act, 2017” provided by IMA to all States/UTs Governments and requested them to either consider a specific legislation as per the draft Act or to enforce the provisions of the existing Act, if any, strictly.

Budgetary allocation for NHPs in current fiscal year

2335. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposed National Health Protection Scheme; and

(b) whether Government plans to launch the scheme this fiscal year and details of budgetary allocation made in the current fiscal for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Government has approved launch of Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) to provide health assurance/insurance of ₹ 5.00 lakh per family per year to over 10 crore poor, deprived rural families and identified occupational categories of

urban families as per the Socio-economic Caste Census (SECC) (approx. 50 crore individuals). The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) beneficiary families which are not in SECC data base are also entitled for benefit under AB-NHPM.

Government has approved the launch of AB-NHPM during 2018-19. The funds allocated for Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana/Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission for 2018-19 are ₹ 2000 crores.

Overall decline in contraceptive usage

2336. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to address the high unmet needs of family planning in India, especially for the age group of 15-24 years old;

(b) whether it is a fact that abortions are being used as proxy for contraception in India, if so, the remedial action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons for the overall reduction in modern contraceptive usage, as per National Family Health Survey (NFHS) III and IV; and

(d) whether Government plans to introduce long-term contraceptive subdermal implants, if so, the details thereof, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The details of steps taken by Government to address the high unmet need for Family Planning in India for women in reproductive age group including 15-24 years old is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Pregnancy termination/abortion care is provided to women for various defined indications under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971. One of these indications is contraceptive failure. However, there are other medical and social indications because of which women get their pregnancy terminated. The Government provides post abortive contraceptive methods in public health facilities to prevent further pregnancy.

(c) The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables couples to choose and adopt a Family Planning method, as per their choice, in accordance with their reproductive rights.

(d) The Government has no plans at present to introduce long term contraceptive subdermal implants since the product is not yet approved for commercial use by Drug Controller General of India (DCGI).

Statement

Details of steps taken by Government to address the high unmet need for Family Planning in India.

- Mission Parivar Vikas: The Government has launched Mission Parivar Vikas for substantially increasing the access to contraceptives and family planning services in the high fertility districts of seven high focus States with TFR of 3 and above. These 146 districts are from the seven high focus, high TFR states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam) that itself constitutes 44% of the country's population.
- New Contraceptive Choices: The current basket of choice has been expanded to include the new contraceptives viz. Injectable contraceptive under Antara programme, Centchroman and Progesterone Only Pills (POP).
- A new method of IUCD insertion *i.e.* PPIUCD has been introduced.
- A new IUCD (Cu 375) with 5 years effectivity has been introduced in the programme as an alternative to the existing IUCD (CuT 380A with effectivity of 10 years).
- Redesigning Contraceptive Packaging: The packaging for Condoms, OCPs and ECPs has now been improved and redesigned so as to influence the demand for these commodities.
- Family Planning Logistics Management Information System (FP-LMIS): The FP-LMIS has been launched to manage the distribution of contraceptives and strengthen the supplychain management system.
- New Family Planning Media Campaign: The second phase of the campaign was launched in 2017 comprising of TVCs, posters and hoardings, Radio show and dedicated FP website.
- Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors: under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiaries on account of undergoing sterilisation.
- Scheme for ensuring drop back services to sterilization clients.
- Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries.
- Ensuring quality of care in Family Planning services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees in all state and districts.
- Compensation scheme for PPIUCDS&PAIUCD acceptors and providers.
- Emphasis on Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP).

- Emphasis on Post Abortion IUCD (PAIUCD) services which helps in decreasing maternal morbidities by averting unwanted pregnancies.
- Emphasis on Minilap Tubectomy due to logistical simplicity with low failure rates.
- Increasing male participation and promotion of Non Scalpel Vasectomy through celebration of Vasectomy fortnight each year (07-14 November).
- Appointing dedicated RMNCH+A counsellors at high case load facilities.
- Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births: Under the scheme, services of ASHAs are being utilized for counselling newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child.
- Operating the 'National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme' (NFPIS) under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/ accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities.

Measures to raise public health expenditure

2337. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per National Health Account estimates for India 2014-15, total health expenditure for India as percentage of GDP is around 3.89 per cent out of which public health expenditure is 1.13 per cent;

(b) if so, year-wise, State-wise, figures for health expenditure and public health expenditure as percentage of GDP since 2014;

(c) whether Government has an action plan to address disparity in public and private health expenditure, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has an action plan to increase public health expenditure upto 2.5 per cent till 2025, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) The latest available National Health Accounts (NHA), that provides healthcare expenditure for India and select States, is for the year 2014-15. A statement showing state-wise total health expenditure and Government health expenditure as percentage of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Government has increased the total public health expenditure (Centre and States) from ₹ 1.49 lakh crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 2.25 lakh crore in 2017-18 (BE) according to Economic Survey 2017-18. Further, the National Health Policy, 2017 envisages raising Government health spending to 2.5% of GDP by 2025 in a time bound manner. It also envisages increasing State sector health spending to more than 8% of their budget by 2020.

Statement

Details of Health Expenditure and Percentage to GSDP

Sl. No.	States	Total Health Expenditure (% GSDP)	Government Health Expenditure (% GSDP)
1.	Assam	3.3	1.0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4.3	0.7
3.	Bihar	6.0	1.0
4.	Chhattisgarh	3.6	1.0
5.	Gujarat	2.1	0.7
6.	Haryana	2.2	0.5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.0	1.4
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.1	1.4
9.	Jharkhand	3.1	0.8
10.	Karnataka	3.0	0.7
11.	Kerala	4.5	0.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3.9	1.0
13.	Maharashtra	3.0	0.5
14.	Odisha	4.9	1.0
15.	Punjab	4.1	0.7
16.	Rajasthan	3.5	1.1
17.	Tamil Nadu	2.8	0.7
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6.2	1.2
19.	Uttarakhand	2.6	0.9
20.	Telangana	2.3	0.5

Recognition for acupuncture

2338. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the acupuncture in treatment of several common ailments is already approved by WHO, and moreover as a drugless therapy, it is most cost effective, eco-friendly and without any side effects; and

(b) if so, the reason for not giving recognition to such a beneficial and cost effective therapy which may be used as a boon for Government as well as common people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Acupuncture is already recognised as a mode of therapy by the Government of India *vide* order No. R.14015/25/96-U&H (R) (Pt.) dated 25th November, 2003 and can be practiced by registered practitioners or appropriately trained personnel.

Menstrual Hygiene Scheme in rural India

2339. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of girls in rural India sighting menstruation as the cause of dropping out of school and the details thereof;

(b) the number of girls in rural India who do not go to school during their periods for lack of clean and affordable protection and the details thereof;

(c) the number of women who cannot afford sanitary napkins and the details thereof; and

(d) the State-wise usage of funds utilised under the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme of the National Health Mission, out of the total monetary outlay, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) There is no National level survey data available on this.

(d) The details for the F/Y 2017-18 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds approval and expenditure for the component sanitary napkins procurement under National Health Mission for FY 2017-18

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	
		Approval	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
(A) High Focus States			
1.	Bihar	183.45	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	266.00	155.17
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	118.06	53.44
5.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.78
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00
7.	Odisha	502.95	428.50
8.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00
10.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL		1070.46	637.89
(B) NE States			
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
12.	Assam	390.70	0.00
13.	Manipur	0.00	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
15.	Mizoram	4.53	0.00
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
17.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	0.00	35.11
SUB-TOTAL		395.23	35.11
(C) Non-High Focus States			
19.	Andhra Pradesh	404.05	0.00
20.	Goa	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
21.	Gujarat	358.01	0.00
22.	Haryana	489.30	0.00
23.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00
24.	Kerala	66.50	66.50
25.	Maharashtra	766.08	0.00
26.	Punjab	140.00	0.62
27.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00
28.	Telangana	284.74	1.40
29.	West Bengal	456.26	233.96
SUB-TOTAL		2964.94	302.48
(D) Small States/UTs			
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and diu	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	14.40	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL		14.40	0
GRAND TOTAL		4445.03	975.49

Note: 1. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State Share and unspent balances at the beginning.

2. The above figures are as per FMR reported by State/UTs.

Special provision for treatment of BPL/AAY patients in hospitals

2340. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private hospitals are charging extra from poor people pertaining to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY); and

(b) whether Government is thinking/planning to make special provisions for easy treatment on low charges in private institutes for poor people belonging to BPL/AAY category in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No such specific complaint has been received in this Ministry.

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). Under this scheme, Health Insurance Coverage of ₹ 30,000/- per family per annum is provided to BPL and 11 defined categories of unorganized workers, on the approved packages and package rates in the empanelled hospitals (both public and private).

The Government has approved the launch of Ayushman Bharat - National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) during the year 2018-19 which will cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage upto ₹ 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization. The beneficiary families under the AB-NHPM are identified based on SECC deprivation criteria for rural area and 11 defined occupational categories for urban areas.

Also, the Government of India has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments (both Government and Private) in the country. In accordance with the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 under the said Act, the clinical establishments in the States/Union Territories where the said Act is applicable are *inter alia* required to display the rates charged for each type of services provided and facilities available, at a conspicuous place and charge the rates for each type of procedure 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 shared the same with the States and Union Territories for appropriate action by them. The clinical establishments are also required to follow standard Treatment Guidelines issued by the Central Government or State Government. The Act is currently applicable in eleven States and all Union Territories except Delhi. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the remit of the States/Union Territories.

Antenatal care for pregnant women

2341. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of pregnant women are not getting sufficient antenatal care in India;

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

(c) the steps that Government is taking to cover all the pregnant women under antenatal care to provide them all the care as per the recommendations of WHO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per NFHS-4 (2015-16) report, 79 per cent of the women aged 15-49 in India received ANC from a skilled provider.

Under National Health Mission, States/UTs are provided funds for following ANC services to all pregnant women:—

- Registration of every pregnancy within 12 weeks and tracking every pregnancy by name.
- Ensuring four antenatal visits and one special visit under Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan.
- Tetanus Toxoid (TT) injections, Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, calcium supplementation to pregnant and lactating women and deworming during pregnancy.
- Testing for haemoglobin, urine for sugar and protein, Universal testing for HIV/Syphilis, Gestational Diabetes Mellitus etc. and recording of blood pressure, Height and weight.
- Advising and encouraging the woman to opt for institutional delivery.

In addition to these following steps are being taken to strengthen ANC services:—

- Engagement of more than 10 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs).
- Village Health and Nutrition Days.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense antenatal checkups, delivery and complications.
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been launched to provide assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month. More than 1.42 crore antenatal check-ups have been conducted under the programme.

New medical colleges in Jammu and Kashmir

2342. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released by Central Government for the construction of 5 New Medical colleges across Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) in Jammu and Kashmir whether NHM employees are getting same salary equivalent to those of other neighbouring States as prescribed by Government; and

(c) whether there is any policy to permanently absorb them as most of the employees are working for 5-10 years and many have crossed the age limit to get Government job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) This Ministry administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Under this Scheme, five districts in Jammu and Kashmir namely, Anantnag, Baramulla, Rajouri, Doda and Kathua, have been approved to establish new medical colleges. Funds to the tune of ₹ 505.00 crore have been released as Central Share till date to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir under the above Scheme.

(b) and (c) Public health and hospitals is a State subject. All administrative and personnel matters including salaries/wages of health workers lies with the State Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to State/UTs for strengthening their overall health system for provision of accessible, affordable and quality health care to all the citizens based on the proposals submitted by State/UTs in their NHM-Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs), within their overall resource envelope.

Slow work for new AIIMS

2343. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work on all new AIIMS, announced by Government has been moving slowly, and a few are yet to receive cabinet approval;

(b) whether less than 5 per cent of the sanctioned funds for all new AIIMS, has been released so far;

(c) the reasons for slow progress of work, in issues related to Public health;

(d) whether 60 per cent of the faculty positions in six working AIIMS are lying vacant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Apart from 6 new

functional AIIMS, 15 new AIIMS have been announced to be set up under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana. Details of new AIIMS being set up under PMSSY are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Funds are being released as required as per progress of construction. There is no delay in execution of the projects and the timelines given by Cabinet are being adhered to.

The matter for approval of Cabinet can be considered only after the site for a particular AIIMS is finalized, which is dependent on the State Government offering suitable alternative sites. Presently sites for 13 more AIIMS, other than the six functional AIIMS, have been finalized and Cabinet approval also already obtained for 09 AIIMS out of them.

(d) and (e) A total number of 305 posts of various Faculty disciplines have been created for each of six functional AIIMS namely AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh. Vacant faculty posts are being advertised regularly by the Institutes depending on their requirement. However, as high standards have to be maintained in selection, keeping in view the stature of these Institutes of National Importance, all the advertised positions could not be filled up.

Institute-wise details of vacant Faculty Posts against the sanctioned posts in respect of six new AIIMS are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

To facilitate expeditious filling up of vacancies, separate Standing Selection Committees (SSCs) have been constituted for each of the aforesaid six AIIMS. Also, recruitment exercises are being held periodically in all the six AIIMS.

The upper age limit for direct recruitment against the posts of Professor and Additional Professor in the six AIIMS has been raised from the present 50 years to 58 years. This will make available experienced willing faculty of various Government Medical Colleges.

Filling up of vacant Faculty posts in the new AIIMS by taking serving Faculty from Government Medical Colleges/Institutes on deputation basis has also been allowed. Contractual engagement of retired Faculty of Government Medical Colleges/Institutes has also been allowed to meet the shortage of Faculty in the six new AIIMS. Walk-in-interview for engagement of Faculty on contract basis has also been considered.

