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Tuesday

12 February, 2019

23 Magha, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-23)

Messages from Lok Sabha – *Reported* (page )

The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 2019 – *Laid on the Table* (page 24)

The Appropriation Bill, 2019 – *Laid on the Table* (page 24)

Reports of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation – *Presented* (page 24)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests – *Presented* (page 25)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence – *Laid on the Table* (page 25)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour – *Laid on the Table* (pages 25-26)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development – *Laid on the Table* (page 26)

[P.T.O.]

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Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes – *Laid on the Table* (page 26)

Report of the Railway Convention Committee – *Laid on the Table* (page 26)

Statements by Minister—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth and Two Hundred and Twenty-second Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture – *Laid on the Table* (pages 26-27)

Re. Suggestion for allocation of time to dispose of business in the House (pages 27-29)

Matters raised with Permission—

Need to confer Bharat Ratna on *Jan Nayak* Karpoori Thakur (pages 29-31)

Lawyers' strike all over India (pages 31-32)

Problems of AIIMS, Patna (pages 32-33)

Irrational package rates under *Ayushman Bharat scheme* (pages 33-34)

Rising population in the country (page 34)

Threats faced by journalists in rural and other areas (page 35)

Need to grant Scheduled Tribe status to 11 Gorkha Communities (pages 35-36)

Need for change in wage structure for teachers in schools of CIL and subsidiaries (pages 36-38)

Plight of firecracker factory workers (pages 38-39)

Deteriorating condition of contract labourers of BSNL (pages 39-40)

Payment of arrears to the sugarcane farmers (pages 40)

Deprivation of reservation due to wrong pronounciation of various SCs/STs (pages 40-41)

Website	:	<a href="http://rajyasabha.nic.in">http://rajyasabha.nic.in</a> <a href="http://parliamentofindia.nic.in">http://parliamentofindia.nic.in</a>
E-mail	:	<a href="mailto:rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in">rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in</a>

Constitution of Wage Board for working journalists (pages 41-42)

ST status for *Kol* community in UP (pages 42-43)

Pension for University teachers (pages 43-44)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 45-72)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 73-389)

Government Bills — *Introduced*

The International Financial Services Centres Authority Bill, 2019 (page 390)

The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (pages 390-392)



## RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, the 12th February, 2019/23rd Magha, 1940 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, with your permission, may I give one suggestion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the Papers are laid.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, just one suggestion to run the House.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### **Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the AIIMS, Jodhpur, Rajasthan and related papers**

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 and Section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 (as amended in 2012):—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Jodhpur, Rajasthan, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10811/16/19]

#### **Reports and Accounts (for various years) of various Institutes and Commissions etc. and related papers**

श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे: महोदय, मैं श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (RAV), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Vidyapeeth.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 11056/16/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 11057/16/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10813/16/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10814/16/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (d) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (e) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (f) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (g) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (h) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (j) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (k) Consolidated statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) to (j) above.

[Placed in Library. For (a) to (k) See No. L.T. 10815/16/19]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine (PCIM&H), Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10957/16/19]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine (PCIM&H), Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10957/16/19]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine (PCIM&H), Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10957/16/19]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine (PCIM&H), Ghaziabad, 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 Commission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10957/16/19]

**Reports and Accounts (for various years) of various organisations etc. 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) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10864/16/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Akademi.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10860/16/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), Udaipur, Rajasthan, for the year 2017-18, 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 (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10862/16/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Culture Fund, New Delhi,



for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10863/16/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Culture Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10863/16/19]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Museum, 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 Museum.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10861/16/19]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Deorali, Gangtok, Sikkim, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10865/16/19]

**Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the DNH Power Distribution Corporation Ltd., Silvassa and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the DNH Power Distribution Corporation Limited, Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10795/16/19]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Finance.**

**II. Accounts (2017-18) of the SEBI, Mumbai**

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. G.S.R. 14 (E), dated the 7th January, 2019, publishing the National Savings Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Promotion Act, 1873. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10820/16/19]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 15 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10962/16/19]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance.**

**II. Annual Statement of Accounts of IRDAI, Hyderabad.**

**III. Reports of review of performance of various banks**

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 subsection (3) of Section 114A of the Insurance Act, 1938; and Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—
  - (1) F.No.IRDAI/Reg/4/151/2018, dated the 5th December, 2018,

publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Re-insurance) Regulations, 2018.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10827/16/19]

- (2) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/2/153/2019, dated the 25th January, 2019, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Insurance Brokers) (First Amendment) Regulation, 2018.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10970/16/19]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification F. No. IRDAI/RI/1/152/2019, dated the 16th January, 2019, publishing the Notification- "Obligatory Cession for the financial year 2018-19", under sub-section (6) of Section 101A of the Insurance Act, 1938.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10827/16/19]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under subsection (4) of Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

- (1) S.O. 291 (E), dated the 14th January, 2019, regarding amalgamation of Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank and Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank into one single Regional Rural Bank as Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank.
- (2) S.O. 449 (E), dated the 25th January, 2019, regarding amalgamation of Gramin Bank of Aryavart and Allahabad UP Gramin Bank into a Single Regional Rural Bank called as Aryavart Bank.
- (3) S.O. 476 (E), dated the 28th January, 2019, regarding amalgamation of Pallavan Grama Bank and Pandyan Grama Bank into a Single Regional Rural Bank called as Tamil Nadu Grama Bank.
- (4) S.O. 567 (E), dated the 31st January, 2019, regarding amalgamation of Vananchal Gramin Bank and Jharkhand Gramin Bank into a Single Regional Rural Bank called as Jharkhand Rajya Gramin Bank.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 10971/16/19]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. S.O. 6408 (E), dated the 31st December,

2018, amending publishing Corrigenda to Notification No. S.O. 6254 (E), dated the 21st December 2018.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10971/16/19]

(v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

- (1) No. SHGB/HRDD/2018/3483, dated the 19th November, 2018, publishing the Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (2) F. No. SHGB/HRDD/2018/3484, dated the 19th November, 2018, publishing the Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018'.
- (3) F. No. 1-SR-Amendment/2018, dated the 20th November, 2018, publishing the Prathama Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (4) F. No. 1-Pension/2018, dated the 20th November, 2018, publishing the 'Prathama Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (5) No. Supgb. 1/2018, dated the 22nd November, 2018, publishing the Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (6) F. No. Supgb.2/2018, dated the 22nd November, 2018, publishing the Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (7) No. JKGB/HRDD/2018-4318, dated the 28th November, 2018, publishing the J&K Grameen Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (8) F. No. JKGB/HRDD/2018-4319, dated the 28th November, 2018, publishing the J&K Grameen Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (9) No. HO/TBC/11/2018-19/877, dated the 3rd December, 2018, publishing the Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) / Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

- (10) No. HO/TBC/2018-19/877, dated the 3rd December, 2018, publishing the Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (11) No. HPGB/HO/HRD/ 2018, dated the 3rd December, 2018, publishing the "Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018".
- (12) F. No. HPGH/HO/HRD/2018, dated the 3rd December, 2018, publishing the Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension, Regulations, 2018.
- (13) No. PBGB/Service (Amendment) Regulation, 2018, dated the 5th December, 2018, publishing the Paschim Banga Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (14) F. No. PBGB/Pension Regulations, 2018, dated the 5th December, 2018, publishing the Paschim Banga Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (15) F. No. SGB/Service (Amendment)/2018-19, dated the 6th December, 2018, publishing the SAPTAGIRI GRAMEENA BANK (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (16) F. No. SGB/Pension/2018-19, dated the 6th December, 2018, publishing the SAPTAGIRI GRAMEENA BANK (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (17) No. AUPGB/Service (Amendment)/2018-19, dated the 7th December, 2018, publishing the Allahabad UP Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (18) F. No. AUPGB/Pension Regulation/2018-19, dated the 7th December, 2018, publishing the Allahabad UP Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (19) No. UBKGB/Service Regulation (Amendment) 2018, dated the 10th December, 2018, publishing the Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (20) No. UBKGB/Pension Regulation/2018, dated the 10th December, 2018, publishing the Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.

- (21) F. No./BGVB/Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018-19, dated the 10th December, 2018, publishing the Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (22) F. No. BGVB/Pension Regulations, 2018-19, dated the 10th December, 2018, publishing the "Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (23) F. No. APGB-SR-Amendment/2018, dated the 11th December, 2018, publishing the Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (24) F. No. APGB-Pension/2018, dated the 11th December, 2018, publishing the Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (25) No. KGSGB/HO/HRIR/1244/2018, dated the 11th December, 2018, publishing the KASHI GOMTI SAMYUT GRAMIN BANK (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (26) F. No. KGSGB/HO/HRIR/1244/2018, dated the 11th December, 2018, publishing the KASHI GOMTI SAMYUT GRAMIN BANK (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (27) No. CH/HRD/496/2018, dated the 12th December, 2018, publishing the Odisha Gramya Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (28) No. CH/HRD/497/2018, dated the 12th December, 2018, publishing the Odisha Gramya Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (29) F. No. CGGB/Service (Amendment)/2018-19, dated the 12th December, 2018, publishing the CHAITANYA GODAVARI GRAMEENA BANK (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (30) F. No. CGGB/Pension/2018-19, dated the 12th December, 2018, publishing the CHAITANYA GODAVARI GRAMEENA BANK (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (31) No. BUPGB/Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, dated the 12th December, 2018, publishing the Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

- (32) F. No. BUPGB/Pension Regulations, 2018, dated the 12th December, 2018, publishing the "Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (33) No. MGB/Service Amendment Regulations, 2018, dated the 12th December, 2018, publishing the Maharashtra Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (34) No. MGB/Pension/Regulation 2018, dated the 12th December, 2018, publishing the "Maharashtra Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (35) No. UGB/Service (Amendment) Regulations/2018, dated the 13th December, 2018, publishing the Uttarakhand Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (36) F. No. UGB/Pension Regulations/2018-19, dated the 13th December, 2018, publishing the "Uttarakhand Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (37) No. 238/02/2018, dated the 13th December, 2018, publishing the Tripura Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (38) No. 238/03/2018, dated the 13th December, 2018, publishing the "Tripura Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (39) No. APGVB - SR - Amendment/2018, dated the 13th December, 2018, publishing the Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (40) F. No. APGVB - Pension/2018, dated the 13th December, 2018, publishing the Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (41) No. M.G.B. Service (Amendment) Regulation, 2018, dated the 17th December, 2018, publishing the Madhyanchal Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (42) F. No. M.G.B. Pension Regulation, 2018, dated the 17th December, 2018, publishing the "Madhyanchal Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".