Statement-I*Details of the status of new AIIMS under PMSSY*

Sl. No.	State	Location of AIIMS	Year of Budget Announcement	Date of Cabinet approval	Approved Outlay	Amount Released	Target date for completion of project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli		05th Feb., 2009 *Revised RCE was approved on 10.07.2017 by HFM/FM	₹ 823 crore	₹ 204 crore	March, 2020
2.		Gorakhpur	2014-15	20.07.2016 (Time-frame for completion: 45 months)	₹ 1011 crore	₹ 98.34 crore	March, 2020
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri	2014-15	07.10.2015 (Time-frame for completion: 60 months)	₹ 1618 crore	₹ 233.88 crore	Feb., 2020
4.	West Bengal	Kalyani	2014-15	07.10.2015 (Time-frame for completion: 60 months)	₹ 1754 crore	₹ 278.42 crore	Feb., 2020
5.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	2014-15	07.10.2015 (Time-frame for completion: 60 months)	₹ 1577 crore	₹ 231.29 crore	Feb., 2020
6.	Punjab	Bathinda	2015-16	27.07.2016 (Time-frame for completion: 48 months)	₹ 925 crore	₹ 128.21 crore	May, 2020
7.	Assam	Guwahati	2015-16	24.05.2017 (Time-frame for completion: 48 months)	₹ 1123 crore	₹ 5 crore	April, 2021

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	2015-16	03.01.2018 (Time-frame for completion: 48 months)	₹ 1351 crore	₹ 10 crore	Sept., 2021
9.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	2015-16	-	₹ 1200 crore*	-	2022
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba, Jammu	2015-16	-	₹ 1668 crore*	₹ 48.33 crore	Feb., 2022
11.		Pulwama, (Awantipora) Kashmir	2015-16	-	₹ 1837 crore*	₹ 42.51 crore	Feb., 2024
12.	Bihar	State Govt. yet to offer sites	2015-16	-	₹ 1200 crore*	-	2022
13	Jharkhand	Deoghar	2017-18	16.05.2018 (Time-frame for completion: 45 months)	₹ 1103 crore	₹ 9 crore	May, 2021
14.	Gujarat	Site being finalised	2017-18	-	₹ 1200 crore*	-	2022
15.	Telangana	Bibinagar	In-principle - approval of M/o Finance in 2018	-	₹ 1200 crore*	-	2022

*Estimated cost

Statement-II

Institute-wise details of vacant Faculty Posts against the sanctioned posts in respect of six new AIIMS

AIIMS	Sanctioned Posts	Posts filled at present	Posts vacant at present	Remarks/Progress of recruitment exercises
Bhopal	305	135	170	Recruitment process for various Faculty posts is in progress at various stages.
Bhubaneswar	305	180	125	3 candidates have been given extension for joining. Further, advertisement for 74 posts of Faculty on Contract/Deputation basis has been issued, out of which 4 candidates have been selected. Also, walk-in-interview for 15 posts of Assistant Professor was held 08.07.2018, out of which 3 candidates have been selected. The offer of Appointment will be issued.
Jodhpur	305	137	168	Interviews for 166 vacant posts have been completed. The Results are pending for the approval of Governing Body.
Patna	305	107	198	252 Faculty posts in various departments were advertised against which only 86 candidates were empanelled. Out of the empanelled 86 candidates 63 candidates have joined. 6 Faculty have also joined on contract basis.
Raipur	305	110	195	204 posts were advertised. Result for 4th, 5th and 6th phase is yet to be declared. Also, 56 posts on contractual basis have been advertised and the Institute is in receipt of applications. Interviews to be held in August, 2018.
Rishikesh	305	172	133	Recruitment Process of Faculty is going on. Joining of 35 candidates is awaited.
TOTAL	1830	841	989	

**Reimbursement for CGHS beneficiaries for treatment in
non-empanelled hospitals**

2344. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court while disposing off Writ Petition (Civil) No. 694 of 2015 has ordered that reimbursement cannot be denied to CGHS beneficiaries even if they received treatment in a hospital not empanelled under the plan;

(b) if so, whether CGHS beneficiaries can take treatment in any hospital not empanelled under CGHS in view of the recent Supreme Court Judgement;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of medical claims pending in CGHS Delhi South Zone, R. K. Puram, Sector-8 Dispensary for more than three years and by which date the said claims will be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its Judgement dated 13th April, 2018 in the WP (Civil) No. 694 of 2015 between Shri Shiva Kant Jha *Vs* UoI has given directions to frame guidelines for settlement of medical claims of pensioners within 1 month and for constitution of a High Powered Committee for settlement of grievances of medical claims of pensioners. Accordingly, Office Memoranda No. Z.15025/38/2018/DIR/CGHS, dated 14.05.2018 and No. Z.15025/38/2018/DIR/CGHS/EHS, dated 22.05.2018 have been issued for fixation of timelines for settlement of medical claims of pensioners and constitution of High Powered Committee respectively.

There is already a provision under CGHS for consideration of medical expenditure incurred for treatment under emergency in non-empanelled hospitals at CGHS rates and to undergo treatment in non-empanelled hospitals at CGHS approved rates after obtaining permission from Competent Authority.

(d) No claim with proper supporting documents is pending for more than three years.

Imposing ban on tobacco

†2345. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers consumption of tobacco harmful for life;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to impose a complete ban on the consumption of tobacco in the country; and

(c) if so, by when a ban is likely to be imposed thereon, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) No. However, there is ban on smoking in public places except designated smoking areas, ban on sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products to and by persons below the age of eighteen years and within 100 yards of educational institutions and ban on promotion/advertisement of cigarettes and other tobacco products, under Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement, Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003) and Rules made thereunder. Further, there is ban on manufacture, storage, distribution or sale of food products containing tobacco or nicotine, such as Gutkha, *vide* the Food Safety Regulations issued in 2011 under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

(c) Does not arise.

Toxicants in cold drinks

†2346. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of toxicants in the cold drinks of various companies have been found to be more than prescribed limits in the investigation of these beverages;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government against the offending companies;

(c) whether Government has provided this information of toxicants in cold drinks of these companies to the citizens so that they avoid using such beverages; and

(d) the steps taken to save the public from the harms that may accrue to them by the usage of the said beverages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Permissible limits of metal contaminants and insecticide residues for soft drinks and carbonated beverages

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

are prescribed in Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011. Standards for carbonated beverages (non-alcoholic) have been prescribed in sub-regulation 2.10.6 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011.

Complaints/concerns received regarding toxicant level in cold drinks/carbonated beverages are forwarded to concerned Food Safety Commissioners of States/Union Territories since enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with States/UT Governments. However, no specific data pertaining to toxic content in soft drinks has been reported by any of the States/UTs.

To ensure the availability of safe and wholesome food regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products are being carried out by the Officials of Food Safety Departments of respective States/UTs to check compliance of the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and rules and regulations made thereunder. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions specified under FSS Act, 2006 .

Rise of Non-communicable diseases

2347. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint study conducted recently by Indian Council of Medical Research and a few other agencies concluded that six out of ten Indians succumb to NCDs like heart ailments, diabetes, tuberculosis, etc. in comparison to one in three in 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for largest share of NCDs in Kerala, Goa and Tamil Nadu despite their being relatively prosperous States; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) A study was conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in collaboration with Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington on the India State-level disease burden initiative study and

published its report “India: Health of the Nation’s States - The India State Level Disease Burden Initiative: ICMR, PHFI and IHME; 2017”. The Report has estimated that proportion of all deaths in India due to NCDs, have increased from 37.9% in 1990 to 61.8% in 2016. As per the change in Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) number and rate for the leading individual causes in India from 1990 to 2016, Ischemic heart disease/Cardiovascular disease was the leading cause of death in India in 2016. The DALYs has increased by about 34% for CVDs and 80% for diabetes from 1990 to 2016 and decreased by -63.5% for tuberculosis.

(c) The risk factors attributable to the rise in NCDs like unhealthy Diet, high blood pressure, high blood sugar, high cholesterol and high body mass index, were found in these States.

(d) Following programmes have been launched by the Government:—

- (i) The India Hypertension Management Initiative to tackle cardiovascular diseases.
- (ii) National Action Plan and monitoring framework for prevention and control of Non-communicable diseases.
- (iii) National Health Policy, 2017 comprising:—
 - (a) The National NCD Action Plan which has identified the 10 national NCD targets to be achieved by year 2015.
 - (b) National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) and most recently Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, has been included under this programme.
 - (c) National Tobacco Control programme and Cigarette and other Tobacco Products Act.
 - (d) National Dialysis Programme under National Health Mission.
 - (e) National Geriatric Care Programme.

Poor quality of drugs

†2348. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the samples of 34 medicines used in viral, cold and diabetes have been found to have failed in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against these pharmaceutical companies; and

(c) the steps taken/to be taken by Government to keep a check on the production and quality of pharmaceutical companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Central Government has no such report that samples of 34 medicines used in viral, cold and diabetes have failed.

The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country is regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. SLAs are legally empowered to take stringent action against violation of provision of the Act and Rules.

In order to ensure the quality of drugs in the country, both the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and the State drug regulators pick up a large number of samples of drugs from all over the country and have them tested and analysed in the laboratories of the Central and State Governments. In a few cases, the samples tested and analysed do not meet the prescribed standards. The details of the drugs that do not meet the standards are immediately notified by the Central or State regulator concerned.

(c) The Government is committed to ensuring that the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs are not compromised. With this in view, the Government has taken a series of measures including strengthening legal provisions, workshops and training programmes for manufacturers and regulatory officials and measures such as risk based inspections.

Augmentation of supply of Oxytocin

2349. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to augment the supply of Oxytocin especially for pregnant women in view of the recent restrictions imposed on its manufacture and sale by the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Government has, *vide* GSR No.411 (E) dated 27.04.2018, which will be effective from 1st September, 2018, restricted the manufacture of Oxytocin formulations for domestic use to public sector only due to complaints of misuse.

Karnataka Antibiotics Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Department of Pharmaceuticals has started production of Oxytocin from 1st July, 2018 and is presently holding sufficient stock to cater to domestic requirements. KAPL's production is in full swing to meet the national requirement.

PM's remarks on nexus between doctors and pharma companies

2350. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agrees with the remarks made by the Hon'ble PM at Central Hall, Westminster, London on the nexus between Indian doctors and pharmaceutical companies;

(b) if so, whether there is any evidence/data supporting the PM's remarks, if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the dais on which the PM was speaking in London had a banner of a pharmaceutical company in the background and the event was being sponsored by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Clause 1.5 of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 prescribes that every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs. Further, Medical Council of India has issued Circulars dated 21.04.2017, 22.11.2012 and 18.01.2013 *vide* which all the Registered Medical Practitioners have been directed to comply with the aforesaid provisions. Also, Clause 6.8 of aforementioned Regulations regulate the conduct of medical doctors in their relationship with pharmaceutical and allied health sector industry in relation to acceptance of gifts, travel facilities, hospitality, cash or monetary grants, medical research, affiliation and endorsement. This includes endorsement of

any drug or product of the industry publically. The MCI or the appropriate State Medical Councils have been empowered to take disciplinary action against a doctor for violation of the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations. As and when complaints of violation of code of ethics are received, such complaints are referred by MCI to the concerned State Medical Councils where the doctors/medical practitioners are registered. The MCI is an Appellate Authority in the matter. Further, as informed by MCI, no licence has been cancelled by the MCI with regard to accepting of gifts from Pharmaceutical Companies as on date.

(c) No banner of a pharmaceutical company was displayed in the background nor was the event sponsored by it.

MBBS education system

2351. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that presently, the MBBS education system in the country dilutes the merit of student from middle and lower income group over the fees charged by the private institutions;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any study on the students who scored higher marks but were not registered with admission process during the last three years therein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Medical education is a subject on the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India. The Central Government is concerned with the determination and coordination of minimum standards of medical education. Fee and admission matters are left to the concerned States/UTs. The Central Government has introduced a common national medical entrance exam, the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to all medical courses in the country through amendment to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. Further, the Medical Council of India regulations have been amended to provide for enabling clauses to conduct common counselling for admission to medical courses. The common counselling for All India Quota, Central Institutions and Deemed to be Universities is conducted by the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The counselling for State Quota seats, Private and other Colleges is done by the respective State/UT Governments. The admission process is thus totally transparent and merit based.

So far as the matter of determining fee for medical courses is concerned it is stated that in the case of Government medical colleges, the respective State Governments are responsible for fixation of fee and in the case of private unaided medical colleges, the fee structure is decided by the Committee set up by the respective State Government under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. It is for the Committee to decide whether the fee proposed by an Institute is justified and the fee fixed by the Committee is binding on the Institute. Further, the Government has not made any study on the students who scored higher marks but were not registered with admission process during the last three years therein.

Details of funds given for medical colleges in Andhra Pradesh

2352. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) details of money, Government has given for various medical colleges in Andhra Pradesh to increase number of PG Medical seats during last two years, year-wise and college-wise;

(b) whether Government has recently written to AP expressing its inability to release further funds in view of non-submission of UCs by State Government;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) reasons for Government stopping funds and penalizing students for wrongdoings of State Government; and

(e) details sought by Government like enhancement of PG medical seats, etc., from AP and whether Government shall adopt other methods to get UCs from State by simultaneously releasing funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Strengthening and up-gradation of State Government Medical colleges for starting new PG disciplines and increasing PG seats" seven medical colleges have been approved namely Andhra Medical College, Vishakapatnam, Guntur Medical College, Guntur, Siddhartha Medical College, Vijaywada, Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada, Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool, S.V. Medical College, Tirupati and Government Medical College, Anantapur. The details of college-wise fund released are as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Medical college	Central share	Fund released in 2011-12	Fund released in 2017-18	Fund released in 2018-19	Total fund released
1.	Andhra Medical College, Vishakapatnam	9.7360	5.41	4.326		9.7360
2.	Guntur Medical College, Guntur	13.9253	7.55		6.3753	13.9253
3.	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijaywada	21.2548	11.84	9.4148		21.2548
4.	Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	6.0020	3.335	2.667		6.0020
5.	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	17.5530	10.09	6.6972		16.7872
6.	S.V. Medical College, Tirupati	12.4000	6.85	5.55		12.4000
7.	Government Medical College, Anantapur	1.7980	1.00			1.0000
		82.6691	46.075	28.655	6.3753	81.1053

As per GFR Rule, 2017 further fund will be released after the submission of pending Utilization Certificate. In this regard the remaining fund of ₹ 0.7658 crore for Kurnool Medical College Kurnool and ₹ 0.798 crore for Government medical college, Anantapur will be released after submission of Utilization Certificate by State Government/Medical colleges. State Government has also been requested to submit Utilization Certificate to this Ministry at the earliest.

Joining Medical college without qualifying NEET exam

2353. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many students have joined private medical colleges despite not having qualifying NEET exam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action would be taken against those institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) For bringing transparency in medical admission and reducing the burden of multiple entrance tests on aspirant students, Section 10D was inserted in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 through enactment of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2016 whereby a uniform entrance examination namely the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to all medical educational institutions at the under-graduate and post-graduate level was prescribed. No candidate shall be allowed to be admitted to the Medical Colleges until he/she has qualified the NEET. If any candidate is found admitted without NEET, such candidates are discharged by the Medical Council of India.

Trace and track mechanism for top 300 drug brands

2354. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal regarding introduction of trace and track mechanism for top 300 drug brands that are sold in India to spot out counterfeit drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) In the 79th meeting of Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) held on 16th May, 2018, the Board has deliberated the issue and recommended introduction of authentication system for 300 pharmaceuticals brands as test trial on voluntary basis.

Further, two meetings of the manufacturers/marketers of the top 300 pharmaceuticals were held to discuss the modalities regarding introduction of an authentication system for each drug.

Global deadline for TB eradication

2355. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the global deadline set by World Health Organisation (WHO) to eradicate Tuberculosis (TB);

(b) the number of TB related deaths in the country in the last three years and how it compares with the World average;

(c) the measures taken in the National Strategic Plan to achieve the target of immunisation in the country, with more holistic approach, the details thereof; and

(d) by when TB is expected to be completely eradicated in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) There is no such deadline set by the World Health Organisation (WHO) to eradicate Tuberculosis. However as per the End TB Strategy, WHO has targeted to End TB by 2035.

(b) The number of estimated TB related deaths in the country as compared to world average in the last three years is as under:—

Year	TB Deaths India (Estimate)	TB Deaths Global (Estimate)
2016	4,35,000	16,74,000
2015	5,17,000	17,90,000
2014	2,51,000	14,90,000

(c) BCG Vaccination has been integrated into the Universal Immunisation Programme and is being implemented across the country in a holistic manner. All children at birth are given a BCG vaccine as a part of routine immunisation.

(d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has preponed the deadline for achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of ending TB by five years and has accordingly set the deadline of the year 2025 for ending TB.

Setting up new AIIMS

2356. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many new AIIMS are being set up by Government;

(b) the details of each AIIMS, the year announced and the date of completion;

(c) the total funds that have been allocated for these AIIMS;

(d) how much of approved outlay for these AIIMS have been released; and

(e) the reasons for delay in releasing the funds for these AIIMS and the impact of these delays in the timely completion of these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Apart from 6 new functional AIIMS, 15 new AIIMS are being set up under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana. Details of new AIIMS being set up under PMSSY, approved outlay and funds released are given in the Statement (*See* below). [Refer to the Statement-I Appended to Answer to USQ No. 2343, Part (a) to (c)].