- (43) No. MRB/OESR/A/2018, dated the 17th December, 2018, publishing the Manipur Rural Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (44) F. No. MRB/EPR/1/2018, dated the 17th December, 2018, publishing the "Manipur Rural Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (45) F. No. VGB/Service (Amendment) / 2018-19, dated the 17th December, 2018, publishing the VANANCHAL GRAMIN BANK (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (46) F. No. VGB/Pension/2018-19, dated the 17th December, 2018, publishing the "VANANCHAL GRAMIN BANK (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (47) No. NRB/Service (Amendment) Regulation 2018-19, dated the 17th December, 2018, publishing the Nagaland Rural Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (48) No. NRB/Pension Regulation 2018-19, dated the 17th December, 2018, publishing the "Nagaland Rural Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (49) No. MEGRRB/Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, dated the 18th December, 2018, publishing the Meghalaya Rural Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (50) F. No. MEGRRB/Pension Regulations, 2018, dated the 18th December, 2018, publishing the "Meghalaya Rural Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (51) F. No. TGB SSR (Amendment), 2018, dated the 18th December, 2018, publishing the Telangana Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (52) F. No. TGB Pension Regulations, 2018, dated the 18th December, 2018, publishing the "Telangana Grameena Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (53) No. VKGB/Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, dated the 18th December, 2018, publishing the Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.



- (54) F. No. VKGB / Pension Regulations, 2018, dated the 18th December, 2018, publishing the "Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (55) No. PKGB/Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, dated the 18th December, 2018, publishing the Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (56) F. No. PKGB/Pension Regulations, 2018, dated the 18th December, 2018, publishing the Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (57) No. DGGB/HO/PER/1209/2018-19 dated the 19th December, 2018, publishing the DENA GUJARAT GRAMIN BANK (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (58) F. No. DGGB/HO/PER/1209/2018-19 dated the 19th December, 2018, publishing the DENA GUJARAT GRAMIN BANK (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (59) F. No. KVGB/Service (Amendment) Regulations/2018, dated the 20th December, 2018, publishing the Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (60) F. No. KVGB/Pension Regulations/2018, dated the 20th December, 2018, publishing the "Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (61) F. No. KGB(Service Amendment Regulations 2018), dated the 20th December, 2018, publishing the Kaveri Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (62) F No.KGB (Pension Regulations) 2018, dated the 20th December, 2018, publishing the "Kaveri Grameena Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (63) No. RMGB SR Amendment 2018, dated the 21st December, 2018, publishing the Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (64) F. No RMGB Pension Regulations 2018, dated the 21st December,

2018, publishing the "Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".

- (65) No. BGGB/HO/HRM:14:1232 dated 27/11/2018, dated the 21st December, 2018, publishing the Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (66) F.No.BGGB/HO/HRM:14:1232 dated 27/11/2018, dated the 21st December, 2018, publishing the "Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (67) No. PER/1678(1), dated the 24th December, 2018, publishing the Utkal Grameen Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (68) File No. PER/1678(2), dated the 24th December, 2018, publishing the "Utkal Grameen Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (69) No. AGVB/PER/ESTT-B/08/02/2018-19, dated the 24th December, 2018, publishing the Assam Gramin Vikash Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (70) F. No. AGVB/PER/ESTT-B/08/02/2018-19, dated the 24th December, 2018, publishing the "Assam Gramin Vikash Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (71) No. Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, dated the 26th December, 2018, publishing the Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (72) No. Pension Regulatatory, 2018, dated the 26th December, 2018, publishing the "Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (73) F. No. JGB/Service (Amendment)/2018-19, dated the 27th December, 2018, publishing the Jharkhand Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (74) F. No.-JGB/Pension/2018-19, dated the 27th December, 2018, publishing the "Jharkhand Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (75) F. No. GBA/Service (Amendment)/2018-19, dated the 27th November,

- 2018, publishing the Gramin Bank of Aryavart (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (76) F. No. GBA/Pension/2018-19, dated the 27th November, 2018, publishing the "Gramin Bank of Aryavart (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (77) No. Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank/Pension/Amendment/01/2018-19, dated the 27th December, 2018, publishing the Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (78) F. No. Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank/Pension/01/2018-19, dated the 27th December, 2018, publishing the Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (79) No. RRB/37/PER & HR/779, dated the 31st December, 2018, publishing the Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (80) No. RRB/37/Per & HR/779, dated the 31st December, 2018, publishing the Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.
- (81) No. KGB/Pension Regulation-2018, dated the 31st December, 2018, publishing the Kerala Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (82) F. No. KGB/Pension Regulation-2018, dated the 31st December, 2018, publishing the "Kerala Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".
- (83) No. BRKGB/2018-19/HRM/21421, dated the 4th January, 2019, publishing the Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (84) F.No. BRKGB/2018-19/HRM/21422, dated the 4th January, 2019, publishing the "Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018".

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (84) See No. L.T. 10972/16/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 60 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 798 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to omit/ insert/ substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 61 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification.

(vii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 23 (E), dated the 11th January, 2019, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Restoration of Confiscated Property) Amendment Rules, 2019, under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10831/16/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 1283 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 609 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 1244 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 742 (E), dated the 6th August, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 1245 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 997 (E), dated the 8th August, 2017 and G.S.R. 1412 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notifications.
- (4) G.S.R. 1246 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 1164 (E), dated the 15th September, 2017 and G.S.R. 268 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (5) G.S.R. 1247 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 761 (E), dated the 10th August, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 1248 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 854 (E), dated the 10th September, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 1249 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 855 (E), dated the 10th September, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 1250 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 868 (E), dated the 13th September, 2018, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 1251 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (10) G.S.R. 1252 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 53 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2018, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 1253 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, in supersession of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 1126 (E), dated the 1st September, 2017, G.S.R. 1326 (E), dated the 24th October, 2017 and G.S.R. 1420 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017 Seeking to waive the late fee to be paid under Section 47 of the said Act, for specified classes of taxpayers for FORM GSTR-3B.
- (12) G.S.R. 1254 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1600 (E), dated the 29th December, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 1255 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, in supersession of Notification No. G.S.R. 1071 (E), dated the 26th October, 2018, extending the time limit for furnishing the declaration in FORM GST ITC-04, in respect of goods dispatched to a job worker or received from a job worker, during the period from July, 2017 to December, 2018 till the 31st day of March, 2019.

- (14) G.S.R. 33 (E), dated the 15th January, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1305(E), dated the 18th October, 2017, to insert/omit certain entries in original notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (14) *See* No. L.T. 10828/16/19]

- (ix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 1256 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, publishing the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10829/16/19]

- (x) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 172 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:

- (1) S.O. 6109 (E), dated the 11th December, 2018, notifying the Central Goods and Services Tax (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2018.
- (2) S.O. 6428 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, notifying the Central Goods and Services Tax (Second Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2018.
- (3) S.O. 6429 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, notifying the Central Goods and Services Tax (Third Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2018.
- (4) S.O. 6430 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, notifying the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 10828/16/19]

- (xi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 45 (E), dated the 24th January, 2019, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 179 (E), dated the 11th March, 2014.
- (2) G.S.R. 46 (E), dated the 24th January, 2019, *Seeking* to impose anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Metaphenylene Diamine' originating in or exported from China PR, in pursuance of the final findings of the

Designated Authority, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.

- (3) G.S.R. 52 (E), dated the 28th January, 2019, *Seeking* to impose anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Fluoroelastomers (FKM), originating in or exported from China PR, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of eighteen months, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 10833/16/19]

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

- (1) S.O. 6189 (E), dated the 14th December, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) No. 99/2018-Customs (N.T.), dated the 20th December, 2018, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 21st December, 2018.
- (3) S.O. 6407 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) No. 02/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd January, 2019, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 4th January, 2019.
- (5) No. 03/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 11th January, 2019, amending Notification No. 2/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd January, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) S.O. 302 (E), dated the 15th January, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (7) No. 05/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 17th January, 2019, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 18th January, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 10832/16/19]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Statement of Accounts of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Hyderabad, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10825/16/19]

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

- (i) Report on Trend and Progress of Housing in India 2017 by National Housing Bank (NHB), New Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10822/16/19]

- (ii) Consolidated Report on the Working of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), for the year ended 31st March, 2018 (from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2018).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10821/16/19]

- (iii) Review of Performance of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), for the year ended 31st March, 2018. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10969/16/19]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of various Institutions etc. and related papers**

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:—

- (1) G.S.R. 277 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2018, publishing the Drugs & Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R. 729 (E), dated the 1st August, 2018, publishing the Medical Devices (Amendment) Rules, 2018.