(e) Funds are being released as required as per the progress of construction. There is no delay in execution of the projects and the timelines given by Cabinet are being adhered to.

Change in essential qualification for physiotherapist's recruitment

2357. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the essential qualification for recruitment of physiotherapists have been changed from diploma to Bachelor degree in recent times;

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

(c) whether the service conditions and financial emoluments have also been changed subsequently; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The essential qualification for recruitment of the post of Physiotherapists in Safdarjung and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital has been changed recently from diploma to degree as per notified Recruitment Rules. However, as far as Lady Handinge Medical College and associated hospitals is concerned, the essential qualification for the post of physiotherapist is either degree or diploma as per the Recruitment Rules.

(c) and (d) The service condition of the physiotherapist is governed by notified Recruitment Rules and financial emoluments are fixed as per the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission from time to time.

Synthetic drugs

2358. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacturing of synthetic drugs is increasing not only in Hyderabad and Mumbai but throughout India;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it could happen without the knowledge of drug authorities; and
- (d) if so, what effective steps Government is taking to identify all illegal drug units and cancel their licenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) India is known as the pharmacy of world. There is an incremental increase in the production of medicines in the country including through synthetic (chemical and bio-chemical) processes. The term synthetic drug is sometimes also used to describe narcotics drugs. There is no definite trend of increase in the manufacture of these drugs in the country including Hyderabad and Mumbai.

The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country is regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. SLAs are legally empowered to take stringent action against violation of provision of the Act and Rules.

Adolescent friendly health services

2359. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has plans for expansion of adolescent friendly health services to ensure universal health coverage;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the specific services offered by the newly announced Health and Wellness Centres in adolescent health and well-being; and
- (d) the State-wise data of functioning Health and Wellness Centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) on 7th January, 2014. It is a paradigm shift from the existing clinic-based services to promotion and prevention and reaching adolescents in their own environment, such as in schools, families and communities. The key interventions of these Adolescent Friendly Health Services are:

- Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs)
- Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) programme
- Menstrual Hygiene Scheme (MHS)
- Peer Education Programme

Health is a State Subject. Funds are provided to the States as per their proposals received in the Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under National Health Mission.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Health and Wellness Centres will support in enabling a continuum of care for the adolescent related primary healthcare services. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) The details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Health and Wellness Centres who will support care for the adolescent related primary healthcare services

Health Care Services	Care at community level	Care at the Health and Wellness Centre	Care at the referral site
Adolescent health care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Counselling on- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improving nutrition ➤ Sexual and reproductive health ➤ Enhancing mental health /Promoting favourable attitudes for preventing injuries and violence ➤ Prevent substance misuse ➤ Promote healthy lifestyle ➤ Personal hygiene-Oral Hygiene and Menstrual hygiene ● Peer counselling and Life skills education and ● Prevention of Anaemia, identification and management, with referral if needed ● Provision of IFA under Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation Programme (WIFS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adolescent health-counselling ● Detection for cases of substance abuse, referral and follow up ● Detection and Treatment of Anaemia and other deficiencies in adolescents ● Detection and referral for growth abnormality and disabilities, with referral as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Screening for hormonal imbalances and treatment with referral if required ● Management of growth abnormality and disabilities, with referral as required ● Management including rehabilitation and counselling services in cases of substance abuse. ● Counselling at Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHC)

Statement-II*Details of functioning Health and Wellness Centres in the country*

Name of the State	HWCs operational as on June, 2018
Chhattisgarh	98*
Jharkhand	11
Madhya Pradesh	19
Rajasthan	11
Uttar Pradesh	10
Uttarakhand	30
Assam	691*
Manipur	25
Jammu and Kashmir	38
Karnataka	102
Kerala	171
Maharashtra	280**
Tamil Nadu	1163
Telangana	26
TOTAL	2675

*Includes Non-Bridge Programme Trained Mid- Level Providers posted in HWCs earlier and trained in courses equivalent to BSc Community Health.

** Includes centre managed by Ayurvedic Practitioners (as per State's model).

Total HWCs operational as on March 2018=2675

➤ HWCs operational through MLHPs=1341

➤ HWCs operational in Kerala and Tamil Nadu in PHCs/HSCs without MLHPs=1334

Low priced Government medicine stores in private hospitals

†2360. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that medicines are provided by Government at all Government hospitals, general hospitals, primary health centres and sub health centres in the country, however when patients are referred for treatment to higher category of private charitable hospitals, there is no arrangements for providing medicines by Government nor is there Government medicines store for the patients and patients are not benefited due to lack of medicine;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there is any system in place towards setting up Government medicine store by Central Government and State Governments at such private hospitals; and

(c) the factual position and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public Health and hospitals is a State subject. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system including for provision of free essential drugs in public health facilities.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected.

Raising funds to implement NHPS

2361. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any roadmap or comprehensive plan to generate funds for proper implementation of the Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Yojana or National Health Protection Scheme for providing ₹ 5 lakh insurance cover per year to 10 crore families announced during the Budget F.Y. 2018-19; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government will be able to implement the said scheme properly without there being any allocation in this respect in the Budget F.Y. 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b): The Government has approved implementation of Ayushman Bharat-National Health Protection Mission as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which both Central and State Governments concerned contribute in the ratio of 60:40 for all States and 90:10 for hilly and North Eastern States. For Union Territories without legislature central Contribution is 100% and Union Territories with legislature the ratio is 60:40.

Wide consultations with the States have taken place and as on 03.08.2018, 28 States have signed the Memorandum of Understanding to implement the scheme.

For the Financial Year 2018-19, Government has allocated ₹ 2000 crores at Budget Estimate stage for implementation of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana/ National Health Protection Mission.

Multi drug resistant TB population in India

2362. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has a third of world's multi-drug-resistant TB population;
- (b) whether after a gap of forty long years, a drug for treatment of MDR TB under the brand- name Bedaquiline was made available in India to selective patients under a conditional access scheme;
- (c) whether the US Drug maker Johnson and Johnson's newly introduced MDR TB drug sold by its subsidiary Jansen is trying to enter Indian market; and
- (d) whether the Nobel Laureate Sir John Walker (the 1997 Nobel winner in Chemistry) has warned that the new Jansen drug might not be without side effects like cardio-vascular risks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. As per Global TB report 2017, estimated number of Multi Drug Resistant (MDR) TB patients are 6,01,000 globally, of which 147000 (1/4th) are estimated from India.

(b) to (d) Bedaquiline drug was introduced in India in 2016 under conditional access programme for selective group of the Multi drug resistant TB patients based on drug sensitivity results of second line anti TB drugs.

Bedaquiline drug is manufactured by Janssen and Janssen, a subsidiary of Johnson and Johnson, at 100% export Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Bangalore, India. In India, this drug is available through Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) only and open market sale of Bedaquiline is not permitted by Drug Control General – India as of now.

As published in a media report, Nobel Laureate Sir John Walker had raised concern about the already known cardiotoxicity associated with the drug Bedaquiline.

Prevention of cervical and breast cancer

†2363. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cervical cancer and breast cancer are proving deadly for women in different parts of the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating upon taking any concrete step so as to get rid of them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per Indian Council of Medical Research's National Cancer Registry Programme's "Three-year report of Population Based Cancer Registries (2012-2014)", breast cancer is most common cancer among women in nineteen (19) Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs), cervical cancer is the most common cancer among women in six (6) PBCRs and the second most common cancer in sixteen (16) PBCRs out of twenty seven (27) different PBCRs in the country. The estimated deaths due to cervix uteri cancer account for 20.6% and breast cancer account for 17.4% of all female cancer deaths.

(b) and (c) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto district level, include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, 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 for prevention, control and screening for common Non- Communicable Diseases (diabetes, hypertension and cancer viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 150 districts of the country in 2017-18 under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare.

To build capacity for cancer research and to improve availability of cancer care, the Government of India is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Cancer Care facility scheme under NPCDCS under which support is provided for setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Cancer Care Centres (TCCCs) in the country. SCIs and TCCCs will mentor all cancer related activities. Setting up of second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata and National Cancer Institute (NCI) under AIIMS, New Delhi, has also been approved.

Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)-National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR), Noida, has launched www.cancerindia.org.in for spreading awareness in the general population.

PHCs and CHCs in Tamil Nadu

2364. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set any target for setting up Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Community Health Centre (CHC) in the State of Tamil Nadu under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether change in staffing pattern of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community health Centres is also proposed under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The health care infrastructure in rural areas is a 3 tier system based on population norms as under:—

Centre	Population Norms	
	Plain Area	Hilly/ Tribal/ Difficult
Sub Centre	5000	3000
Primary Health Centre	30,000	20,000
Community Health Centre	1,20,000	80,000

As per Rural Health Statistics 2016-17, there is no shortfall in the availability of health infrastructure at the level of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres in the State of Tamil Nadu. However, Public Health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to set up adequate number of healthcare facilities as per requirement is that of the State Government. Under the National Health Mission, financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs including Tamil Nadu to strengthen their healthcare system including for setting up new healthcare facilities like Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC, based on proposals received from States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plan, within their resource envelop.

(c) and (d) There are changes in staffing pattern in the Sub-Centre and Primary Health Centre for development as Health and Wellness Centre under NHM for

providing comprehensive primary health care services. The existing SC/PHC would be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres. The details of staffing pattern of health and wellness centre is given in the Statement (*See below*). Presently, there is no change in the staffing pattern of Community Health Centres.

Statement

Details of Staffing Pattern of Health and Wellness Centre

Sub centre - HWC		PHC – HWC (in rural and urban areas)	
Human Resources	(i) Mid level health provider (BSc/GNM Nurse or Ayurveda Practitioner trained and accredited in an approved Certificate Programme in Community Health or trained in BSc Community Health)	(i)	MBBS MO (1), and other staff as per IPHS standards
	(ii) MPW–1 MPW (female)– (preferably two MPWs (can be 2 MPW females or 1 MPW-male and 1 MPW-female)	(ii)	Co-located Sub Centre: MPW(F)–1 (preferably two MPWs (can be 2 MPW females or 1 MPW-male and 1 MPW-female) at co-located SHC in rural PHC and five MPWs in Urban PHC
	(iii) ASHAs–5 (one per 1000 population)	(iii)	ASHA–5 (1 per 1000 population) at co-located SHC in rural PHC and 25 (1 Per 2000 population) in urban PHC

New medical colleges

2365. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information about the new medical colleges introduced in India in last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) During the last three years the Central Government has permitted to start 86 new Medical Colleges. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of the Number of Medical College established during
last three years State/UT-wise*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0
6.	Delhi	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	2	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	1
9.	Haryana	2	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	6	1	0
13.	Kerala	3	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	0	4
15.	Maharashtra	2	1	1
16.	Mizoram	0	0	1
17.	Odisha	0	2	2
18.	Punjab	0	0	0
19.	Rajasthan	3	0	5
20.	Tamil Nadu	3	1	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9	2	1
22.	Uttarakhand	2	0	0
23.	West Bengal	1	0	1
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0
25.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
26.	Nagaland	0	0	0
27.	Tripura	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
28.	Puducherry	0	0	0
29.	Telangana	5	0	2
30.	Andman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
TOTAL		51	14	21

Quality doctors for rural areas

2366. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken by the Government to ensure better availability of high quality doctors in rural and remote areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Public health and hospitals being a state subject, the primary responsibility to ensure the availability of doctors in rural and remote areas lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including for engaging of doctors on contractual basis based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Further, in order to encourage doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India, with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:—

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Furthermore, The Government has taken various steps to train more health professionals and depute them in rural areas, these include:—

- (i) Multiskilling of doctors *e.g.* MBBS doctors are trained in Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC), Life Saving Anesthesia Skills (LSAS) and laparoscopic surgery is being supported under NHM.

- (ii) Support to States/UTs in term of hard area allowance for specialist doctors who serve in rural and remote areas as well as for residential quarters for them.
- (iii) The States are encouraged to adopt flexible norms for engaging specialists on even contractual basis at public health facilities. These include various mechanisms for 'contracting in' and 'contracting out' of specialist services, methods of engaging specialists outside the government system for service delivery at public facilities and the mechanism to include requests for these in the state Program Implementation Plans (PIP) under the National Health Mission.
- (iv) States have also been allowed to offer negotiable salaries to attract Specialists including flexibility to strategies such as "You quote, we pay". Financial support is also provided to States, *inter alia* performance-based incentives, providing accommodation and transport facilities in rural and remote areas, sponsoring training programmes etc. to all human resource to address the issue of shortage of doctors and other personnel in the public health facilities.

Centralised health record for citizens

2367. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to create centralised health record for all citizens of the country in order to streamline the health information and facilitate effective management of the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has set any time-frame to implement the said programme;

(d) if so, by when it is likely to be implemented, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has earmarked any fund for the implementation of the programme; and

(f) if so, the details of the funds allocated and spent till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Government of India has issued guidelines/standards with an objective to introduce a uniform standards based system for creation of Electronic Health Records (EHRs) by the Health care

providers by formulation EHR Standards 2016. This uniform standard helps ensure the interoperability within different system.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has set up National Resource Centre for EHR Standards (NRCeS) to augment facilitation for adoption of the notified EHR Standards in technical association with Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune for providing assistance in developing, implementing and using EHR standards effectively in healthcare Information Technology (IT) applications.

(e) and (f) The estimated cost is ₹ 23.59 crores, out of which an amount of ₹ 4 crores have been released to Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune for setting up of National Resource Centre for EHR Standards (NRCeS).

Utilisation of illegally occupied lands by wakf properties

2368. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large parts of the Wakf Board's immovable properties have been illegally transferred, sold or leased or encroached in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to free these illegally occupied lands for the utilisation of Wakf properties in the country?

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

(a) and (b) As per Section 32 of the Waqf Act, 1995 as amended, the general superintendence of auqaf in a State is vested with the State Waqf Board (SWB) and it is the duty of the concerned SWB to ensure that Waqf properties are properly maintained, controlled and administered. Further, as per section 51(1A) of the Waqf Act, any sale, gift, exchange, Mortgage or transfer of the waqf property has been declared void *ab initio* w.e.f 1st November, 2013. As per the provision of Section 54, the Chief Executive Officer of the Waqf Board is empowered to remove the encroachment from the Waqf property. Such removal is normally carried out with the help of State Government machinery. As per the available information with Central Waqf Council received from various State Waqf Boards, 49,118 waqf properties are facing encroachment.

(c) Major provisions added in the amended Waqf Act 1995 giving more power to State/UT Waqf Boards to deal with encroachment on waqf properties *inter alia*

include: stringent definition of “encroacher”; mandate to State Governments to appoint Survey Commissioners and complete the survey of waqf properties in a time bound manner; rigorous imprisonment for alienation of waqf properties without prior approval of the State/UT Waqf Boards; alienation of waqf property to be cognizable and non-bailable offence and three member Tribunals with extended jurisdiction to deal with disputes concerning eviction of a tenant. Central Government monitors and reviews compliance of various provisions of Waqf Act by State Governments/ State Waqf Boards from time to time.

Control of Government on Waqf Board land

2369. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of registered land belonging to Waqf Boards in the country, State- wise; and

(b) the nature of control by Government over Waqf Board’s lands especially in cases of complaints against the funds of Boards?