- (3) G.S.R. 795 (E), dated the 21st August, 2018, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (4) G.S.R. 19 (E), dated the 10th January, 2019, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 10838/16/19]

II. (A) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 and Section 19 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical, Education and Research Chandigarh, Act, 1966:—

- (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 11058/16/19]

(B) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 and Section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 (as amended in 2012):—

- (a) Sixty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 11059/16/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, 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 (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10839/16/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC), Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10836/16/19]

**Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the NMDFC, 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 कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप धारा (1)(ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller -and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10801/16/19]

**Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of various Institutes and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata (CNCI), for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata (CNCI), for the year 2017-18, 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 (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10852/16/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10840/16/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing (AIISH), Mysuru, Karnataka, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the- delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10851/16/19]

#### **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, 2018 - Performance Audit on Assessment of Asses Sees in Real Estate Sector — Union Government — Department of Revenue — Direct Taxes — (Report No.23 of 2018); and [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10920/16/19]
  - (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2018 of the Union Government for the year 2017-18 — (I) Union Government Finance Accounts, (II) Appropriation Accounts (Civil), (III) Appropriation Accounts (Postal Services), (IV) Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services) and (V) Indian Railways Appropriation Accounts — Part-1 — Review, Part-II-Detailed Appropriation Accounts and Part-II — Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Annexure-G), for the year 2017-18 — (Report No.2 of 2019). [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10921/16/19]
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**MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA****(I) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2019.****(II) The Appropriation Bill, 2019.**

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

**(i)**

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to Enclose the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th February, 2019.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

**(II)**

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th February, 2019.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

**REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation:—

- (i) Two Hundred and Thirty Sixth Report on the Statutory Orders/Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during its 244th Session;
  - (ii) Two Hundred and Thirty Seventh Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during its 245th Session; and
  - (iii) Two Hundred and Thirty Eighth Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during its 246th Session.
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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,  
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I present the 324th Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on "Status of Forests in India".

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

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं "सीमा सड़क संगठन (बी आर ओ) एवं अन्य एजेंसियों के अधीन अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमाओं के साथ-साथ संपर्क सड़कों सहित रणनीतिक क्षेत्रों तक वर्ष भर सड़क संपर्क की उपलब्धता - एक मूल्यांकन" विषय से संबंधित रक्षा संबंधी समिति के पचासवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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

श्री मदनलाल सैनी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित श्रम संबंधी संसदीय समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Fifty-third Report on the action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Jan Shikshan Sansthan Scheme (JSSS)' pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship;
- (ii) Fifty-fourth Report on the action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirtieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Land Assets Management in National Textile Corporation (NTC) pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles;
- (iii) Fifty-fifth Report on the action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Regulatory Framework of the EPFO on the Excluded Category vis-a-vis Implementation of various PF Acts; and
- (iv) Fifty-sixth Report on the action taken by the Government on the Observations/

Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "The Employees' State Insurance Corporation-Coverage of Establishments, Recovery of Arrears and Functioning of the Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Scheme" pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on the subject, 'Solid Waste Management including Hazardous waste, Medical waste and E-waste'.

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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED  
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 338 (5) (घ) के अधीन प्रस्तुत राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग (एन.सी.एस.सी.) के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों की जांच तथा सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले विषयों के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले उपायों के बारे में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति (2018-19) के तीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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**REPORT OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE**

SHRI SANJAY SETH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-first Report of the Railway Convention Committee on the subject "Merger of Railway Finances with General Finance - Issues and Challenges".

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**STATEMENTS BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth and Two Hundred and Twenty-second Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

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**RE. SUGGESTION FOR ALLOCATION OF TIME TO DISPOSE  
OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Notices under Rule 267 given by Shri Ragesh, Shri Elamaram Kareem and Shri Anand Sharma are not allowed. They can raise these issues during the discussion on the Motion of thanks on the 'President's Address.

Before I move to Zero Hour, the Leader of the Opposition wants to have some suggestion.

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** माननीय चेयरमैन सर, कुछ संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारियां हम सभी पर हैं, सरकार पर भी और विपक्ष पर भी हैं, जिन्हें पूरा करना है। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा करना और धन्यवाद करना, यह संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी है और बजट पारित करना हम सभी की जिम्मेदारी है। हमारे विपक्ष के साथियों और सत्ताधारी पार्टी के सदस्यों ने बहुत सारे नोटिस दिए, जो नहीं हो पाए। सर, मेरा निवेदन होगा कि राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण एक बहुत बड़ी चीज़ होती है, जिसमें हर दल, चाहे वह विपक्ष हो या सत्ताधारी पार्टी हो, जो अपनी बात यहाँ दस दिन से नहीं कर पाए, अपने नोटिसों के द्वारा उस भाषण में उन पर पूरी तरह से चर्चा कर सकते हैं, इसमें कोई रुकावट नहीं है। माननीय चेयरमैन सर, आप यह जानते हैं। मेरा सदन से और विपक्ष से निवेदन होगा कि 11 बजे से सदन चले और छः, सात या आठ घंटे, अगर दस घंटे संभव नहीं है, तो आज आठ घंटे सदन चले। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की तरफ से उसका उत्तर भी हो जाए और चर्चा पूरी हो जाए। हम आपस में न लड़ें कि इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए और फिर उससे सदन स्थगित हो जाए। कल सुबह 11 बजे से दोपहर तक बजट लेना चाहिए, उसे चार-पाँच बजे तक खत्म करें। उसके बाद जिन बिलों पर आम सहमति होगी, उन बिलों को सात, आठ या नौ बजे तक जितने हो सकते हैं, पारित किया जाए, यह मेरा सदन से निवेदन होगा।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائٹے چیئرمین سر، کچھ سنودھانک ذمہ داریاں ہم سبھی پر ہیں، سرکار پر بھی اور ویکش پر بھی ہیں، جنہیں پورا کرنا ہے۔ راشٹر پتی جی کے ابھیہاشن پر چرچہ کرنا اور دھنیواد کرنا، یہ سنودھانک ذمہ داری ہے اور بجٹ پارت کرنا یہ ہم سبھی کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ ہمارے ویکش کے ساتھیوں اور سٹہ دھاری پارٹی کے سدمیوں نے بہت سارے نوٹس دئے، جو نہیں ہو پائے۔ سر، میرا نویدن ہوگا کہ راشٹر پتی کا ابھیہاش ایک بہت بڑی چیز ہوتی ہے، جس میں ہر دل، چاہے وہ ویکش ہو یا سٹہ دھاری پارٹی ہو، جو اپنی بات یہاں دس دن سے نہیں کر پائے، اپنے نوٹسوں کے ذریعے، اس بھاشن میں ان پر پوری طرح سے چرچا کر سکتے ہیں، اس میں کوئی رکاوٹ نہیں ہے۔ مائٹے چیئرمین سر، آپ یہ جانتے ہیں۔ میرا سدن سے اور ویکش سے نویدن ہوگا کہ گیارہ بجے سے سدن چلے اور چھ، سات یا آٹھ گھنٹے، اگر دس گھنٹے ممکن نہیں ہے، تو آج آٹھ گھنٹے سدن چلے۔ مائٹے پردھان منتری جی کی طرف سے اس کا جواب بھی ہو جائے اور چرچہ پوری ہو جائے۔ ہم آپس میں نہ لڑیں کہ اس پر چرچہ ہونی چاہئے، اس پر چرچہ ہونی چاہئے اور پھر اس سے سدن استھگت ہو جائے۔ کل صبح گیارہ بجے سے دوپہر تک بجٹ لینا چاہئے، اسے چار-پانچ بجے تک ختم کریں۔ اس کے بعد جن بلوں پر عام سہمتی ہوگی، اس بلوں کو سات، آٹھ یا نو بجے تک جتنے ہو سکتے ہیں، پارت کیا جائے۔ یہ میرا سدن سے نویدن ہوگا۔

(ختم شد)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you; Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सर, मैं गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी की बात से सहमत हूँ। वास्तव में हमारे पास काफी संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारियाँ हैं। हमारे आठ दिन खराब हो चुके हैं और अब मात्र आज और कल का दिन बचा है। हमने यह तय किया था कि हम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर दस घंटे चर्चा करेंगे, हमने यह तय किया था कि हम बजट पर आठ घंटे चर्चा करेंगे और हमने यह भी तय किया था कि हम छः बिल पास करेंगे। अब अगर सदन इस बात पर सहमत होगा, तो सदन के कुछ दिन आगे बढ़ाए भी जा सकते हैं, ताकि हम इन तीनों जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा कर सकें। सरकार को अभी चर्चा करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, इसलिए चर्चा तुरंत आरंभ करनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. ... (Interruptions)... Right. ... (Interruptions)... Please. Please. ... (Interruptions)... Please. ... (Interruptions)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, इस "खराब" शब्द को वापस लिया जाए। ... (व्यवधान)... हम अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... इसे वापस लिया जाए। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ... (Interruptions)... No, please. ... (Interruptions)... No, please. ... (Interruptions)... We are going to Zero Hour. I have admitted some notices and then, as suggested by the Leader of the Opposition and agreed to by the Minister, to the extent of discussions, I appeal to all the Members to see to it that we have a meaningful,

†Transliteration in Urdu script.



peaceful discussion on the Motion of thanks on the President's Address today and try to complete the discussion today and take up the Budget and also the Bills on which there is a broad consensus. I hope the entire House will agree with me and try to cooperate because the time is very short. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Kahkashan Perween. ...(Interruptions)...

## MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Need to confer Bharat Ratna on Jan Nayak Karpoori Thakur

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं आज इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से आपसे एवं इस सदन से यह आग्रह करती हूँ कि जननायक कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी को "भारत रत्न" का सम्मान मिले।

जननायक कर्पूरी ठाकुर सन् 1942 के "भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन" के प्रमुख सेनानी थे। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में उन्होंने कठिन जेल-यातनाएँ सहीँ। वे आज़ादी के बाद विधान सभा के प्रथम चुनाव से लेकर जीवनपर्यंत विधायक रहे। वे सन् 1967 में गैर-कांग्रेसवाद के ध्वजवाहक थे और उन्होंने डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया के नेतृत्व में संघर्ष किया तथा बिहार के प्रथम गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार में वे उप-मुख्यमंत्री रहे। उन्होंने दो बार बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में राज्य की सेवा की और वे एक बार लोक सभा के सदस्य भी रहे।

स्वर्गीय ठाकुर जी अत्यंत पिछड़े समाज के एक गरीब परिवार में पैदा हुए थे। अपनी प्रतिभा और क्षमता के बल पर उन्होंने राजनीति में अपना स्थान बनाया था। सत्ता उनके लिए जनसेवा का माध्यम रही और सादगी उनका स्वभाव बन गई थी। सादगी, स्वाभिमान, सेवा-भाव और शील उनके निर्मल व्यक्तित्व के आभूषण थे। एक सपर्पित विधायक के रूप में, उप-मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में, बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में और प्रतिपक्ष के नेता के रूप में उन्होंने आचरण एवं व्यवहार का जो उच्च मानदंड कायम किया, वह संसदीय लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में एक अद्वितीय प्रतिमान बना है। उनके संसदीय जीवन में आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ प्रेरित और प्रभावित होती रहेंगी।

अतः मैं सरकार से यह माँग करता हूँ कि उनके राजनीतिक और सामाजिक अवदानों को देखते हुए उनको "भारत रत्न" से सम्मानित किया जाए।

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : سبھا پتی مہودے، میں آج اس وشیش اَلِیکھ کے مادھیم سے آپ سے اور اس سدن سے یہ اگریہ کرتی ہوں کہ جن-نایک کرپوری ٹھاکر جی کو "بھارت رتن" کا سمان ملے۔

جن-نایک کرپوری ٹھاکر سن 1942 کے "بھارت چھوڑو آندولن" کے خاص سینانی تھے۔ سوتنترہ سنگرام میں انہوں نے کٹھن جیل یاتنائیں مہیں۔ وہ آزادی کے بعد ودھان سبھا کے پہلے چناؤ سے لیکر مرتے دم تک ودھایک رہے۔ وہ سن 1967 میں غیر کانگریس-واد کے دھوج-وابک تھے اور انہوں نے ڈاکٹر رام منوبر لوبیا کی قیادت میں

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

سنگھرش کیا اور بہار کے پہلے غیر کانگریسی سرکار میں اپ-مکھیہ منتری رہے۔ انہوں نے دو بار بہار کے مکھیہ منتری کے روپ میں راجیہ کی سیوا کی اور وہ ایک بار لوک سبھا کے سمنسے بھی رہے۔

سورگنے ٹھاکر جی بہت ہی پچھڑے سماج کے ایک غریب پریوار میں پیدا ہوئے تھے۔ اپنی پرتیہا اور شمتا کے بل پر انہوں نے راجنیتی میں اپنا استھان بنایا تھا۔ سنہ ان کے لئے جن سیوا کا مادھیم رہی اور سادگی ان کا سوہاؤ بن گئی تھی۔ سادگی، سوابھیمان، سیوا بھاؤ اور شیل ان کے نرمل ویکتو کے ابھوشن تھے۔ ایک سمرپت ودھایک کے روپ میں، اپ مکھیہ منتری کے روپ میں، بہار کے مکھیہ منتری کے روپ میں اور پرتی-پکش کے نیٹا کے روپ میں انہوں نے آچرن اور ویوہار کا جو اچ مایدنڈ قائم کیا، وہ سمنسے لوک-ٹانٹرک ویوسٹھا میں ایک ادوتے پرتیمان بنا ہے۔ ان کے سمنسے جیون سے، آنے والی پیڑھیاں پریرت اور پرہیاوت ہوتی رہیں گی۔ آخر میں، میں سرکار سے یہ مانگ کرتی ہوں کہ ان کے راجنیتک اور سماجک اودانوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے ان کو "بھارت رتن" سے سمانت کیا جائے۔

(ختم شد)

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास (जम्मू-कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

↑ جناب احمد اشفاق كريم (بہار) : مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس و شے سے سمبڈہ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री सभापति: रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी, आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I wish to make one suggestion. Notices have been admitted, but debate on the Motion could be started now itself. If the House agrees, we could start right now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we have important issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: जिन्होंने हाथ उठाया है, उनके नाम रिकॉर्ड में आने चाहिए। कृपया सदस्यगण भी अपने नाम लिखकर भेज दें, क्योंकि ये लोग पीछे सबको देख पाएँगे या नहीं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय।

#### Lawyers' strike all over India

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, 1.5 million lawyers of the country are on strike today. They have been raising demands since long, but their grievances have not been redressed by the Government so far. Their demands include a budgetary allocation for lawyers' welfare, insurance coverage for lawyers and their dependents, stipend for new entrants at the Bar, housing scheme for lawyers and appointment of Advocates as Presiding Officers and members of Tribunals and other authorities. They have been making these demands for a long time, but, unfortunately, the Government has not paid any heed to their grievances.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Law Minister, as he is present here, that some message should go to the agitating legal community who are on strike today all over the country and their grievances must be adequately addressed by the Government.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please; the Minister is responding to your own leader.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we all have the highest regard for lawyers all over the country. Right from Freedom Movement till now they have been doing a good job. The Government has a completely open mind on their demands. Many of them met me yesterday. Some are likely to meet me today. They have made some requests. The Government has an open mind. I wish to assure the hon. Member that the Government would always pursue with an open mind the issue of consideration of their demands, and whatever is possible would be surely done by all of us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not just an open mind, have a positive mind too.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, open mind includes a positive mind. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

### **Problems of A.I.I.M.S., Patna**

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर** (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, जब देश के अन्य स्थानों में एम्स जैसे संस्थानों की स्थापना की घोषणा हुई, तो दूरदराज के लोगों में, विशेष रूप से गरीबों में यह आस बँधी कि अब उन्हें गंभीर बीमारियों के इलाज के लिए दिल्ली एम्स के चक्कर नहीं लगाने पड़ेंगे। बिहार में भी जब पटना में एम्स की स्थापना की घोषणा हुई, तो यह उम्मीद जगी कि आने वाले समय में बिहार में भी गंभीर रोगों के इलाज के लिए आवश्यक आधारभूत ढाँचा उपलब्ध हो जाएगा और लोगों को निजी अस्पतालों के खर्चीले इलाज के मुक्ति मिल जाएगी, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो पा रहा है। अभी भी दिल्ली एम्स में जितने लोग बाहर से इलाज कराने के लिए आते हैं, उनमें लगभग 30 से 40 प्रतिशत बिहारवासी हैं। वे इलाज से लिए जाड़ा, गर्मी, बरसात-बारहों महीने रात भर जागकर खुले आकाश के नीचे सोने के लिए बाध्य हैं। यह अत्यंत कष्टकारक स्थिति है। पटना एम्स अभी भी बुनियादी सुविधाओं से वंचित है। पर्याप्त संख्या में वहाँ डाक्टरों और नर्सों नहीं हैं। कई सारे ऐसे विभाग हैं,

जिनमें ओपीडी की सुविधा भी शुरू नहीं हो पायी है। सरकार इस प्रकार पूरे देश में एम्स जैसे संस्थान को स्थापित करने के लिए घोषणा कर रही है, तो उसे यह भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि मात्र घोषणा भर कर देने से कोई संस्थान दिल्ली एम्स जैसा नहीं बन जाएगा। इसके लिए उस संस्थान में दिल्ली जैसी सुविधाएं अभी उपलब्ध कराने की आवश्यकता है। वैसे ही डाक्टर्स और वैसे इलाज के लिए उपकरण एवं उसी तरह के इलाज हेतु वांछित आधारयुक्त अवसंरचना जब उपलब्ध होगी, तभी वह संस्थान दिल्ली एम्स जैसी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** राम नाथ जी, पढ़ना नहीं है, देखते हुए बोलना चाहिए।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** तभी लोगों को यह भरोसा होगा कि उन्हें सही इलाज मिल रहा है। सभापति जी, सरकार को एम्स, पटना की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि यह संस्थान दिल्ली एम्स जैसी सुविधाओं से लैस हो सके और दूर-दराज़ के अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में इलाज के लिए बेहतर सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए जिस पवित्र इरादे से इसकी स्थापना की गई है, वह सार्थक हो सके, धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार):** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूं।

† محترمہ کہکشان پروین (بہار) : مہودے، میں خود کو اس وٹنے سے سمبڈھ کرتی ہوں۔

#### **Irrational package rates under Ayushmaan Bharat scheme**

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Sir, as we are seeing that the hon. Prime Minister has been sending cards regarding *Ayushmaan Bharat*, though there are significant budgetary contributions from the States as well, but, there are so many fallacies in that particular proposed Bill and one of these is irrational package rate. Sir, you must admit that different patients suffering from the same disease might not be present with the same manifestations because of the associated complications and associated other comorbid factors. But, if you fix up that particular rate for that particular disease, then what will happen? The same patient, who is suffering from a particular disease with associated morbidities, when he or she goes to a particular hospital, the doctor, or that particular hospital, will refuse that patient because they will understand that they would not get the extra amount of money. Indirectly, again, it will worsen the doctor-patient relationship and the incidents of violence, which are taking place everywhere, will increase. So, the Government must give due importance to that particular factor before fixing up this package rate. Thank you very much.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Santanu Sen.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Santanu Sen.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Santanu Sen.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Santanu Sen.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Santanu Sen.

SHRI K. G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Santanu Sen.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Santanu Sen.

SHRI PRATAP KESHARI DEB (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Santanu Sen.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Santanu Sen.

### **Rising population in the country**

**श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। देश की जितनी समस्याएं हैं, बेरोजगारी हो, अशिक्षा हो, स्वास्थ्य हो, शिक्षा हो या पर्यावरण हो सबकी जड़ बढ़ती जनसंख्या है। हमारे देश के संसाधन सीमित हैं। जब देश आज़ाद हुआ, तब सन् 1951 के अनुसार करीब 36 करोड़ की आबादी थी और आज हम 135 करोड़ के ऊपर हैं। प्रतिवर्ष करीब दो करोड़ की वृद्धि हो रही है। विश्व की आबादी का साढ़े 17 फीसदी भारत की आबादी है और 2.4 फीसदी विश्व का जो सतही क्षेत्रफल है, उसका भाग हमारे देश का है उसमें भारत आता है। जिस गति से हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, इसक नियंत्रण किया जाना अति आवश्यक है। इसके कारण हैं, हमारी अशिक्षा, रूढ़िवादिता और बाहर से आने वाले घुसपैठिए यहां घर कर लेते हैं और जाते नहीं हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जो हमारे सीमित संसाधन हैं, इन पर जिस गति से पर्यावरण का अंधाधुंध दोहन हो रहा है, इस दोहन के कारण आने वाली पीढ़ी को पीने के पानी की समस्या होगी। मान्यवर, इस पर मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से चाहूंगा कि जनसंख्या नियंत्रण के लिए एक सख्त कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए और बाहर से आने वालों को तत्काल निकाल कर देश से बाहर किया जाना चाहिए, घुसपैठियों का कोई स्थान न हो, बाहर से वे न आ पाएं और जो यहां आ गए हैं, उनको निकाल दिया जाए।

SHRI K. G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar.

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है, धन्यवाद। श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव। जो नोटिस में है, उसी के ऊपर ध्यान देकर बोलना चाहिए।

### Threats faced by journalists in rural and other areas

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, आज मैं आपके माध्यम से लोकतंत्र के चौथे स्तंभ, पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले पत्रकारों के सामने आने वाली तमाम जोखिम भरी चुनौतियों की ओर सदन का और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, आज समाज के बदलते परिवेश में पत्रकार चाहे प्रिंट मीडिया में हों अथवा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया में हों, उनकी भूमिका अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो गई है। पत्रकार समाज के दबे, कुचले, उपेक्षित, शोषित, उत्पीड़ित, अपमानित व बेजुबान लोगों को जुबान देने का काम करता है। वह समाज के आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक तथा समाजद्रोही तत्वों की कारगुजारी उजागर करके अनेक प्रकार के खतरों से खेलता है। बहुत बार वह अपने प्राणों को भी संकट में डालता है। मान्यवर, आज पत्रकार की लेखनी और उसका चिंतन स्वतंत्र नहीं रह गया है। उसको अपने मालिकान और संपादक के इशारे पर न चाहते हुए भी अपनी लेखनी को चलाना पड़ता है। मान्यवर, पत्रकारिता एकमात्र सशक्त माध्यम है। लोकतंत्र के जो तीन स्तंभ कार्यपालिका, न्यायपालिका और विधायिका हैं, वह उन पर निगरानी रखने में अपनी अहम भूमिका अदा करती है। पत्रकारिता, दुरुह क्षेत्र में महानगरों की सीमाओं तक नहीं, सुदूर गांवों, कस्बों तथा शहरों तक पहुंची हुई है।

मान्यवर, आए दिन पत्रकारों की हत्या, उन पर होने वाले हमले और उत्पीड़न की धमकियों के बारे में समाचार मिलते रहते हैं। उसके बाद भी वे अपनी जान जोखिम में डालकर अपना दायित्व पूर्ण करते हैं। सर, ऐसे में पत्रकारों के सामने आने वाली समस्याओं का चिंतन और उनकी समस्याओं का निदान करना अति आवश्यक हो गया है। इसके लिए मैं आपके और सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि पत्रकारों की गर्दन पर जो संपादकों व मालिकान की एक तलवार लटकती रहती है कि पता नहीं उन्हें वे कब निकाल दें, इसके लिए ग्रामीण कस्बों, छोटे-बड़े शहरों में कार्य करने वाले सभी पत्रकारों को सेवा-सुरक्षा की नियमावली का मार्ग सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, दूसरे 80 प्रतिशत पत्रकार ऐसे हैं, जो 10-12 हजार रुपये के वेतन पर कार्य करने के लिए विवश होते हैं। वे अपने दायित्व को ईमानदारी से और बिना किसी अनुचित दबाव के निर्वहन कर सकें, इसके लिए उन्हें सरकारी कर्मचारियों के समान सभी वेतन, भत्ते और सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए, ताकि वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी का पूर्ण प्रामाणिकता व बिना किसी दबाव के निर्वहन कर सकें, धन्यवाद।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

### Need to grant Scheduled Tribe status to 11 Gorkha communities

**श्रीमती शांता क्षत्री** (पश्चिम बंगाल): धन्यवाद सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय ट्राइबल मिनिस्टर का ध्यान अपनी बात पर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। सर, पश्चिम बंगाल के दार्जिलिंग जिले में बहुत सारी हिल ट्राइबल्स communities हैं और साथ में सिक्किम में भी Tribal Communities हैं। दार्जिलिंग में हम लोगों की जो 11 Tribal Communities हैं, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार की माननीय मुख्य मंत्री सुश्री ममता बनर्जी ने वर्ष 2014 में इन 11 communities को ट्राइबल स्टेटस देने के बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को रिकमंडेशन भेजी थी। मान्यवर, अभी तक 4 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी उन 11 communities को ट्राइबल स्टेटस नहीं मिला है। वर्ष 2014 में जब लोक सभा इलेक्शन हुए थे।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप विषय पर आइए।

**श्रीमती शांता क्षत्री:** तो उस समय हमारे माननीय प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी खुद सिलीगुड़ी में आए और गोरखाओं को assure करके गए थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि गोरखाओं का सपना हमारा सपना है। आज साढ़े चार वर्ष से भी ज्यादा बीत गए हैं, लेकिन हम गोरखा लोगों की भावना, गोरखाओं की जो 11 communities हैं, उनको जो ट्राइबल स्टेटस मिलना चाहिए था, वह अभी तक नहीं मिला है। मैं आपके माध्यम से ट्राइबल मिनिस्टर का ध्यान इस विषय पर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि वे जल्द ही 11 communities को ट्राइबल स्टेट्स दें। This Government is also not practising federalism. A lot of incomplete works are also pending, like name change to 'Bangla' has not been done yet. Sir, funds are owed. Then, the last issue is the politically-sponsored violence. I hope the Government will look into this matter seriously.

**श्री राजाराम** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

SHRIMATI DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

**Need for change in wage structure for teachers in schools  
of C.I.L. and subsidiaries**

**श्री संजय राउत** (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद, सर। मैं आपके माध्यम से एक गंभीर विषय पर कोयला मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारी सरकार, हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी और हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी हमेशा युवाओं के भविष्य के बारे में बात करते हैं, हम भी बात करते हैं और यह भी कहते हैं कि हमारे शिक्षकों का देश की प्रगति में कितना अहम स्थान है। सर, हम टीचर्स डे मनाते हैं, लेकिन हाल ही में मुझे कोयला खदान शिक्षक मोर्चा के लोग मिले और उनकी यातना और पीड़ा देखकर हैरान हो गया। कोल इंडिया के तहत BCCL, ECL, CCL, MCL जैसे बहुत से कॉर्पोरेशन संचालित जो colliery विद्यालय हैं, उनमें करीब चार हजार शिक्षक आज सत्याग्रह पर हैं और आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। उनको minimum wage भी नहीं मिल रहा है। यह बहुत ही आश्चर्यजनक है।



सर, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह हमारे लिए और सरकार के लिए भी एक अच्छा लक्षण नहीं है। हमारे देश में Education for all यानी 'सर्वशिक्षा अभियान' के तहत लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये खर्च होते हैं। उसके लिए कोल इंडिया को भी भारी फंड दिया जाता है, ताकि जो गरीब कोल कर्मियों के बच्चे हैं, उनको ठीक से education मिले। लेकिन सर, करीब 40 या 50 साल से जो colliery schools हैं, जिनमें गरीब बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाता है और उन बच्चों को पढ़ाने वाले जो टीचर्स हैं, उनको आज भी permanent नहीं किया गया है। उनको salary भी ठीक से नहीं मिलती है और वे पांच से सात हजार रुपये के मामूली वेतन पर काम करते हैं। सर, उनको 6-6 या 7-7 महीने तक salary नहीं मिलती है। जब वे अपने हक के लिए आवाज उठाते हैं, तो उनको suspend कर दिया जाता है। सर, 16वीं लोक सभा की एक स्थायी समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें भी इन शिक्षकों को राज्य सरकार के शिक्षकों के बराबर salary देने का आदेश दिया है, फिर भी यह नहीं हो पाया है। सर, यह मुद्दा मैंने बहुत बार उठाया है। यह उनके साथ एक अमानवीय रवैया है और अन्याय है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को यह रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि कोल इंडिया के तहत काम करने वाले जो शिक्षक हैं, उनके साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है, उसे दूर करें। मेरी मांग है कि इसकी तुरंत जांच करें और स्थायी समिति की जो रिपोर्ट है, उस पर अमल करें। इसके साथ ही जिन शिक्षकों को suspend किया गया है, उनको वापस काम पर लिया जाए। Thank you.