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

(a) As per Section 32 of the Waqf Act, 1995 as amended, the general superintendence of all auqaf in a State is vested in the State Waqf Board (SWB) established by the State/UT Government. The SWB is vested with powers under this Act to ensure that auqaf under its superintendence are properly maintained, controlled and administered. Hence, this information is not maintained by the Central Government. However, this Ministry has developed Waqf Management System of India (WAMSI) Portal for maintaining data of Waqf Properties. So far, State/UT Waqf Boards have entered 5,72,587 Immovable Waqf Properties in WAMSI registration module as on 31.07.2018. State-wise details of moveable and immovable Waqf Properties are available on the portal at www.wamsi.nic.in.

(b) As per Section 13 of the Waqf Act, SWBs are established by the concerned State Governments. It is the duty of the SWB to maintain detailed records of Waqf properties under Section 36 and 37 of the Act. Further, Central Government has established Central Waqf Council (CWC) under the Act for the purpose of advising the Central Government, the State Government and the Boards on matters concerning the working of SWBs and due administration of auqaf. The CWC also has powers under Section 9(4) of the amended Waqf Act 1995 to issue directive to the Waqf Boards.

Beneficiaries from facilities constructed under PMJVK

2370. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and criteria for the selection of the area to be covered under Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram (PMJVK) scheme;

(b) the details regarding the beneficiaries from the schools/colleges, health centres, hostels, drinking water facilities, polytechnics, ITIs, market sheds for artisans-farmers, sadbhav mandaps, job oriented skill development centres, hunar hubs, constructed under PMJVK since the opening till date; and

(c) whether the beneficiaries from these facilities centers provided under PMJVK is only for minorities?

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

(a) and (b) The areas for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram (PMJVK) has been identified on the basis of substantial population of minority communities notified by the Central Government and backwardness parameters based on the data of Census, 2011. In respect population a Minority Concentration Areas (MCA) would have atleast 25% Minority population. In 6 States/UTs, where a minority community is in majority, a lower cut-off of 15% of minority population, other than that of the minority community in majority in that State/UT, has been applied. The selected backwardness parameters applied are:

(a) religion-specific socio-economic indicators at the district/block/town-

(i) literacy rate;

(ii) female literacy rate;

(iii) work participation rate; and

(iv) female work participation rate; and

(b) basic amenities indicators at the district/block/town level-

(i) percentage of households with pucca walls (Pacca House);

(ii) percentage of households with safe drinking water;

(iii) percentage of households with electricity;

(iv) percentage of households with latrine facility within the premise.

Based on the above criteria 870 Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs), 321 Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) and 109 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) Headquarters falling in 32 States/UTs have been identified for implementation

of PMJVK. In addition, the Cluster of Contiguous Minority Concentration Villages would be identified on similar parameters of 2011 Census data based on the proposals of the State/UT Administrations. Information regarding the number of units under various projects taken up since inception till date is uploaded under the heading “Data related to Parliament Questions” at <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/data-related-parliament-questions>.

(c) The PMJVK has been recently implemented with effect from May, 2018. Projects under the erstwhile Multi-sectoral Development Programme and the PMJVK are created in the identified Minority Concentration Areas which are relatively backward. The assets created are available to the entire population of the identified area and do not exclude other communities.

Monitoring body to track renewable energy projects

2371. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is on track to exceed the target of 100 Gigawatt of solar energy by 2022;

(b) the details of solar-power capacity installed and total area of land allocated for these projects, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any monitoring body which is tracking the development of these upcoming and commissioned renewable energy projects; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has planned a detailed trajectory so as to meet the target of 100 GW by 2022. A capacity of 23.12 GW was already installed up to July, 2018. Projects of around 10 GW are under implementation and tenders for additional 24.4 GW have been issued. The country is on track to comfortably achieve the target of 100 GW of solar capacity by 2022.

(b) A capacity of 23.12 GW was already installed upto July, 2018. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Solar power projects require around 4 to 5 acres of land per MW.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy monitors the development of upcoming and commissioned renewable energy projects with implementing agencies like Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), National Thermal Power Corporation

(NTPC), State Nodal Agencies and State Governments/UT Administrations through regular meetings, video-conferences and on the site visits. The data regarding generation of power from various renewable energy projects is consolidated by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

Statement

State/UT-wise details of solar capacity installed in the country

(as on 31.07.2018)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Capacity (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2565.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.39
3.	Assam	12.70
4.	Bihar	142.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	231.35
6.	Goa	0.91
7.	Gujarat	1637.15
8.	Haryana	216.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.85
11.	Jharkhand	31.78
12.	Karnataka	5163.42
13.	Kerala	138.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1321.81
15.	Maharashtra	1419.18
16.	Manipur	2.17
17.	Meghalaya	0.06
18.	Mizoram	0.20
19.	Nagaland	1.00
20.	Odisha	110.25
21.	Punjab	905.62
22.	Rajasthan	2360.75
23.	Sikkim	0.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	2220.95

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Capacity (MW)
25.	Telangana	3401.13
26.	Tripura	5.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	739.41
28.	Uttarakhand	302.99
29.	West Bengal	37.97
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.56
31.	Chandigarh	30.35
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.46
33.	Daman and Diu	13.01
34.	Delhi	69.57
35.	Lakshwadeep	0.75
36.	Puducherry	1.71
TOTAL		23115.06

Solar energy potential in the country

†2372. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the present assessment of solar energy potential in the country;
- (b) the estimated power in megawatt likely to be produced from the solar energy; and
- (c) the electricity in megawatt generated from the solar energy and bio-gas plants in the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) has assessed the solar power potential of the country as 748 GW.

(b) Solar power capacity of 23115 MW has been installed in the country upto July, 2018 and a target of 1,00,000 MW of solar capacity has been set for installation by 2022.

(c) As per the report received from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the details of electricity generated from solar power and bio-energy projects in last 4 years are given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of electricity generated from solar power and bio-energy projects in last 4 years

(in Million Units)

Category	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Solar Energy projects	4599.02	7447.92	13499.41	25871.07
Bio-Energy projects	14944.51	16680.50	14158.64	15252.30

Waste to energy projects in Mumbai and NCR

2373. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether waste to energy projects are being run in some parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up waste to energy projects in Mumbai and National Capital where landfills are overflowing with garbage and waste; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes sir, a total of 181 waste to energy projects with aggregate capacity of 310.45 MW have been installed in various parts of the country for generation of biogas/bio-CNG/power from urban, industrial, agriculture wastes and municipal solid waste (MSW).

(c) and (d) A proposal for setting up waste to energy plant of 2000 tones per day (TPD) input capacity to generate 25MW power at Tehkand, Okhla South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) was received by MoHUA from NCT of Delhi and first installment of ₹ 53.125 crore has already been released for this project.

Amount spent under CSR

†2374. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent by different companies under the Ministry under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during last three years;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of amount spent during these years, State-wise, district-wise and item-wise;

(c) the number of applications received during last three years for issuing CSR and norms for considering those applications;

(d) the fund released for Chhattisgarh under CSR during last three years; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of coal stocks at power plants

2375. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Electricity Authority's report reflects the number of power stations facing critical coal stock coming down from 30 on April 1, 2018 to 13 on July 2, 2018 as Coal India Limited (CIL) and the Railways jointly worked to ramp up additional supplies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that CIL's supplies to power plants also rose over 15 per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

As per Daily Coal Report (DCR) published by Central Electricity Authority as on 01.04.2018, there were 13 power plants with critical coal stock and 17 power plants with super-critical coal stock, which has reduced to 6 and 7 respectively on 02.07.2018. This has further reduced to 11 (6 power plants with critical coal stock and 5 power plants with super-critical) as on 01.08.2018.

(c) and (d) During April-July, 2018, the coal dispatch to power sector by Coal India Limited (CIL) was 161.72 MT as against 140.56 MT during same period last year registering a growth of 15.1%.

Rise in power generation

2376. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power output rises amid tiff over coal stock;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that overall, thermal generation grew 5.6 per cent the first quarter of the current fiscal with India's largest generator National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) clocking a 7.5 per cent rise in output; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir.

During the current year 2018-19 (up to June 18), the growth in supply of Coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) was around 15%. This has helped in increasing the power output from coal based power plants.

During the 1st quarter of the current year 2018-19, the growth in thermal generation was 5.69% and the growth in thermal generation from National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) power plants was 7.76%. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of overall thermal generation and growth in generation during first quarter of 2017-18 and 2018-19 and thermal generation by NTPC and it's growth during the same period

Category	Generation (in MUs)		% increase
	1st Qtr. of 2017-18	1st Qtr. of 2018-19	
Thermal Generation (All India)	261664.36	276562.35	5.69
Thermal Generation from NTPC	63210.91	68115.18	7.76

Floods in West Bengal

2377. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) is releasing water without consulting the State of West Bengal, resulting in floods in the State in the last two years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the amount of water released in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The flow regulation of DVC reservoirs are carried out by Damodar Valley Reservoir Regulation Committee (DVRRC) headed by Member (River Management), Central Water Commission (CWC), and with representatives from Government of West Bengal, Government of Jharkhand and DVC. Before issuing advice on quantum of water to be released from reservoirs of DVC, the Member (Secretary), DVRRC discusses the prevailing situation with representatives of Government of West Bengal, Government of Jharkhand and DVC.

- (c) The summary of water released in last three years is given below:—

2015-16	4245 MCM* in monsoon (June-October) and 175 MCM in non-monsoon (November – May)
2016-17	5009 MCM* in monsoon (June-October) and 914 MCM in non-monsoon (November – May)
2017-18	5190 MCM* in monsoon (June-October) and 1056 MCM in non-monsoon (November – May)

* Million Cubic Meters.

Power equipment manufacturing unit at Mannavaram

2378. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power equipment manufacturing unit established at Mannavaram, Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh in collaboration with National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is on the verge of closure;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that NTPC wants to exit from JV with BHEL from this project; and

(d) what are the investments promised and made in the plant by State and Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) The financial performance of NTPC-BHEL Power Projects

Private Limited” (NBPPL), a 50:50 Joint Venture Company (JVC) promoted by NTPC Ltd. and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), having its manufacturing facilities at Mannavaram in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh, has not been encouraging and this JVC has been incurring losses since the financial year 2015-16. Against the backdrop of losses reported since financial year 2015-16, the Board of BHEL in its meeting held on 08.02.2018 accorded in-principle approval for pursuing the winding up of NBPPL. Request from NTPC Ltd. has also been received for exit from NBPPL.

An investment of approx. ₹ 130 crore for establishing the facilities that includes manufacturing of Coal Handling Plant (CHP) equipment, has been made upto 30.06.2018 by NBPPL, for which ₹ 50 crore each by NTPC Ltd. and BHEL have been contributed in the form of equity capital.

Assessment of work performance under DDUGJY in Chhattisgarh

†2379. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any assessment of work performance under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in all the districts of Chhattisgarh including Balrampur Ramanujanj district;

(b) if so, the details and the conclusions thereof and the number of villages electrified and that remained un-electrified during the last three years in the State;

(c) whether steps have been taken to electrify the remaining villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Performance of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is regularly monitored by Ministry of Power for the entire country including Chhattisgarh. The progress of electrification work under DDUGJY in the State as on 31.03.2018 is as under:—

Sl.No.	Item	Cumulative Progress
1.	33/11 kv New substation	29 Nos.
2.	Augmentation of 33/11 kv substation	45 Nos.
3.	Distribution Transformers (DTR)	3303 Nos.
4.	Feeder Segregation (excluding 11 Kv)	543.33 ckm

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Item	Cumulative Progress
5.	L.T. Line	3878.72 ckm
6.	11 kv line (excluding feeder segregation)	2141 ckm
7.	33/66 kv line	296.96 ckm
8.	Energy meter – consumer	836 Nos.
9.	Energy meter – 11 kv Feeder	2113 Nos.
10.	Intensive Electrification of villages	1566 Nos.
11.	Connection to BPL Households	54267 Nos.

As reported by the State, all the inhabited census villages in Chhattisgarh stand electrified on 28.04.2018. During the last three years *i.e.* 2015-2016 to 2017-18, 1047 un-electrified villages were electrified under DDUGJY. The year-wise details are as under:—

Sl.No.	Year	Number of villages electrified
1.	2015-16	405
2.	2016-17	294
3.	2017-18	348
TOTAL		1047

Delayed subsidy disbursal to States under UDAY scheme

2380. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tariff hikes approved in many States remained lower than hikes stipulated in the Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) MoUs, signed by these States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the delayed or lower subsidy disbursal leads to working capital shortage for discoms which in turn makes it difficult to implement infrastructural reforms to reduce losses;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the States have released less than 96 per cent of ₹ 57,680 crore subsidy booked by discoms in financial year 2016; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs)/

Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERCs) usually determine tariff hikes on the basis of nearest available legacy data of costs and expenditure of Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and give pass through only of efficient and admissible costs. Thus, minor variance, both positive or negative, from the long term projections of tariff trajectories under UDAY is possible.

(b) to (d) Subsidies to consumers are announced by State Governments; and extended to the consumers by the DISCOMs in anticipation of reimbursement by the States. Delayed release of subsidies affect the cash flow position of the DISCOMs. Non-payment of the entire payable subsidy leads to shortage of DISCOMs revenues. As per the "Report on Performance of State Power Utilities" published by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Ltd. in 2015-16, States have released ₹ 55,283 crores of Subsidy to the Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) as against the total Booked Subsidy of ₹ 57,680 crores. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of subsidy booked and subsidy received for distribution utilities