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

محترمہ کہکشان پروین (بہار) : مہودے، میں ماننے سے ذریعے اٹھائے گئے  
وشنے سے خود کو سمبڈھ کرتی ہوں۔

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रिपुन बोरा** (असम): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**Plight of firecracker factory workers**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Supreme Court order of October, 2018 to manufacture and fire only green crackers has resulted in the closure of 1075 cracker factories across the country, out of which, 840 factories are in Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu which is the hub of firecracker factories. Sir, first of all, green crackers have got no significant formulation. It is said that green crackers have only 30 per cent lesser pollutants than the traditional fire crackers. Sir, the closure of these factories has a cascading effect on the economy of Tamil Nadu. It has also brought around 8 lakh workers on the streets, who were dependent on these factories for their livelihood. Sir, they are suffering a lot. Sir, the argument that firecrackers are the cause of pollution cannot hold because despite the ban on firecrackers Delhi was not free from pollution on Deepawali day last year. Moreover, pollution is mainly due to industrial pollution, thermal units, vehicular pollution and burning of crop stubbles. So, Sir, only for one day, the livelihood of 8 lakh workers is at stake. Sir, I urge the Government to consider the plight of these workers and also the firecracker factories which generates large scale employment in Tamil Nadu and also earn a lot of foreign exchange. The Government in a very serious consideration should exempt the firecracker factories from Rule 3(b) of the Environment Protection Act, 1986. This is very serious. About 8 lakh people are on the streets and the factories are closed. Sir, the economy is in trouble. I again urge the Government to exempt these factories from Rule 3(b) of the Environment Protection Act, 1986. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. NAVEENATHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PRATAP KESHARI DEB (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also associate ourselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must know that associating is one thing and taking care of the pollution is another important thing. So, both the things have to be kept in mind.

**Deteriorating condition of contract labourers of B.S.N.L.**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Hon. Chairman, Sir, thousands of contract workers working at BSNL in different telephone circles across the country are in distress. Sir, they are facing acute hardship due to non-payment or irregular payment of wages. They have to face loss of livelihood because of certain decisions made by the management of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited. Sir, in the Kolkata Circle alone, 4,500 workers have not been paid wages for the last three months. In West Bengal Circle, 1500 workers are suffering because they are not being paid the wages for the last five months. Sir, these workers have not been paid and ostensibly the reason is lack of funds. Sir, even if the wages are paid, they are not disbursed in a time-bound manner and often the wages are even less than the minimum wage limit.

Sir, the management is now planning to retrench the contract workers to curb the expenses of the organisation. This has led to the dual problem of job insecurity as well as of non-payment of wages. Such kind of treatment meted out to the workers is both disheartening and demoralising because it will have a cascading effect not only on them but also on their family members. There is no doubt that BSNL is facing a cash crunch and should cut down on expenditure but, Sir, this exercise of retrenchment should not be extended to the contract labourers.

Sir, on the intervention of the Trinamool Congress, the wages were brought up to date in the year 2015 and 2017. Similarly, today, I request the Government to bring the wages up to date immediately for these workers. On the one hand, the Prime Minister is talking about Digital India and we are all going towards Digital India, and, on the other

side, the BSNL employees, who are behind this mission of Digital India, are suffering the most. I would urge the Government to take immediate steps so that their wages are paid and made up to date. Thank you.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

#### **Payment of arrears to the sugarcane farmers**

**श्री मोतीलाल वोरा** (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय सभापति महोदय, गन्ना किसानों का गन्ने का भुगतान चीनी मिलों द्वारा काफी लम्बे समय से नहीं किया जा रहा है। गन्ना किसानों का चीनी मिलों पर देय बढ़ता ही जा रहा है और यह बढ़कर 20 हजार करोड़ से अधिक हो गया है। सरकार सीमांत और मध्यम किसानों को दो हजार रुपये साल में तीन बार देने की बात तो कर रही है, लेकिन जो किसानों की मेहनत का अपना पैसा है, उसे दिलाने में कोई रुचि नहीं दिखा रही है, जिसके कारण किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति दयनीय बनी हुई है।

सभापति महोदय, चीनी मिलों ने सुझाव दिया है कि घरेलू बाजार में चीनी का मूल्य 30 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 35 रुपये कर दिया जाए। इससे वे किसानों को उनके गन्ने का मूल्य भुगतान करने में सक्षम हो जाएंगे। यदि सरकार चीनी का मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार हो, तो चीनी मिलों से यह गारण्टी ली जानी चाहिए कि वे चीनी का दाम 35 रुपये करने के बाद गन्ना उत्पादकों का सारा भुगतान अविलम्ब कर देंगे।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह गन्ना उत्पादकों का भुगतान अविलम्ब कराने के लिए तत्काल आवश्यक कदम उठाए।

#### **Deprivation of reservation due to wrong pronounciation of various SCs/STs**

**डा. विकास महात्मे** (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। मैं आपके माध्यम से जो जाति उच्चारण के बदलाव की वजह से जनजाति के संवैधानिक अधिकार से वंचित रह रही है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं सबसे पहले तो सरकार का अभिनंदन करना चाहूँगा कि बजट में घूमंतू/अर्धघूमंतू यानी DTNT और NT के लिए एक वेलफेयर बोर्ड सरकार ने स्थापित किया है, जिसका फायदा सभी समुदायों को होगा, जो DTNT और NT हैं। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी एक

और गंभीर समस्या है, जिसमें सिर्फ नाम के उच्चारण में फर्क होने से, लिखते समय बहुत सारी जनजातियों और जातियों को संवैधानिक अधिकार नहीं मिल रहा है, जैसे कि हलबा/हलबी में, हलबा का उच्चारण हलबी की तरह से होता है। इसी तरह धनगर और धनगड का है, जिससे हम हिन्दी में धनगड कहते हैं, "र" का उच्चारण "ड" होता है। इसी तरह से गोंडगोवारी (गोंड, गोवारी) के बीच में कौमा न होने की वजह से उनको अभी तक आरक्षण का संवैधानिक अधिकार नहीं मिल पा रहा है। महोदय, यह सिर्फ एक-दो स्टेट्स में ही नहीं है, बल्कि शेफर्ड कम्युनिटी धनगर और धनगड का मामला एमपी, यूपी, राजस्थान, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, तेलंगाना, आंध्र प्रदेश और बाकी सभी स्टेट्स में है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि धनगर का जो आरक्षण का मुद्दा था, उसके संबंध में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अपने चुनावी घोषणापत्र में लिखा था कि इसके आरक्षण पर हम अमल करेंगे, लेकिन यह अमल आज तक नहीं हुआ। अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में बिल लाए और उसे पारित करे, ताकि चुनावी घोषणापत्र में जो वायदा महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने किया था, उसे पूरा किया जा सके और इन जनजातियों का जो अधिकार है, जिससे वे अभी तक वंचित हैं, वह उन्हें मिल सके।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

### **Constitution of Wage Board for working journalists**

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of serious concern that 16 years have passed since the last Wage Board for working journalists and other newspaper employees was constituted. The stipulation is that a Wage Board must be constituted every five years to recommend revision in the wages of journalists and employees of newspaper industry, which has not been done so far.

Another thing is that television is a powerful segment of media industry in the country today. The industry employs thousands of journalist and non-journalist employees across the country, but they have not been covered under the Working Journalists and

Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. Thousands of journalists belonging to visual media of our country have been doing their job without protection of any legislation enacted based on the specific needs and demands of the industry. In the absence of a specific legislation covering the journalists and non-journalists in visual media, managements of visual media establishments have been violating all principles of parity and justice with impunity while deciding pay scales, other emoluments, appointments, transfers and promotion norms and their service conditions.

I, therefore, request the Government to constitute a new Wage Board after modifying the Terms of Reference of the present Wage Board system, including those who are working on contract appointment basis too. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Elamaram Kareem.

#### **ST status for KoL community in UP**

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, मैं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा सदन में प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत से जिले ऐसे हैं, जहाँ कोल जनजाति के लोग रहते हैं, लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि वहाँ इतनी बड़ी संख्या में जनजाति के लोग रहते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें उत्तर प्रदेश में जनजाति का दर्जा नहीं मिला है, जबकि बगल के राज्यों, झारखंड और मध्य प्रदेश में, जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा से लगे हुए हैं और केवल दो किलोमीटर दूर स्थित हैं, वहाँ उन्हें जनजाति का दर्जा मिला हुआ है।

मान्यवर, वहाँ की लड़कियों की शादी यदि उत्तर प्रदेश में हो, तो वे अनुसूचित जाति की हो जाती हैं और अगर उनकी शादी मध्य प्रदेश में हो, तो उन्हें अनुसूचित जनजाति का दर्जा मिलता है। इसमें बहुत विसंगति है। उन्हें उत्तर प्रदेश में जनजाति का दर्जा नहीं मिलने से अनुसूचित जाति का दर्जा मिलता है। इलाहाबाद, राँबट्सगंज, सोनभद्र, मिर्ज़ापुर, बलिया, चन्दौली, बान्दा, ललितपुर और हमीरपुर आदि सब जिलों में कोल जाति के लोग रहते हैं।

मान्यवर, आज़ादी की लड़ाई में इनकी बहुत अहम भूमिका थी, लेकिन कालान्तर में इनकी स्थिति बदली और आज ये उत्तर प्रदेश में मजदूरी कर के अपना जीवन-यापन करते हैं। इनकी और मध्य प्रदेश की कोल जाति के लोगों की एक ही तरह की जीवनचर्या है। मान्यवर, इतिहास संस्थान के निदेशक Chittabrata Palit द्वारा लिखित पुस्तक, *Situating Tribals in Indian History* में यह स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है कि इनको जनजाति का दर्जा मिलना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक बार कैबिनेट से पास करके, उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा से पास करके, यहाँ भेजा था, लेकिन उस पर कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं

आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे कृपया करके इसका संज्ञान लें और इनको जनजाति का दर्जा दिलाने की घोषणा करने की कोशिश करें।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. ...(Interruptions)... Are you all right? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Suresh, you are from this side. You tried to go to that side, that is why this happened. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Rakesh Sinha.

### **Pension for university teachers**

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा** (नाम-निर्देशित): सभापति महोदय, मैं एक गंभीर मुद्दे की ओर सदन का और मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। हम सभी जानते हैं कि राष्ट्र निर्माण में शिक्षकों की भूमिका सिर्फ भारत में ही नहीं, अपितु संपूर्ण दुनिया में महत्वपूर्ण होती है, इसलिए शिक्षकों के साथ जो व्यवहार होता है, उस व्यवहार में एक संवेदनशीलता होनी चाहिए। मैं भी एक शिक्षक हूँ और मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय एक केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है। इस विश्वविद्यालय के लगभग 600 शिक्षक, जो सेवानिवृत्त हो चुके हैं, उन्हें अभी पेंशन नहीं मिल रही है। इनमें से कई शिक्षकों ने 25 वर्ष, 30 वर्ष तक काम किया है, लेकिन पिछले 10 वर्षों से उनकी पेंशन फिक्स नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं ऐसे लगभग 6 शिक्षकों को जानता हूँ, जिनका निधन हो गया और उन्हें पेंशन नहीं मिल पाई। इतनी असंवेदनशीलता का कारण नौकरशाही के द्वारा पैदा की गई कुछ समस्या है। बात-बात में ऑडिटर और नौकरशाही उनकी पे फिक्सेशन में समस्या पैदा कर रहे हैं। मैं मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय से यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस मुद्दे को जल्दी निबटाया जाए। उनका जो मसला ड्यू है, उनकी जो अपेक्षा है, उसके अनुसार शिक्षकों की पेंशन फिक्स की जाए और ये जो 600 शिक्षक हैं, जो 30 वर्षों की सेवा करने के बाद सेवानिवृत्त हुए हैं और आज भी पेंशन की आशा में बैठे हुए हैं, जिनमें से कई लोग बीमार हैं, कई लोग अस्पताल में भर्ती हैं, उनके लिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय इस पर त्वरित कार्यवाही करेगा और इन शिक्षकों की पेंशन निर्धारित करेगा, धन्यवाद।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री संजय राउत** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the hon. Members, who have raised their hands, their names may be noted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Husain Dalwai. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You have not given any notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot speak as you like. ...*(Interruptions)*... If, again, you want to go to the same way of not allowing the House, then, I leave it to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing shall go on record without notice, without my permission.....*(Interruptions)*... Let me make it very clear, this will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप अनुभवी हैं। When there is a discussion, you can raise that issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is going to be a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, I have already admitted; Shri Husain Dalwai. ...*(Interruptions)*... Special Mention. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Husain Dalwai. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): I request the Chairman and ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not spoil the atmosphere. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have already lost so much valuable time. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; this will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at forty-four minutes past eleven of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*



**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh**

\*91. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) when Government of Andhra Pradesh agreed for Special Assistance Package (SAP) in place of Special Category Status (SCS);
- (b) the reasons given for accepting Special Assistance Package and denying Special Category Status;
- (c) when Government of Andhra Pradesh, after accepting SAP, asked Government of India to repeal/suspend/terminate/keep in abeyance the SAP and grant SCS and the reasons given for the same; and
- (d) the present status of granting SCS to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Following the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the class of Special Category States ceases to exist. The Central Government being committed to support the development of the newly formed State of Andhra Pradesh and keeping in mind the obligations emanating from the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014; recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission Report; the statement of the then Prime Minister before the Parliament on 20.02.2014 and the report dated 01.12.2015 of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog on "Developmental Support to the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh under Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014" provided Special Assistance Measure in lieu of Special Category Status approved by the Union Cabinet wherein Central Government will provide Special Assistance Measure to Government of Andhra Pradesh, which would make up for additional Central share the State might have received during 2015-16 to 2019-20, if the funding of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) would have been shared at the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the State. The Special Assistance Measure will be provided by way of repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-16 to 2019-20 by the State.

The Chief Minister of the Successor State Andhra Pradesh concurred with the Special Assistance Measure announced by the Central Government *vide* his Letter No. 59/Fin.PMU/2016 dated 24.10.2016 and acknowledged and thanked the Finance Minister *vide* DO Letter No. 5/Finance/2017 dated 02.05.2017 for approval of the Special Assistance Measure by the Union Cabinet.

- (c) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested the Central Government for the following modifications to the Special Assistance Measure:—

- (i) Provide Special Assistance at 90:10 ratio for Externally Aided Projects as well as CSS, as being given to Special Category States.
- (ii) Permit the State Government to clear other outstanding loans towards EAPs, Small Savings and NABARD.
- (iii) Borrow from internal lender like NABARD, HUDCO, and other Commercial Banks.
- (iv) Use the gap to pay interest commitments to Government of India, NABARD and EAPs.
- (v) Not to make the Special Assistance Measure as a part of State FRBM Limit.

The reason stated by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh while requesting above modifications to the Special Assistance Measure is that the State might not be able to utilise the Special Assistance Measure on repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-16 to 2019-20 by the State owing to elaborated procedures in getting clearance and approval from external funding agencies as well as time taken in grounding and completion of the projects.

(d) The Union Cabinet has given its approval for the Special Assistance Measure for the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh by way of special dispensation in funding of Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) on 15th March, 2017. In compliance to the same, based on the request received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Central Government has released an amount of ₹ 15.81 crore towards repayments of interest liabilities of EAPs signed and disbursed by the State during 2015-16 to 2017-18 in 2018-19.

#### **Unsafe abortions**

\*92. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated percentage of unsafe abortions performed in the country;
- (b) the reasons therefor and whether poor access to abortion services is one of the reasons;
- (c) the details of the number of public healthcare centres with trained abortion providers, State-wise;
- (d) whether there is a shortage of trained abortion providers in public healthcare, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps Government has taken to spread awareness about legal validity of abortion,, campaign about safe abortion services in public health facilities and act against illegal abortion providers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) India legalized abortion as early as 1971 by Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971. Provision of comprehensive safe abortion care services is an important component of RMNCH+A program under Government of India. Abortion services are to be provided free of cost in public health facilities including 24×7 PHCs, CHCs, SDHs, DHs and Medical Colleges.

The reasons for unsafe abortion include stigma and discrimination associated with abortion, need for confidentiality and anonymity for the women, possible lack of awareness about the legality of abortion care in population, self-medication etc.

Data on the number of unsafe abortions in the country is not presently captured in any National Level Survey.

The State-wise details of the number of public healthcare centres with trained providers are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Under the National Health Mission(NHM), funds are provided to States and UTs to improve the provision of safe abortion services, for capacity building of service providers, supply of drugs and equipments in public health facilities as per proposals received from the States in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) based on their felt needs.

The National Health Mission (NHM), is providing support to the States for spreading awareness about legality of abortion, availability of safe abortion services in public health facilities and for prevention of illegal abortions. Following are the steps taken by the Government:—

- Dissemination of Comprehensive Abortion Care (CAC)-Service Delivery and Training Guidelines to States and UTs.
- Provision of Funds to States to plan and implement comprehensive "Information Education and Communication/Behaviour Change Communication (IEC/BCC)" activities for maternal health including safe abortion care.
- Capacity Building of ANMs, ASHAs and other field functionaries for provision of confidential counseling for safe abortion and for promotion of post-abortion care including adoption of contraception.
- Orientation/Training of ASHAs to equip them with skills to create awareness on abortion issues in women and in the community and to facilitate women's access to CAC services.
- Sensitization Workshops on Comprehensive Abortion Care are being held in States.
- Under the Family Planning Strategy, steps have been taken to provide an extended basket of choice for contraceptive services and family planning counseling to the beneficiaries to reduce unintended pregnancies and unsafe abortions.

Various measures have been undertaken by Government for action against illegal abortion providers:—

- MTP Act has provision for taking action against illegal abortion providers. Whoever contravenes the provisions of the Act, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 2 years but which may extend to 7 years.
- District Level Committees are formed in the States. These Committees are empowered to take action against illegal abortion.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of the number of public healthcare centres with trained providers*

State	No. of public facilities with trained providers
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28
Andhra Pradesh	185
Arunachal Pradesh	11
Assam	293
Bihar	180
Chandigarh	5
Chhattisgarh	133
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
Daman and Diu	3
Delhi	33
Goa	13
Gujarat	247
Haryana	117
Himachal Pradesh	22
Jammu and Kashmir	79
Jharkhand	249
Karnataka	489
Kerala	148
Lakshwadeep	10

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	481
Maharashtra	1011
Manipur	78
Meghalaya	48
Mizoram	43
Nagaland	13
Odisha	152
Punjab	357
Puducherry	2
Rajasthan	472
Sikkim	5
Telangana	838
Tamil Nadu	682
Tripura	12
Uttar Pradesh	138
Uttarakhand	70
West Bengal	442
INDIA	7092

Source: State/UT reports.