Region	State	Utility	2015-16		
			Subsidy booked (₹ in crore)	Subsidy received (₹ in crore)	Subsidy received as % of subsidy booked (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern	Bihar	NBPDCL	1,579	1,579	100.00
		SBPDCL	2,811	2,811	100.00
		TOTAL (BIHAR)	4,390	4,390	100.00
	Jharkhand	JBVNL	1,600	1,600	100.00
		TOTAL (JHARKHAND)	1,600	1,600	100.00
	Odisha	CESU	0	0	
		NESCO Utility	0	0	
		SESCO Utility	0	0	
		WESCO Utility	0	0	
		TOTAL (ODISHA)	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	0	0	
	TOTAL (SIKKIM)		0	0	
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	0	0	
	TOTAL (WEST BENGAL)		0	0	
TOTAL EASTERN			5,990	5,990	100.00
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	0	0	
	TOTAL (ARUNACHAL PRADESH)		0	0	
	Assam	APDCL	335	245	73.20
	TOTAL (ASSAM)		335	245	73.20
	Manipur	MSPDCL	216	216	100.00
	TOTAL (Manipur)		216	216	100.00
	Meghalaya	MePDCL	24	24	100.00
	TOTAL (MEGHALAYA)		24	24	100.00
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	142	142	100.00
	TOTAL (MIZORAM)		142	142	100.00
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	0	0	
	TOTAL (NAGALAND)		0	0	
	Tripura	TSECL	69	40	57.97
	TOTAL (TRIPURA)		69	40	57.97
	TOTAL (NORTH EASTERN)		785	666	84.88
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	0	0	
		BSES Yamuna	0	0	
		TPDDL	0	0	
	TOTAL (DELHI)		0	0	
	Haryana	DHBVNL	2,529	2,529	100.00
		UHBVNL	3,794	3,794	100.00
	TOTAL (HARYANA)		6,323	6,323	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB Ltd.	0	0	
	TOTAL		0	0	
	(HIMACHAL PRADESH)				
	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	0	0	
	TOTAL		0	0	
	(JAMMU AND KASHMIR)				
	Punjab	PSPCL	5,761	4,847	84.14
	TOTAL (PUNJAB)		5,761	4,847	84.14
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	557	557	100.00
		JDVVNL	472	472	100.00
		JVVNL	755	755	100.00
	TOTAL (RAJASTHAN)		1,784	1,784	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	2,884	2,757	95.59
		KESCO	6	6	100.00
		MVVN	1,593	1,593	100.00
		Pash VVN	1,241	1,173	94.57
		Poorv VVN	3,001	3,001	100.00
	TOTAL		8,724	8,530	97.77
	(UTTAR PRADESH)				
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	0	0	
	TOTAL (UTTARAKHAND)		0	0	
	TOTAL NORTHERN		22,593	21,484	95.10
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	868	868	100.00
		APSPDCL	2,318	2,318	100.00
	TOTAL		3,186	3,186	100.00
	(ANDHRA PRADESH)				
	Karnataka	BESCOM	1,616	1,554	96.16
		CHESCOM	1,042	1,042	100.00
		GESCOM	0	0	
		HESCOM	3,076	2,307	74.99
		MESCOM	511	470	91.94
	TOTAL (KARNATAKA)		6,245	5,372	86.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kerala	KSEBL	0	0	
	TOTAL (KERALA)		0	0	
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	3	0	0.00
	TOTAL (PUDUCHERRY)		3	0	0.00
	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	7,695	7,695	100.00
	TOTAL (TAMIL NADU)		7,695	7,695	100.00
	Telangana	TSNPDCL	3,533	3,239	91.67
		TSSPDCL	724	724	100.00
	TOTAL (TELANGANA)		4,257	3,963	93.08
	TOTAL SOUTHERN		21,386	20,216	94.53
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	407	407	100.00
	TOTAL (CHHATTISGARH)		407	407	100.00
	Goa	Goa PD	0	0	
	TOTAL (GOA)		0	0	
	Gujarat	DGVCL	49	49	100.00
		MGVCL	74	74	99.99
		PGVCL	441	441	100.00
		UGVCL	536	536	100.00
	TOTAL (GUJARAT)		1,100	1,100	100.00
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	1,464	1,464	100.00
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	3,000	3,000	100.00
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	954	954	100.00
	TOTAL (MADHYA PRADESH)		5,418	5,418	100.00
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	0	0	
	TOTAL (MAHARASHTRA)		0	0	
	TOTAL WESTERN		6,925	6,925	100.00
	GRAND TOTAL		57,680	55,283	95.84

Blending scheme for power plants

2381. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) plans to use blending scheme for plants where fuel costs are high;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the electricity distribution companies are expected to gain from the said scheme and any savings will be shared equally discoms and developers;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there are also no inter State transmission system charges for electricity generated through renewable sources making it more attractive for discoms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no plan for a scheme known as “blending scheme”.

(d) and (e) The Para 6.4(6) of the revised Tariff Policy 2016 notified on 28.01.2016 provides that "In order to further encourage renewable sources of energy, no inter-State transmission charges and losses may be levied till such period as may be notified by the Central Government on transmission of the electricity generated from solar and wind sources of energy through the inter-state transmission system for sale."

Accordingly, the Government of India has issued an order on 30.09.2016 on the waiver of inter-State transmission charges for generation projects based on wind resources. This order was amended on 14.06.2017 and the solar projects were also included. Further, Ministry of Power issued an order on 13.02.2018 extending the waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses on transmission of the electricity generated from competitively bid solar and wind sources based generation projects commissioned till 31st March, 2022. The waiver is for 25 years from date of commissioning of such projects.

Additional financial assistance to Jharkhand

2382. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Jharkhand has sought additional financial assistance from Government for increasing power generation in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to sanction the funds required for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The State Government of Jharkhand has not sought additional financial assistance from Government of India for increasing power generation in the State.

(c) and (d) Questions do not arise.

Energy efficiency in the area of air conditioning

2383. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has asked the air-conditioner manufacturers to regulate default setting of the units they make in order to promote energy efficiency in the area of air-conditioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been carried out by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in this regard; and

(d) if so, what are the suggestions and findings of this study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) During summer, it is estimated that in a typical building, air conditioning consumes the maximum amount of electricity, which accounts for more than 50% in case of commercial or residential buildings.

An increase in air conditioning temperature of room by 1 degree Celsius (°C), saves about 6% of electricity. Generally, air conditioning temperature is set between 20-21 °C, whereas the ideal/optimal temperature is 24-26 °C. Change in air conditioning temperature from 20 °C to 24 °C, will save about 24% of electricity. This will reduce emissions and thereby be good for the environment; it will save money, and it is also good for health.

With an objective to promote energy conservation in space cooling, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), under the guidance of Ministry of Power, have developed voluntary guidelines recommending air conditioning temperature setting at an optimal

level of 24-26 °C. To take forward this initiative, a meeting was held with the manufacturers of Air Conditioner (AC) on 22nd June, 2018, wherein it was suggested to explore the technical feasibility for default temperature setting of AC at 24 °C.

The above mentioned voluntary guidelines have been recommended for implementation in large commercial establishments, such as, Hotels, Airports, public office complexes and large institutions.

(c) and (d) No separate study has been carried out by BEE in this regard. BEE has referred to IIT Kharagpur Publication (112105129 version 1 ME) which recommended operative and optimum temperature of 24.5 °C for summer season with appropriate clothing at 50% relative humidity and 0.15 m/sec air velocity. Further, the technical analysis done by American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) also indicates that in order to achieve desired comfort level at steady state, the temperature setting can be between 24-25 degree Celsius, at desired levels of humidity and air movement.

Over utilisation of thermal power stations

2384. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thermal power stations operated beyond their targets to bridge supply gap left by hydel units which saw generation dropping to 88 per cent of estimates as reservoirs ran low;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some power plants ran at 103 per cent of their scheduled production target in April-May period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Generation from all sources (Hydro, Nuclear, Thermal and Renewable Energy) is utilized to meet the demand of electricity. The gap between demand and supply, if any, is met by increasing the thermal power generation. During April and May, 2018, hydro generation was 87.29% and 90.35% of the target respectively. The gap due to less generation from hydro power plants was met by increasing generation from thermal power plants which generated 103-104 % of the target. Details of Category-wise generation from conventional sources for April, 2018 and May, 2018 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of Coal based power plants which operated at

more than 103 per cent of their scheduled generation target in April, 2018 and May, 2018 is given in the Statement-II and III respectively.

Statement-I

Details of category-wise generation from conventional sources for April, 2018 and May, 2018

Category	Generation for April, 2018			Generation for May, 2018		
	Target (MU)	Actual (MU)	% of Target	Target (MU)	Actual (MU)	% of Target
Thermal	90157	93004.29	103.16	92869	96892.82	104.33
Nuclear	2508	3306.44	131.84	2716	3187.08	117.34
Hydro	8657	7556.81	87.29	11820	10679.36	90.35
Bhutan Import	175	23.31	13.32	325	312.06	96.02
TOTAL	101497	103890.9	102.36	107730	111071.3	103.10

Statement-II

Details of coal based power plants which operated at more than 103 per cent of their scheduled generation target in April, 2018

Station	State	Capacity
Akaltara TPS	Chhattisgarh	1800
Amaravati TPS	Maharashtra	1350
Amarkantak Ext. TPS	Madhya Pradesh	450
Anpara (C) TPS	Uttar Pradesh	1200
Anuppur TPP	Madhya Pradesh	1200
Badarpur TPS	Delhi	705
Bandakhar TPP	Chhattisgarh	300
Baradarha TPS	Chhattisgarh	1200
Barauni TPS	Bihar	810
Barh II	Bihar	1320
Bellary TPS	Karnataka	1700
Bhilai TPS	Chhattisgarh	500
Bhusawal TPS	Maharashtra	1470
Binjkote TPP	Chhattisgarh	600

Station	State	Capacity
Bokaro TPS 'A' Exp.	Jharkhand	500
Bokaro 'B' TPS	Jharkhand	210
Bongaigaon TPP	Assam	500
Budge Budge TPS	West Bengal	750
D.P.L. TPS	West Bengal	940
Dadri (NCTPP)	Uttar Pradesh	1820
Dahanu TPS	Maharashtra	500
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	Andhra Pradesh	1600
Derang TPP	Odisha	1200
Dhariwal TPP	Maharashtra	600
Durgapur Steel TPS	West Bengal	1000
Durgapur TPS	West Bengal	350
Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	Andhra Pradesh	1760
Gandhi Nagar TPS	Gujarat	630
Gmr Warora TPS	Maharashtra	600
Haldia TPP	West Bengal	600
JSW Ratnagiri TPP	Maharashtra	1200
Kahalgaon TPS	Bihar	2340
Kakatiya TPS	Telangana	1100
Kamalanga TPS	Odisha	1050
Kasaipalli TPP	Chhattisgarh	270
Khaparkheda TPS	Maharashtra	1340
Kodarma TPP	Jharkhand	1000
Kolaghat TPS	West Bengal	1260
Korba STPS	Chhattisgarh	2600
Korba-III	Chhattisgarh	240
Korba-West TPS	Chhattisgarh	1340
Kota TPS	Rajasthan	1240
Kothagudem TPS	Telangana	720

Station	State	Capacity
Kothagudem TPS (New)	Telangana	1000
Lalitpur TPS	Uttar Pradesh	1980
Mahan TPP	Madhya Pradesh	600
Mahatma Gandhi TPS	Haryana	1320
Marwa TPS	Chhattisgarh	1000
Mauda TPS	Maharashtra	2320
Mejia TPS	West Bengal	2340
Mettur TPS	Tamil Nadu	1440
Nigri TPP	Madhya Pradesh	1320
Niwari TPP	Madhya Pradesh	45
North Chennai TPS	Tamil Nadu	1830
OBRA TPS	Uttar Pradesh	1094
Painampuram TPP	Andhra Pradesh	1320
Panipat TPS	Haryana	920
Paras TPS	Maharashtra	555
Parli TPS	Maharashtra	1420
Pathadi TPP	Chhattisgarh	600
Raghunathpur TPP	West Bengal	1200
Raichur TPS	Karnataka	1720
Raikheda TPP	Chhattisgarh	1370
Rajiv Gandhi TPS	Haryana	1200
Ramagundem STPS	Telangana	2600
Ratija TPS	Chhattisgarh	100
Sabarmati (D-F Stations)	Gujarat	362
Sanjay Gandhi TPS	Madhya Pradesh	1340
Sasan UMTTP	Madhya Pradesh	3960
Satpura TPS	Madhya Pradesh	1642.5
SGPL TPP	Andhra Pradesh	1320
Shri Singhaji TPP	Madhya Pradesh	1200
Sikka Rep. TPS	Gujarat	500

Station	State	Capacity
Simhadri	Andhra Pradesh	2000
SIPAT STPS	Chhattisgarh	2980
Solapur	Maharashtra	660
Southern Repl. TPS	West Bengal	135
Sterlite TPP	Odisha	1200
Suratgarh TPS	Rajasthan	1500
Talcher (Old) TPS	Odisha	460
Talcher STPS	Odisha	3000
Torangallu TPS (SBU-I)	Karnataka	260
Torangallu TPS (SBU-II)	Karnataka	600
Trombay TPS	Maharashtra	1400
Tuticorin (JV) TPP	Tamil Nadu	1000
Tuticorin TPS	Tamil Nadu	1050
Udupi TPP	Karnataka	1200
Unchahar TPS	Uttar Pradesh	1550
Vallur TPP	Tamil Nadu	1500
Vindhyachal STPS	Madhya Pradesh	4760
Wanakbori TPS	Gujarat	1470
Wardha Warora TPP	Maharashtra	540
Yamuna Nagar TPS	Haryana	600

Statement-III

Details of coal based power plants which operated at more than 103 per cent of their scheduled generation target in May, 2018

Station	State	Capacity
Akaltara TPS	Chhattisgarh	1800
Amaravati TPS	Maharashtra	1350
Amarkantak Ext. TPS	Madhya Pradesh	450
Anpara (C) TPS	Uttar Pradesh	1200
Anuppur TPP	Madhya Pradesh	1200
Badarpur TPS	Delhi	705

Station	State	Capacity
Baradarha TPS	Chhattisgarh	1200
Barauni TPS	Bihar	810
Barh II	Bihar	1320
Bela TPS	Maharashtra	270
Bhilai TPS	Chhattisgarh	500
Bhusawal TPS	Maharashtra	1470
Binjkote TPP	Chhattisgarh	600
Bokaro TPS (A) Exp.	Jharkhand	500
Bokaro (B) TPS	Jharkhand	210
Bongaigaon TPP	Assam	500
Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	Jharkhand	1120
Dadri (NCTPP)	Uttar Pradesh	1820
Dahanu TPS	Maharashtra	500
Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	Andhra Pradesh	1600
Dhariwal TPP	Maharashtra	600
Durgapur Steel TPS	West Bengal	1000
Durgapur TPS	West Bengal	350
Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	Andhra Pradesh	1760
Farakka STPS	West Bengal	2100
Gandhi Nagar TPS	Gujarat	630
GMR Warora TPS	Maharashtra	600
Goindwal Sahib TPP	Punjab	540
Haldia TPP	West Bengal	600
IB Valley TPS	Odisha	420
ITPCL TPP	Tamil Nadu	1200
Jojobera TPS	Jharkhand	240
JSW Ratnagiri TPP	Maharashtra	1200
Kahalgaon TPS	Bihar	2340
Kakatiya TPS	Telangana	1100
Kamalanga TPS	Odisha	1050

Station	State	Capacity
Kasaipalli TPP	Chhattisgarh	270
Kawai TPS	Rajasthan	1320
Khaparkheda TPS	Maharashtra	1340
Kodarma TPP	Jharkhand	1000
Korba STPS	Chhattisgarh	2600
Korba-West TPS	Chhattisgarh	1340
Kota TPS	Rajasthan	1240
Kothagudem TPS	Telangana	720
Kothagudem TPS (New)	Telangana	1000
Mahadev Prasad STPP	Jharkhand	540
Mahan TPP	Madhya Pradesh	600
Mahatma Gandhi TPS	Haryana	1320
Marwa TPS	Chhattisgarh	1000
Mauda TPS	Maharashtra	2320
Mettur TPS	Tamil Nadu	1440
Nasik TPS	Maharashtra	880
Nawapara TPP	Chhattisgarh	600
Nigri TPP	Madhya Pradesh	1320
Niwari TPP	Madhya Pradesh	45
North Chennai TPS	Tamil Nadu	1830
OBRA TPS	Uttar Pradesh	1094
OP Jindal TPS	Chhattisgarh	1000
Panipat TPS	Haryana	920
Paras TPS	Maharashtra	555
Parli TPS	Maharashtra	1420
Pathadi TPP	Chhattisgarh	600
Raghunathpur TPP	West Bengal	1200
Raichur TPS	Karnataka	1720
Raikheda TPP	Chhattisgarh	1370
Rajiv Gandhi TPS	Haryana	1200

Station	State	Capacity
Sabarmati (D-F Stations)	Gujarat	362
Santalidih TPS	West Bengal	980
Sasan UMTTP	Madhya Pradesh	3960
Satpura TPS	Madhya Pradesh	1642.5
SGPL TPP	Andhra Pradesh	1320
Simhapuri TPS	Andhra Pradesh	600
Singrauli STPS	Uttar Pradesh	2000
Sipat STPS	Chhattisgarh	2980
Solapur	Maharashtra	660
Southern REPL. TPS	West Bengal	135
Suratgarh TPS	Rajasthan	1500
Talcher (Old) TPS	Orissa	460
Talcher STPS	Orissa	3000
Torangallu TPS (SBU-I)	Karnataka	260
Trombay TPS	Maharashtra	1400
Tuticorin (JV) TPP	Tamil Nadu	1000
Tuticorin TPS	Tamil Nadu	1050
Udupi TPP	Karnataka	1200
Ukai TPS	Gujarat	1110
Unchahar TPS	Uttar Pradesh	1550
Vindhyachal STPS	Madhya Pradesh	4760
Wanakbori TPS	Gujarat	1470
Wardha Warora TPP	Maharashtra	540
Yamuna Nagar TPS	Haryana	600

Status of performance under DDUGJY in Jammu and Kashmir

2385. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of the work/programme under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) for the last three years, district-wise, year-wise;

Sl. No.	Name of the district	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		UEV	IEV	BPL	UEV	IEV	BPL	UEV	IEV	BPL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bandipore	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2.	Doda	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Kargil	-	-	-	-	-	422	-	-	-
4.	Kishtwar	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-
5.	Kupwara	10	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-
6.	Leh	8	10	420	1	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Rajouri	-	-	-	-	-		3	-	-
8.	Ramban	-	-	-	-	-		1	1	97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Reasi	1	-	-	-	-		13	-	-
10.	Udhampur	5	-	-	-	-	299	-	-	-
TOTAL		26	10	420	5	-	713*	35	1	97

* The State had initially over reported progress of BPL households by 8 nos. and same was later corrected during 2016-17.

Filling of Bhakra and Pong Dams upto FRL

2386. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhakra and Pong Dams are not filled up to designed Full Reservoir Level (FRL);

(b) if so, whether by use of latest technology, better planning and forecasting, dams could be filled up to FRLs; and

(c) whether Government needs to give directions to Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) to carry out the study regarding deciding the maximum levels of Bhakra and Pong reservoirs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Bhakra and Pong Dams are filled up, at pre-determined Full Reservoir Levels (FRLs), subject to availability of water.

(b) and (c) BBMB has taken steps to develop a technology, namely, Real-Time Decision Support System (RTDSS) for efficient operation of reservoirs on river Satluj (Bhakra Dam) and river Beas (Pong Dam). BBMB has already installed Water Level Recording Stations in the catchment area of Satluj and Beas rivers.

Achievement of target set for rural electrification

2387. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the target for rural electrification set for May, 2018;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As reported by the States, all inhabited census villages in the country have been electrified on 28.04.2018. The State-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of status of village electrification in country*

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of Villages Electrified Since April, 2015
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1483
2.	Assam	2732
3.	Bihar	2906
4.	Chhattisgarh	1078
5.	Himachal Pradesh	28
6.	Jammu and Kashamir	129
7.	Jharkhand	2583
8.	Karnataka	39
9.	Madhya Pradesh	422
10.	Maharashtra	80
11.	Manipur	366
12.	Meghalaya	1051
13.	Mizoram	54
14.	Nagaland	78
15.	Odisha	3281
16.	Rajasthan	427
17.	Tripura	26
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1498
19.	Uttarakhand	91
20.	West Bengal	22
TOTAL		18374

Electrification of villages under DDUGJY

†2388. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electrification work is being done in villages/localities of Madhya Pradesh under Saubhagya scheme; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal/policy to include Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Madhya Pradesh is implementing Saubhagya scheme which provides the last mile connectivity and free electricity connection to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas. Strengthening of the electricity infrastructure in rural areas across the country, including Madhya Pradesh is done under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). Madhya Pradesh is implementing DDUGJY also and project works of ₹ 2946.21 crore have been sanctioned to the State under DDUGJY.

Adventure tourism in the country

†2389. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of efforts being made to promote adventure tourism in the country; and

(b) whether Government will consider making the visit of underground coal mines a part of adventure tourism, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) The Ministry of Tourism has recognized 'Adventure Tourism' as a 'Niche Tourism' product to promote India as a 365 days' destination and attract tourists with specific interest. A task force on adventure tourism has been set up in October, 2016 to act as a forum for resolving issues related to development and promotion of adventure tourism in the country. It has also been decided to promote 2018 as the 'Year of Indian Adventure'. Apart from the above, adventure tourism is regularly highlighted for promotion as part of the Incredible India Campaign in the print, electronic, online and outdoor media in India and abroad as well as at the various travel trade exhibitions overseas.

(b) The development and promotion of tourism including visit of mines as part of adventure tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for projects based on requirements received from the respective State Government/UT Administration/Central Agency under respective schemes.

Revamped version of Incredible India website

2390. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has unveiled a revamped version of its Incredible India website with an aim to pitch the country as a must visit destination;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the website, which has been developed is mobile ready and will provide more lucrative and personalised experience for the travellers;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the new website has already started getting visitors from US, Russia and China; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism has launched a revamped version of Incredible India website. The website showcases India as a holistic destination, revolving around major experiences, such as, spirituality, heritage, adventure, culture, yoga, wellness and more. The website follows the trends and technologies of international standards, that aims to project India as a “must-visit” destination, among its overseas travellers. It has many useful features to make it more interactive and to provide a deeper engagement to the travellers visiting the website. The new site now allows the Ministry of Tourism to engage effectively with visitors across web and social channels and measure engagement, to deliver real time personalized experiences for each visitor, based on their interest and travel persona. The website also brings online a series of compelling visuals, that will give the user an immersive experience of India’s spectacular heritage, festivity, spirituality, museums and adventure, on the new website. The website is dynamic and constantly evolving, with new design and theme.

(c) The website is fully responsive with mobile devices, making it easy to navigate on a wide range of web browsers and portable devices.

(d) and (e) Since the launch of the revamped website on 14th June, 2018, 1.60 million visitors have visited the Incredible India website as on 2nd August, 2018, engaging in the immersive experience of India’s spectacular heritage, festivity, spirituality, museums and adventure. The composition of website traffic from the top five countries are: Russia (19%), India (12%), UK (10%), US (9%) and Italy (6%).

Development of new tourism places in the country

2391. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) how many new places are being developed by Government in the country to enhance tourism;

(b) by what time these initiatives will be completed and what are the possibilities of increase in revenue; and

(c) what are the possibilities of increasing foreign as well as Indian tourists in these new developed tourist places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourist destinations is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) for the development of tourism related infrastructure in the country.

Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, 15 theme based circuits have been identified for development which are North-East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit and Sufi Circuit.

Under the PRASHAD Scheme, 28 religious cities/sites in 21 States have been identified for development which are Amaravati and Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Patna and Gaya (Bihar), Bamleshwari Devi Temple (Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Gurudwara Nada Saheb (Panchkula, Haryana), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Deogarh (Jharkhand), Chamundeshwari Devi (Mysuru, Karnataka), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Maa Chintpurni (Una, Himachal Pradesh), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Tripura Sundari (Tripura), Varanasi and Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath and Kedarnath (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal).

Details of the projects sanctioned under the above schemes are given in the Statement (*See below*). These projects are under various stages of implementation/ completion and aim to provide an enriching tourism experience to both international and domestic tourists having interests in visiting such places which in turn would lead to increased footfalls to these tourism destinations/sites and would increase revenue from tourism sector for the country.

Statement*(A) Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
2014-15				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh.	69.83
TOTAL				119.6
2015-16				
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37

6. Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96
7. Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland.	97.36
8. Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukhi-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
9. Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70
10. Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
11. Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06
12. Mizoram	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
13. Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67
14. Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit).	85.28
15. Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh.	97.14
16. Tripura	North-East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura.	99.59

1	2	3	4	5
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal.	85.39
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurda-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathanawagaon-Jagdulpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
TOTAL				1503.09
2016-17				
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40
23.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94

25. Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
26. Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Distt., Uttar Kannada Distt. and Udupi Distt. in Karnataka.	95.67
27. Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80
28. Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
29. Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35
30. Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev Ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45
31. Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32
32. Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	99.77
33. Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.44
34. Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39

1	2	3	4	5
35. Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.		52.35
36. Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha.		76.49
37. Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland.		99.67
38. Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bajnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.		81.94
39. Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir.		96.38
40. Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir.		98.70
41. Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.		97.82
42. Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.		96.39
43. Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.		96.93
44. Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.		99.97

45. Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45
46. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal Thematic Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19
47. Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92
48. Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur-Kairana-Doamriyaganj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh).	76.00
49. Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	63.77
50. Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	41.51
51. Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	98.73
52. Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	98.35
53. Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.76

1	2	3	4	5
54. Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmuittaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.		99.07
55. Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)- Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.		93.90
56. Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.		99.81
TOTAL				3192.19
2017-18				
57. Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.		44.65
58. Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaolim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.		99.35
59. Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh- Gir Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme		35.99
60. Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.		66.35

61. Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	40.68
62. Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60
63. Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.42
64. Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49
65. Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.62
66. Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31
67. Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the Theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	52.34
TOTAL			824.8

1	2	3	4	5
2018-19				
68.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra.	54.01
69.	-----	Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinagar. Circuit	Development of Wayside Amenities by Ministry of Tourism in Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit: Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow-Ayodhya-Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar;	18.10
TOTAL				72.11
GRAND TOTAL				5711.79

(B) Details of Prashad Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	2017-18	47.45
3.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	33.98
4.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.27
5.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54
6.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	26.23
7.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	2016-17	37.44
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	2016-17	42.02
9.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	46.14
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	40.67
11.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00
12.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.45
13.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	16.48
15.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	2016-17	5.60
16.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph.-II)	2014-15	14.93

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	2015-16	20.40
20.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	2016-17	30.03
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruise Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	10.72
22.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	37.81
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme-II	2017-18	62.82
24.	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under Prashad Scheme	2018-19	39.24
TOTAL				727.16

Heritage sites in Assam under Adopt a Heritage scheme

2392. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four heritages of Assam are given to private institute under the 'Adopt a Heritage' scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the guidelines for a heritage site to fall under the said scheme, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Kaziranga National Park is also under the 'Adopt a Heritage' scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) No sites have been adopted by any private institute in Assam under the 'Adopt a Heritage' scheme.

(c) and (d) Any monument/heritage site/natural site for whose inclusion the concerned asset owner (ASI, State Government etc.) agrees can be considered under the Adopt a Heritage scheme. Kaziranga National Park is not covered under the scheme yet.

Copy of the salient feature of project guidelines are given in the Statement (See below). The guidelines are available at www.adoptaheritage.in.

Statement

Salient feature of project guidelines

Adopt a Heritage – Salient Feature of Project Guidelines

Introduction

‘Adopt a Heritage’ project focusses on providing basic public conveniences and amenities which include cleanliness, drinking water, ease of access for differently abled and senior citizens, standardized signage, illumination and advanced amenities such as surveillance system, night viewing facilities, tourism facilitation centre etc. It aims to involve public sector companies, private sector companies and corporate citizens/individuals to take up the responsibility for making our heritage and tourism more sustainable through development, operation and maintenance of world-class tourist infrastructure and amenities at ASI/State heritage sites and other important tourist sites in India.

Primary objectives of the project include:–

- To develop basic and advanced tourism infrastructure in and around heritage monuments and any other tourist sites in collaboration with the public/private sector.
- To promote cultural and heritage value of the country to generate livelihoods of local communities of respective heritage site/monument/tourist site.
- To develop sustainable tourism infrastructure and ensuring proper operations and maintenance therein and thus increase the attractiveness of the tourist destinations.

Adopting a monument/heritage/tourist site include the following main approaches:

Submission of Expression of Interest (EoI): Agencies/organizations/individuals interested in adopting a monument/heritage/tourist site are required to submit an Expression of Interest (EoI) upon which the EoI is examined for compliance to the project guidelines and a Letter of Intent (LoI) is awarded to the potential Monument Mitra.

Need-Gap Analysis and Vision Bidding: Monument Mitras are required to carry out a need gap analysis for all the selected monuments in collaboration with the

asset owners and submit Vision Bids. The Vision Bids would reflect the needs of every individual monument/heritage/tourist site. The Vision Bids are evaluated by the Oversight and Vision Committee (O&VC) and given in-principle approval on fulfilment of the extant project guidelines.

Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU): A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is signed following which, a Detailed Project Report (DPR) is required to be submitted by the successful Monument Mitra to the asset owner. The asset owner in turn does a detailed examination of the DPR as per the extant guidelines prior to the execution of the proposed activities

Development of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir

2393. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned Grant for the tourism growth in Jammu and Kashmir State;

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

(c) how many projects have been developed and are under development in Jammu and Kashmir region; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) to (d) The Ministry under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan-Integrated development of theme based tourist circuits and PRASHAD-National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive provides Central financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country.

The Ministry has sanctioned following projects under the above schemes in Jammu and Kashmir:—

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Scheme/Sanction Year	Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects under Himalayan Circuit.	82.97

1	2	3	4
2.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit Theme	96.38
3.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets <i>in lieu</i> of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014	98.70
4.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme	97.82
5.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme	96.39
6.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh under Himalayan Circuit Theme	96.93
7.	PRASHAD 2016-17	Development at Hazratbal	42.02
TOTAL			611.21

**Tourism sites of Chhattisgarh under
Incredible India mission**

†2394. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has included/is considering to include tourist sites of Chhattisgarh under Incredible India Mission and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from State Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon, State-wise, region wise;

(c) whether Government has extended any support to the State Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) to (d) The Ministry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme-Integrated development of theme based tourist circuits provides Central financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country including tourist sites of Chhattisgarh.

Submission of proposals by State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme is a continuous process and projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. Based on above criteria, Ministry has sanctioned the project 'Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Saroda Dadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh' in the 2015-16 with CFA of ₹ 99.94 crores.

Tourism projects in Andhra Pradesh

2395. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on development of tourism in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the places identified for this purpose;

(c) whether any proposals have been received from the State Government to this effect, the details thereof; and

(d) whether these tourism projects are being taken up solely by Government of India or on cost sharing basis, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) The Ministry under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan-Integrated development of theme based tourist circuits and PRASHAD- National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive provides Central financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country.

The Ministry has sanctioned following projects under the above schemes in Andhra Pradesh:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Sanction Year	Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Swadesh Darshan 2014-15	Development of Coastal Circuit in Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema	69.83
2.	Swadesh Darshan 2015-16	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore	59.70
3.	Swadesh Darshan 2017-18	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu	52.34
4.	PRASHAD 2015-16	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36
5.	PRASHAD 2017-18	Development of Srisailam Temple	47.45

(c) Submission of proposals by State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme is a continuous process and projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

(d) Swadesh Darshan Scheme is a 100% centrally funded Scheme (Central Sector Scheme) of Ministry of Tourism.

Augmenting facilities at important tourist sites in the country

†2396. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been implemented to augment facilities at important tourist sites of the country during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the names of such tourist sites and the amount spent on these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) The Ministry under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan-Integrated development of theme based tourist circuits and PRASHAD-National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive provides central financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country with an objective to develop/upgrade tourist facilities to enhance visitor experience.

The details of the projects sanctioned under the above Schemes in the country are given in the Statement.

Statement*The State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes*

Swadesh Darshan Scheme				(₹ in crore)	
Sl. No.	State/UT	Circuit	Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
2014-15					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	39.81
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	55.86
TOTAL				119.6	95.67
2015-16					
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66	61.32
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singam (Exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	78.44

5. Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	64.30
6. Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
7. Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05
8. Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	73.78
9. Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30
10. Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	67.09
11. Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06	49.61
12. Mizoram	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
13. Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	47.84
14. Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28	38.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	77.71
16.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit : Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	49.79
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	42.69
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurda-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdulpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94	49.97
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
TOTAL				1503.09	953.02
2016-17					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	79.99
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	41.48
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	42.20

23. Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	49.57
24. Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	37.47
25. Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26. Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Distt. and Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
27. Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	24.24
28. Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70
29. Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	44.24
30. Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	41.78
31. Sikkim	North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	43.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	49.89
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	44.75
34.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	24.06
35.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	24.05
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
37.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	37.34
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38	44.78
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70	47.25

41. Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82	19.56
42. Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39	44.52
43. Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93	19.38
44. Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
45. Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45	13.89
46. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
47. Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	19.98
48. Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyaganj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00	15.20
49. Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II(Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.77	31.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit(Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)-ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51	8.30
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35	19.67
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76	19.95
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhpawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmuaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07	44.63
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (SalasarBalaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-MehandipurBalaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90	43.69
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81	49.90
TOTAL				3192.19	1198.38

2017-18				
57. Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
58. Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35	19.87
59. Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	35.99	7.20
60. Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
61. Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68	8.14
62. Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (BalaQuila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur(Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60	49.80
63. Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42	19.88

1	2	3	4	5	6
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62	49.81
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	133.31	23.53
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34	10.47
2018-19				824.8	221.6
68.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra	54.01	0.00
69.	—	Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit	Development of Wayside Amenities in Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit: Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow-Ayodhya-Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinaga	18.10	0.00
TOTAL				72.11	0.00
GRAND TOTAL				5711.79	2468.67

PRASHAD Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Project Nos.	Project	(₹ in crore)		
				Year of Sanction	Approved Cost	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36	22.69
2.	Assam	2	Development of Srisailem Temple	2017-18	47.45	22.75
		3	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	33.98	16.99
3.	Bihar	4	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.27	2.14
4.	Gujarat	5	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54	33.23
		6	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	26.23	5.25
		7	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	2016-17	37.44	7.49
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	Development at Hazratbal	2016-17	42.02	19.92
6.	Kerala	9	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	46.14	13.06
7.	Madhya Pradesh	10	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	40.67	8.13
8.	Maharashtra	11	Development of Trimbakeshwar	2017-18	37.81	Admn. Appl. only 30.01.2018
9.	Odisha	12	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Punjab	13	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar (Project Completed)	2015-16	6.45	6.40
11.	Rajasthan	14	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44	19.41
12.	Tamil Nadu	15	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	16.48	3.30
		16	Development of Vellankani	2016-17	5.60	1.12
13.	Uttarakhand	17	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78	22.39
		18	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under PRASHAD Scheme	2018-19	39.24	Admn. Appl. only 04.04.2018
14.	Uttar Pradesh	19	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	2014-15	14.93	6.77
		20	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36	7.36
		21	Development of Varanasi	2015-16	20.40	16.32
		22	Cruse Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	10.72	2.14
		23	Development of Varanasi Under PRASHAD Scheme-II	2017-18	62.82	Admn. Appl. only 08.02.2018
15.	West Bengal	24	Development of Belur	2016-17	30.03	23.39
			TOTAL		727.16	270.24

Tourism promotion policy for persons belonging to SC/ST

2397. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any tourism promotion policy to ensure active participation of persons belonging to SC/ST;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) A new draft National Tourism Policy has been formulated which lays emphasis on active participation of the community in tourism development.

Promotion of tourism under PPP model

2398. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government involves public-private-partnership (PPP) model for the promotion of tourism in religious/medical and other important tourism places in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the tourist places where the PPP model is being used to develop/promote tourism there, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) The Ministry under the scheme of Assistance to Large Revenue Generating Projects, now renamed as 'Viability Gap Scheme for Revenue Generating Tourism Projects' promotes Public Private Partnership (PPP) in tourism infrastructure development in case of Revenue Generating Tourism Projects which include Tourist Trains, Inter-Island/Intra-Island/Inland Waterway Ferries, Sea Cruise Vessels, Convention Centre's, Rope-ways/Cable Cars/Funicular Rail, Theme Parks, Amusement Parks, Ski-Cable, Heli-Tourism, Spas. At present there is no project where PPP model is used to develop tourism under this scheme.

The "Adopt a Heritage Project" of Ministry of Tourism also envisages collaborating with the private sector companies, public sector companies and individuals for development of tourist amenities at the various natural/cultural heritage sites, monuments and other tourist sites to make them tourist friendly.

Promotion of tourism in Punjab

2399. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned any funds for the promotion of tourism in Punjab since March, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of funds released for Amritsar for 2018-19; and

(e) the current progress of the sanctioned projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the following promotional activities, based on proposals received from the States/Union Territories, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines and availability of funds:

(i) Organising Fairs, Festivals and Tourism related Events

(ii) Joint Advertising in Print Media Campaign

(iii) Production of Publicity Material in collaboration with the Private Sector

(iv) Promotion of film tourism

The Ministry of Tourism has not sanctioned funds to the State Government of Punjab for the above since March, 2018.

(d) and (e) Under the Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme, project of Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal, Amritsar at the cost of ₹ 645.09 lakh was approved in the year 2015-16. The project is now complete with final cost of ₹ 640.49 lakh. During the current financial year an amount of ₹ 130.08 lakh has been released to the State Government of Punjab as final instalment for the project.

Tourist spots in Punjab

2400. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the tourist spots in Punjab under the administrative control of Ministry of Tourism for development and upkeep to attract tourists especially foreigners; and

(b) the amount spent on each of the spots during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Development and upkeep of tourist spots are the responsibility of respective State Governments/Union Territories. Ministry of Tourism, under the schemes viz., Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and "Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit in the Country, Swadesh Darshan (SD)" provides Central Financial Assistance for infrastructure development and beautification of tourist spots on receipt of suitable DPRs submitted by State Governments/Union Territories, subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilisation certificate against the fund released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines. Under its PRASHAD Scheme Ministry of Tourism has approved one project viz. 'Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar' in the year 2015-16 at the cost of ₹ 6.45 crore. The project has already been completed with the final cost of ₹ 6.41 crore.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — Contd.

Notification of the Ministry of Finance

SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 58/2018-Customs, dated the 7th August, 2018, seeking to increase the Customs Duty on 328 tariff lines of textile products from the existing rate of 10% to 20% by amending Notification No. 82/2017-Customs, dated the 27th October, 2017 along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9684A/16/18]

REGARDING NOTICE UNDER RULE 267

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. That I have already said in the morning.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, this is an important issue. This is an attack on democracy, this is an attack on institution ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will be discussed tomorrow morning. We are taking it up in the first hour of tomorrow morning. It has been agreed upon by others also. Please sit down. I will allow you. I will also allow you, Mr. Nadimul. Let the House function, only three days are left. मेरा आप सबसे एक अनुरोध है कि यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, यह समस्या एक दिन की नहीं है, देश भर में किसान व अन्य सब लोग चिंतित हैं, इसलिए सब लोग रचनात्मक दृष्टि से अपने सुझाव दें, तो उससे फायदा होगा और सरकार को भी उस पर अमल करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। यह मेरा मत है।

श्री अमित अनिल चन्द्र शाह (गुजरात): सभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, What about the notice under Rule 267?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already said it. You have heard it also. हम उसको कल सुबह first hour में priority में ले रहे हैं।

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Recent increase in the Minimum Support prices for Kharif Crops and Challenges in Agricultural Sector

श्री अमित अनिल चन्द्र शाह (गुजरात) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि आपने रूल 176 की मेरी अल्पकालिक चर्चा को अनुमति दी। आज मैं कृषि के विषय में चर्चा लेकर सदन में आया हूं। कृषि सदियों से हमारे देश की पहचान है। सबसे पुरानी वैज्ञानिक कृषि करने का श्रेय अगर किसी देश को जाता है, तो वह भारत को जाता है। देश की आबादी का लगभग 65 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा का हिस्सा कृषि पर निर्भर है और हमारी जीडीपी में कृषि का contribution भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। वैसे तो, जो जीडीपी के आंकड़े बनते हैं, उसमें शुद्ध रूप से contribution को देखें तो 15 परसेंट contribution माना जाता है, परंतु कृषि में से जो रोजगारी उत्पन्न होती है, इसको ऐड कर लें और उसको भी गिनती में लेकर आएँ, तो यह contribution लगभग 42 परसेंट के आसपास हो जाता है।

महोदय, जनसंघ के ज़माने से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की नीति रही, मुक्त व्यापार और मुक्त खेती। वर्ष 1950 से ये दो हमारे नारे हैं। इसी के आधार पर जब-जब हमें शासन में आने का मौका मिला, चाहे वे राज्य सरकारें हों, चाहे केंद्र सरकार हो, हमने इसके आधार पर कृषि को बढ़ावा देने की शुरुआत की और हमने मुक्त कृषि की दिशा में बहुत सारे काम किए हैं। जब वर्ष 2014 में देश की जनता ने एक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिया व एक ऐतिहासिक जनादेश दिया और 30 साल के बाद पहली बार किसी एक दल को पूर्ण बहुमत की सरकार बनाने का जनादेश मिला। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेतृत्व में एनडीए की सरकार बनी, एनडीए के सारे सांसद जब

अपने नेता के चुनाव के लिए संसद के सेंट्रल हॉल में इकट्ठा हुए थे, उस वक्त हमारे नेता और अभी के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने भाषण किया था कि यह जो सरकार बनने जा रही है, वह सरकार किस दिशा में जाएगी। महोदय, मैं मानता हूँ कि वह भाषण ही, आने वाले पांच साल में सरकार किस दिशा में जाएगी, उस दिशा को इंगित करने वाला था। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेतृत्व में यह सरकार जो बनने जा रही है, एनडीए की सरकार बनने जा रही है, वह सरकार गरीबों, दलितों, आदिवासियों, किसानों, मजदूरों और गाँवों की सरकार होगी। और उसी बात के आधार पर विगत साढ़े चार साल से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार आगे बढ़ रही है, एनडीए की सरकार आगे बढ़ रही है। सभापति महोदय, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने वैज्ञानिक और सूक्ष्म आयोजन के साथ देश के कृषि क्षेत्र के मानचित्र को बदलने का प्रयास किया है और बहुत सारे नए initiative भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने लिए हैं। सिर्फ योजनाएं देकर हम आगे बढ़े, ऐसा नहीं है। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि वर्ष 2022 में जब देश की आज़ादी के 75 साल पूरे हो जाएंगे, उस वक्त हम किसान की आय को दोगुना करने का प्रयास करेंगे। इस पर बहुत सारी टिप्पणियाँ आई कि यह कैसे होगा, यह असंभव है। सभापति महोदय, अपनी-अपनी सोच होती है, मगर सरकार ने इन सारी टिप्पणियों को भी एक रचनात्मक और सकारात्मक रूप से लेते हुए, मौन रहकर और योजना बनाकर आगे बढ़ने का निर्णय किया और ये जो initiative लिए, वे initiative अब आंकड़ों के रूप में भी दिखाई पड़ते हैं। सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि हम बहुत सारी योजनाएं लाकर, बहुत सारी चीज़ों को समाहित करते हुए किसानों की आय को दोगुना करेंगे। हमने इसको सिर्फ शब्दों तक सीमित नहीं किया है। मैं इस सभागृह के माध्यम से देश की जनता का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2009 से 2014 तक कृषि का बजटीय आवंटन 1, 21,082 करोड़ रुपए था। मैं एक बार फिर रिपीट करता हूँ कि वर्ष 2009 से 2014 तक कृषि का बजटीय आवंटन 1, 21,082 करोड़ रुपए था और वर्ष 2014 से 2018 तक वह बढ़कर 2,11,694 करोड़ रुपए हो गया। कृषि बजट में 75 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने का काम भारतीय जनता पार्टी की नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार ने, एनडीए सरकार ने किया है। इसके अलावा सूक्ष्म सिंचाई कोष के लिए 5,000 करोड़ रुपए, डेयरी के लिए 10,000 करोड़ रुपए, कृषि बाज़ार के विकास कोष के लिए 2,000 करोड़ रुपए, मत्स्य एवं जलीय विज्ञान के लिए 7,550 करोड़ रुपए और पशुपालन के लिए 2,450 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। कृषि को टोटल एक ब्लॉक मानकर विचार करें, तो एक बहुत बड़े बजट का आबंटन भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने किया है। सभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मानस रंजन भुनिया (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, हमने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. We are in the debate. ...(Interruptions)... We are in the debate, please. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, they want to disturb the House. ...(Interruptions)... They want to disturb the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. Please, आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... What happened? ...**(Interruptions)**.. I have answered you three times. आप सब लोग अपनी जगह पर जाइए। यह पद्धति नहीं है। Have you Come to disturb the House? ...**(Interruptions)**... What is this? What is happening? ...**(Interruptions)**... Suddenly, what happened to you? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, this issue is a very important issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: यह कोई तरीका है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, farmers' issue is an equally important issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, the farmers' issue is a burning issue of the country and you are now obstructing it. आप लोग जाइए। Please go to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... यह पद्धति नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... This is not the way, please. ...**(Interruptions)**.. I have to name you. Don't allow it to go to that situation. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Three times I have explained. ...**(Interruptions)**.. You can't come to the Well of the House and take the House to ransom. The entire House wants to discuss the farmers' issue and you want to ...**(Interruptions)**...

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा): सर, यह क्या तरीका है कि पांच लोग सारे हाउस को custody में ले लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; this will not go on record. It will go on record that these people came to the Well of the House. That should go on record tomorrow. ...**(Interruptions)**..

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: *

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): आप चर्चा क्यों नहीं होने दे रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Please go to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**.. This is not the way. The entire country is watching you. Live telecast is on. Please don't create an impression that you are obstructing the House and also do not want to discuss about *kisans*. ...**(Interruptions)**.. By force I will not allow anything. ...**(Interruptions)**... Even tomorrow if you do this, you cannot dictate to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Do you understand my point? ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are unnecessarily wasting your energy. *...(Interruptions)...* Is this democracy? *...(Interruptions)...* Is this democracy? *...(Interruptions)...* What are you talking? *...(Interruptions)...* The debate has started. *...(Interruptions)...* You have unnecessarily come into the Well and you are creating disturbance in the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Trinamool Members, please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...* This is most uncivilised, unruly, undemocratic conduct *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, this is an important debate. *...(Interruptions)...* Amit Shahji is speaking. *...(Interruptions)...* He is the President of the Party. *...(Interruptions)...* He must be allowed to speak, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this, Sir? *...(Interruptions)...* They will say everything and will not allow us to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this happening? *...(Interruptions)...* They will say everything. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति महोदय, चर्चा शुरू हो गई और आपने व्यवस्था दी है, व्यवस्था के तहत ही कल विषय लेने वाले हैं। वे बैठ गए *...(व्यवधान)...* अनिल जी का भाषण शुरू हुआ *...(व्यवधान)...* अचानक फिर क्या हो गया? *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Amit Shahji, please continue. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Manish Guptaji, you are a senior Member. Please advise your Members. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...* The debate has already started. *...(Interruptions)...* The speaker is on his legs and then you come in between. I was still considerate and then said that I am going to allow it.

Then suddenly you get something and you get up and disturb the House. What is this? This is not fair. Please go to your seats. Please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the attack. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you wasting your energy? *...(Interruptions)...* Members, please put on your earphones. You will be able to hear. *...(Interruptions)...* This will not go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, name them one by one. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. I will not go by dictation of one party. This House belongs to all the political parties. There is a system. There is a rule. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. You are in the Well of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. Trinamool Members, please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this democracy? ...(Interruptions)... Is this a democratic right to disturb the House? ...(Interruptions)... Is it a democratic right? ...(Interruptions)... I am not going to allow that. ...(Interruptions)... Even tomorrow morning offer I have given ...(Interruptions)... I am not on that...(Interruptions)... It is going to be a discussion on Uttar Pradesh ...(Interruptions)... The girls' hostel issue. ...(Interruptions)... Let me clarify it. Tomorrow, we are going to take up in the first hour the Deoria issue. ...(Interruptions)... That happened in Deoria in Uttar Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)... That is the issue I have taken up. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, name them one by one... सर, ऐसे कैसे हाउस चलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving them an opportunity. Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... The entire country is watching you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह democracy के साथ क्या हो रहा है? हम उनकी बात सुनते हैं ...(व्यवधान).... हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष बोल रहे हैं, गंभीर विषय पर बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow, in the first hour, we are going to take up discussion on Deoria, the girls' hostel issue. ...(Interruptions)... That has been agreed upon. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह किसान विरोधी काम हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I adjourn the House to meet after ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past two of the clock,

The House reassembled at twenty-four minutes past two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Amitbhai Shah. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, we have given notice. ...(Interruptions).. Please take it up. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to name you people. *...(Interruptions)...* It will be bad in your history. *...(Interruptions)...* That will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Please understand. *...(Interruptions)...* You are obstructing the House. *...(Interruptions)...* The entire country wants to see some debate on agriculture. *...(Interruptions)...* Then afterwards, there is a discussion on the issue of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Members, under Rule 255 - Withdrawal of Member, "The Chairman"... *...(Interruptions)...* When the Chair is on his legs, you do not bother about that also. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? Please go to your seats. Last time I am telling you, please go to your seats. This is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, this is very important. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not important, nothing. *...(Interruptions)...* I have seen it. *...(Interruptions)...* There is nothing important but still I said we will consider it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: But, Sir, this is an important issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not even bother about it. *...(Interruptions)...* We have to discuss about the issue of SCs/STs. *...(Interruptions)...* The entire country is looking for that Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: We are here to protect the democratic rights of the people of India. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Also, the farming community is agitated. *...(Interruptions)...* You just want to do politicking. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Apart from democratic right, we want discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, from you, Mr. Chairman,.....*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the way? You are an educated man. Is it the way? When the discussion started, in between the debate, you get a mood and suddenly you stand up and speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: I raised it in the first hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What happened then? *...(Interruptions)...* I answered and you sat down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: I raised it in the first hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are saying something which you had raised and I answered and you sat satisfactorily. Then, all of your Members also sat satisfactorily. Then, the discussion started. Suddenly, you got a mood. I do not know what the reason is. ...(Interruptions)... Then, under Rule 255, the Chairman may direct ...(Interruptions)... No question. ...(Interruptions)... The Chairman may direct any member, whose conduct in his opinion is grossly disorderly, to withdraw immediately from the Council ...(Interruptions)... and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, please. ...(Interruptions)... You just convince them. ...(Interruptions)... Nobody is interested. ...(Interruptions)... I am not interested in naming. ...(Interruptions)... I am also not interested in naming. ...(Interruptions)... That is the most unfortunate thing. ...(Interruptions)... So, do you also support them? ...(Interruptions)... Do you support them? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): *

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing shall go on record either here or there. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... ...(Interruptions)... What is it? ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Ask your Members to sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Why are they standing? ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठ जाइए प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: *

श्री विजय गोयल: सभापति जी, इसका मतलब यह हो गया कि कोई भी पार्टी, किसी दिन भी यह तय कर ले कि हम हाउस को चलने नहीं देंगे ...(व्यवधान)... और तब पार्टी के चाहे पांच मेम्बर्स हों, छह मेम्बर्स हों या दस मेम्बर्स हों ...(व्यवधान)... वे वेल में आ जाएंगे और हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष को बोलने नहीं देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... यह डेमोक्रेसी तो नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the fate of democracy. ...(Interruptions)... That is the fate of democracy. ...(Interruptions)... What can we do? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: जब उनको नेम किया जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)... तब बाकी सब लोग उनके समर्थन में खड़े हो जाएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the fate of democracy. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: इसका मतलब है कि जब भी ...(व्यवधान)... अमित शाह जी बोलेंगे, तब आप उनको बोलने नहीं देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... क्या आप उनकी आवाज़ को बंद कर सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... कृषि, किसान, उनकी समस्याएँ, सरकार ने उनके लिए जो किया है, वह इतना

महत्वपूर्ण है, जिसके लिए ...(व्यवधान)... मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको भी इसमें पार्टिसिपेट करके भागीदार बनना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... स्वामीनाथन जी ने खुद टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में अपने आर्टिकल में दिया है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, We are also concerned. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: मेरा आपसे निवेदन है ...(व्यवधान)... अब आप यह इशारों की politics मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सभापति जी, विपक्ष नहीं चाहता है कि किसानों पर चर्चा हो ...(व्यवधान)... खेती पर चर्चा हो ...(व्यवधान)... किसानों के भविष्य की चर्चा हो ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)... आज इतनी बड़ी चर्चा हो रही है ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय अध्यक्ष जी बोलेंगे, वे बोलेंगे ...(व्यवधान)... वह चर्चा होने से क्यों रोका जा रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह एक नई परंपरा है। ...(व्यवधान)... रूलिंग पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष ...(व्यवधान)... जो इस सदन के सम्माननीय सदस्य हैं, उनको बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यह तो कमाल हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मो. नदीमुल हक जी, अहमद हसन जी, श्रीमती शांता क्षत्री, डा. शांतनु सेन ...(व्यवधान)... श्री शुभाशीष चक्रवर्ती, श्री रीताब्रता बनर्जी, श्री अबीर रंजन बिस्वास ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please go to your Seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... All these people, please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... All these people, please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... These people, those names have read, they will go to their seats, please. ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज, आप लोग अपनी सीट पर जाकर बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... क्या यह डेमोक्रेसी है? ...(व्यवधान)... वेल में आना डेमोक्रेसी है? ...(व्यवधान)... देश का मजाक ...(व्यवधान)... कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग लोकतंत्र का ...(व्यवधान)... मजाक कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, we are also concerned.... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: सभापति जी, आप सभी पार्टी के नेताओं को एक-एक मिनट देकर पूछ लीजिए कि इन हालात में क्या करना है? ...(व्यवधान)... Let all the party leaders express their views about this situation. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Parliamentary Affairs Minister, as a Chairman, I can only advice. Then, I can only caution. Then, I can seek the co-operation of the people. ...(Interruptions)... It is a very important issue which is concerning, the larger sections, the farmers across the country are for discussion.

[Mr. Chairman]

...(Interruptions)... There are some important issues, and I said that it will be taken up tomorrow, the other one. ...(Interruptions)... And, then, I also took the names and asked them to go to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... Other than this, what the Chairman can do? And, if people come to the Well and then say, 'Let the democracy go to hell', then, what can we do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir,... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to have the advice of various parties. Anand Sharmaji, what is it you want to do? ...(Interruptions)... The Chair seeks your advice also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, once the House is in order, the discussion can resume. Unfortunately, the Members are agitated over some issue. The Chairman has said that the discussion can take place tomorrow. But, now the Members, they are not satisfied. Once the House is back in order, we can resume the discussion. We are for the discussion. We are very clear about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I heard you. Now, Dr. K. Keshava Rao. What is your advice?

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): I have no suggestions to offer. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Shri Prasanna Acharya.

श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य: भाई, कम से कम सुनो तो सही। ...(व्यवधान)... यह ...(व्यवधान)... तानाशाही लगती है। ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, I don't deny; what they are saying is an important issue. But equally, the farmers' issue is also an important issue. ...(Interruptions)... And let the farmers' issue be discussed today. Sir, you kindly allow them to bring up their issue tomorrow. So, let us not prevent the House from discussing the plight of farmers. सरकार की आलोचना करनी है, मुझे भी आलोचना करनी है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम भी farmers' issue पर सरकार का पर्दाफाश करेंगे, यहीं से करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा निवेदन है। कि आप वहाँ जाइए और सरकार का पर्दाफाश करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Let us discuss the farmers' issue. ...(Interruptions)... That is my clear Cut opinion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Only the name which the Chair calls will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA:*

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, इसमें दो राय नहीं कि जो चर्चा प्रारम्भ हो चुकी है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। माननीय सदस्य जो मामला उठा रहे हैं, उनका भी मामला important है, लेकिन आपने यह आश्वासन दे दिया है कि कल इनको बोलने की इजाजत दी जाएगी। लेकिन उसमें आप एक बात का ध्यान रखिएगा कि हम लोगों ने जो नोटिस दिया था, वह उससे भी ज्यादा important था और आपने उस पर कल बोलने की इजाजत भी दी है। उसको नम्बर एक पर जगह मिलनी चाहिए, मैं यह चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि चर्चा हो। मैं टीएमसी के माननीय सदस्यों से भी अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे अपनी सीट पर बैठे, चेयर को obey करें, क्योंकि वे कल आपकी बात को सुनने के लिए कह रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Navaneethakrishnan, what is your suggestion?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav has said, we can continue the discussion on farmers' issue and, then, on the basis of the assurance given by Mr. Chairman, it may be taken up tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): सर, किसानों की समस्या सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है ...(व्यवधान)... और इस देश में किसानों की आबादी सबसे अधिक है। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्य की बात है, जब किसान के issue के ऊपर चर्चा शुरू हो गई है, ...(व्यवधान)... तो इस देश में और तरह-तरह के मुद्दे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... ये तानाशाही की बात कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप ज़रा चुप रहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप चुप रहिए, हमको भी बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't allow even other Members! ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: सर, अगर यही तरीका रहा, तो जब भी किसी प्रदेश का कोई मामला होगा, तो हाउस चलेगा ही नहीं! ...(व्यवधान)... इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी व्यवस्था है, जो भी अपने रूल्स में है, ...(व्यवधान)... आप कार्रवाई कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... और सदन को चलवाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Shri Naresh Gujral, do you want to Say Something? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I come from a farming State. ...(Interruptions)... So, it is important that the farmers' issue must be discussed. ...(Interruptions)... In any case, this has been the demand of the whole House inside. So, I am very surprised that we are not willing to discuss the farmers' issues, more so when finally something has been done for the farmers after fifty years. It is important that the farmers should know what the Government is trying to do for them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sanjay Raut.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, किसानों का विषय सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है, ...(व्यवधान)... महाराष्ट्र के लिए भी, देश के लिए भी, ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि सबसे ज्यादा किसानों ने आत्महत्या महाराष्ट्र में की है। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे लगता है कि अमित शाह जी ने जो विषय उठाया है, उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri C. M. Ramesh.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I agree with whatever Prof. Ram Gopal has said. Both are important subjects. Why cannot we have an urgent talk to their Leader and then meet after 10-20 minutes? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have already done it.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Suspension is not the solution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have done it. I will never do anything by force ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, call the Leader and discuss for 10-20 minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. You may discuss it. If you want to discuss, discuss with them. I have already adjourned the House and requested the Leaders also to discuss. Now, Shri D. Raja. If anybody wants to discuss, he is free. I am ready to go by that also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I agree with what Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav has said. The issues are very important. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, वे राजा साहब को सुन सकते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप उनकी चिन्ता मत कीजिए। मंत्री जी, आप बैठिए। Whatever may be, why should the other Member get into that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the farmers' distress is a national concern. The whole House will have to discuss it. We even used to ask for a special Session to discuss... (Interruptions)... Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav has given a concrete suggestion. ...(Interruptions)... If you agree to listen to them tomorrow, they can agree for that and we can resume our discussion. That is for the Chair; you should assure them that you will discuss their issue also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satish Chandra Misra. Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, किसानों का मसला काफी इम्पोर्टेंट मसला है। हमारी पार्टी उस पर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार है।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think I was also one of the core signatories for the motion on behalf of my party on Short Duration Discussion. We wanted to mystify or de-mystify the spectacle of Minimum Support Price. ...(Interruptions)... I have no disagreement with them, but what happens, Sir, is that history comes to mock us time and again. In this House, there have been Ministers who said, 'disruption is a strategy'. So, I believe that we should look at it in totality. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): सर, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि पहले पांच-सात मिनट का समय इनको दे दें और फिर बाकी की कार्यवाही को आगे बढ़ाएं। ये लोग अगर पहले कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं, तो बोलने दें।

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, two issues are important. The House should run smoothly. You please assure them and give some time to them. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, before I adjourn, I want to tell the House that this is the first item - the farmer's problem. The second item is SC/ST which we all have been demanding for years together and that which has been approved by the Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)... That will be taken up. If you are interested, then, allow the House to run. ...(Interruptions)... If you are not interested, I adjourn the House till 3.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at forty-two minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at three of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us continue with the discussion on the recent increase in MSP on agricultural crops and challenges in agricultural sector.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Say, attack on democracy. Attack on Parliament. Attack in the Well of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Will you please respect the Chair for a minute? ...(Interruptions)...

[Mr. Chairman]

Hon. Members, I wanted to take up important issues. Accordingly, the Business Advisory Committee has agreed to have discussion on challenges in agricultural sector, recent hike in the MSP, etc. The second one is about the State of economy and problems connected with that. Both have been admitted. One was slated for yesterday. But, it could not be taken up yesterday. So, it is slated for today. And, the other one is to be taken up tomorrow. There are other issues which have been slated for taking up one-after-the-other.

As far as Zero Hour is concerned, I have been admitting almost all Zero Hour submissions. First opportunity is given to Members who have not got any opportunity so far. Second opportunity is given to those Members who have got only one opportunity. And, third one is depending upon the importance of the issue. Some Members have given notice today also for Zero Hour submissions. Some have been listed for taking up today. And, some have been listed for tomorrow or can be listed for tomorrow. But, in between the Short Duration Discussion, I have allowed to raise a point and I have also answered to that point. Then, the discussion started and went on for six minutes. After that, some Members entered into the Well of the House. I adjourned the House twice, appealed to them thrice and also taken opinion of all Members. Members are unanimous as far as the discussion is concerned; they are all ready. But, Members are divided on possible action to be taken up. I have also informed the House about the important Bill which is agitating the minds of the people; various political parties are also agitating outside and the Bill was approved by the Lok Sabha. I permitted it as a Supplementary List of Business. It is relating to SC/ST. I also asked the Government to take it up on priority. I told the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that other Bills can wait for a little time, but you circulate this Bill first. That is the situation. I have also informed about this to the House. But, still, Members of one political party enter into the Well, shout slogans and defy the Chair. So, I have no other way other than adjourning the House till 11.00 am tomorrow. The discussion will continue tomorrow.

The House is adjourned till 11.00 am tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned at three minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 8th August, 2018*

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 26-60)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 61-73)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 73-307)

Regarding Notice under Rule 267 (pages 307-308)

Short Duration Discussion —

Recent increase in the Minimum Support prices for Kharif Crops and challenges in Agricultural Sector — *Not concluded* (pages 308-320)