### Shortage of medical forensic Experts in India

\*93. DR. VIKAS MAHATME : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of registered forensic pathologists in india;
- (b) whether India is facing a serious shortage of doctors who perform forensic autopsies, if so, steps taken to increase number of forensic pathologists;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that autopsies are done by trained skilled medical graduates;
- (d) the number of autopsies performed in last three years in private medical colleges, year-wise and State-wise;
- (e) the steps taken by MCI to ensure skill transfer and exposure to forensic postgraduates especially in private medical colleges; and

(f) autopsy rate and percentage of autopsies that resulted in conviction of the accused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR CHOUBEY) : (a) to (c) As per Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 of Medical Council of India (MCI), MD—Forensic Medicine/Forensic Medicine & Toxicology course and diploma in Forensic Medicine course are available in the country with an intake capacity of 444 post graduate seats. The number of specialists in Forensic Medicine in the country is not maintained centrally. However, Forensic Medicine in one of the four broad specialty subject in which the teacher student ratio was increased from 1:2 to 1:3 for a Professor in the year 2012 itself to allow more number of PG seats. The ratio has been subsequently increased for all clinical subjects in the year 2017.

Forensic medicine is taught as a subject at the undergraduate level. The students are imparted knowledge to conduct autopsy on medico-legal cases and issue postmortem certificates; to examine cases of wounds (assault, homicide etc.) and issue required medico-legal certificates. A MBBS graduate student can appear in a Court of law as a Registered Medical Practitioner and give evidence in cases requiring medical opinion. There are 11.46 lakh registered doctors in the country of which around 80% are expected to be actually available for service i.e. 9.17 lakh.

(d) The data pertaining to the number of autopsies performed by private medical colleges is not maintained centrally.

(e) The minimum requirement for skill transfer and exposure to forensic postgraduates is prescribed in the MCI medical postgraduate curriculum in the subject of Forensic Medicine. The minimum standard requirement is applicable to all medical colleges including private medical colleges. The curriculum is available on the website of the Medical Council of India. The Medical Council of India has also issued guidelines prescribing subject specific learning outcomes, competencies in training programme for MD in Forensic Medicine so that the student should have acquired knowledge, professionalism and skills.

(f) The data regarding India's autopsy rate and percentage of conviction is not maintained centrally.

#### **Medical facilities for mentally-ill homeless people**

\*94. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a large number of homeless people who are suffering from mental illness, languishing on pavements etc. in Mumbai, National Capital and other Metros of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take to provide medicare and other facilities to such mentally-ill homeless people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The number of homeless people who are suffering from mental illness languishing on pavements etc. in the country is not maintained Centrally. However, as per the National Mental Health Survey conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore in 2015 and 2016 the number of mentally ill homeless people is estimated to be about 1% of the population suffering from severe mental disorders As per the Survey, the prevalence of severe mental disorders in the country is 1% of the total population. And as such, the number of homeless people who are suffering from mental illness is 0.01% of the total population of the country.

(c) As per the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, persons with mental illness living below the poverty line whether or not in possession of a below poverty line card, or who are destitute or homeless are entitled to mental health treatment and services free of any charge and at no financial cost at all mental health establishments run or funded by the Central and State Government and at other mental health establishments designated by such Government.

To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is supporting implementation of the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under NMHP in 608 districts of the country for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness with the major components of counselling in schools and colleges, work place stress management, life skills training, suicide prevention services and IEC activities for generation of awareness and removal of stigma associated with Mental Illness.

Additionally, with an aim to increase the number of qualified mental health professionals in the country, under the NMHP, financial support is being provided to the Government Mental Health Institutes in States/UTs for improving their infrastructure and post graduate training capacity by establishing 25 Centres of Excellence and strengthening/ establishment of 47 Post Graduate Departments in mental health specialties.

Besides, three Central Institutions viz. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi have also been strengthened and are being provided financial support for augmenting human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country.

The Government is also augmenting the availability of manpower to deliver mental healthcare services in the underserved areas of the country through a Digital Academy established at the three Central Mental Health Institutes to provide online training

courses to various categories of general healthcare medical and para medical professionals.

**New renewable energy plants in the country**

\*95. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether new and renewable energy plants have been established in the country for protection of environment during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the location of these plants in the country along with their generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A cumulative grid interactive renewable energy capacity of 74.79 GW has been installed in the country for protection of environment up to 31st Dec, 2018. Of this 35.23 GW has been added between April, 2015 to December, 2018. The State-wise and source-wise details of capacity added during last three years *i.e.* April, 2015 to December, 2018 are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Source-wise and State-wise details of renewable energy capacity installed during the last three years*

(April 2015 to Dec 2018) (in MW)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Solar Power	Wind Power	Small Hydro Power	Bio-Power	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2503.91	3045.15	20	20.39	5589.45
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	5.37	0	2.495	0	7.865
3.	Assam	16.68	0	0	0	16.68
4.	Bihar	142.45	0	0	20	162.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	223.75	0	24	10	257.75
6.	Goa	1.69	0	0	0	1.69
7.	Gujarat	827.33	2398.85	18.5	12	3256.68
8.	Haryana	204.29	0	2	51.7	257.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.89	0	136.7	0	140.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.85	0	22.5	0	32.35
11.	Jharkhand	16.4	0	0	0	16.4



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Karnataka	5177.9	2044.6	101	437.6	7761.10
13.	Kerala	138.47	17.4	53.1	0	208.97
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1027.67	1640.2	9.75	36.5	2714.12
15.	Maharashtra	1247.04	342.2	40.145	666.7	2296.085
16.	Manipur	2.59	0	0	0	2.59
17.	Meghalaya	0.08	0	0	0	0.08
18.	Mizoram	0.2	0	5	0	5.20
19.	Nagaland	1	0	1	0	2.00
20.	Odisha	357.64	0	0	0.6	358.24
21.	Punjab	720.41	0	16.15	21	757.56
22.	Rajasthan	2188.89	991.2	0	4.95	3185.04
23.	Sikkim	0.01	0	0	0	0.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	2085.87	1176.105	0	95.43	3357.405
25.	Telangana	3243.21	128.1	9.75	1	3382.06
26.	Tripura	0.09	0	0	0	0.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	819.76	0	0	89.1	908.86
28.	Uttarakhand	298.19	0	0	10	308.19
29.	West Bengal	35.12	0	0	8	43.12
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.46	0	0	0	1.46
31.	Chandigarh	27.91	0	0	0	27.91
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	5.46	0	0	0	5.46
33.	Daman and Diu	13.38	0	0	0	13.38
34.	Delhi	118.74	0	0	36	154.74
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1.7	0	0	0	1.70
37.	Others	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		21468.4	11783.81	462.09	1520.97	35235.27

**Impact of high GST on hotel tariff**

\*96. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is 28 per cent GST on hotel rooms whose rent is ₹7,500 or more and 18 per cent for rooms between ₹2,500 and ₹7,500;
- (b) whether it is also a fact the GST rates are on much higher side which impact flow of tourism into the country;
- (c) whether Ministry has ever taken up this before the GST Council for reducing the same; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism is concerned about the taxation levied on various tourism products and services including hotels, as the same directly impacts India's tourism competitiveness *vis-a-vis* other countries.

The Ministry of Tourism has taken up the GST taxation slabs with the Minister of Finance, Government of India, from time to time, as a result of which the following changes have been effected in GST rate slabs with respect to tourism products and services:

- i. The threshold limit for applicability of 28% GST rate was increased from ₹5000/- to ₹ 7500/- per room per day by the Ministry of Finance.
- ii. The basis for determination of the applicable rate has been changed from declared tariff to actual tariff.
- iii. GST on restaurants and eateries has been brought down to 5% irrespective of whether they are air-conditioned or not. If a restaurant is located within the premises of hotels, inns, guest houses, club or any commercial place meant for residential or lodging purposes with a daily tariff of ₹7500/- per day per unit or above, the tax will be 18%.

**Fraudulent withdrawal from banks by cyber criminals**

†\* 97. SHRI SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the complaints of withdrawing money illegally from bank accounts by cyber criminals are increasing constantly;
- (b) the amount withdrawn from the accounts of account holders illegally during the last three years from various banks fraudulently;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that the amount withdrawn illegally by cyber criminals from the accounts has to be borne by the account holders only and not by the banks; and

(d) the number of lapses of cyber security which happened due to carelessness by banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), with the proliferation of Information Technology (IT) and usage of related services, there has been an increase in the absolute number of complaints of withdrawing money illegally from bank accounts. As per RBI, the amount of ATM/Debit Card, Credit Card and Internet Banking Frauds of ₹ 1 Lakh and above, reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks and Select FIs during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are ₹ 40.20 crore, ₹ 42.29 crore and ₹ 109.56 crore, respectively. However, the share of fraudulent transactions with respect to volume of digital transactions has declined from 0.0000337 percent in 2015-16 to 0.0000281 percent in 2017-18.

(c) No, Sir. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its circular dated July 6, 2017 has defined limiting of customer liability in unauthorised electronic banking transactions, to protect the interest of customers. The highlights of the circular are:

- Customer's Zero Liability:
  - (a) Where fraud/negligence is on the part of the bank;
  - (b) Third party breach where the customer notifies the bank within three working days of receiving communication from the bank regarding unauthorized transaction.
- Customer's Limited Liability:
  - (a) Where customer's own involvement is not clearly established, customer liability will be limited to a maximum of ₹ 5000/- to ₹ 25000/- if he reports within 4 to 7 working days.
  - (b) If customer reports beyond 7 working days, customer liability will be determined based on bank's Board approved policy.
  - (c) Where customer's own involvement is established, customer will be liable.

- The burden of proving customer liability shall lie on the bank.
- (d) Such information is not centrally maintained by RBI.

**Reimbursement of CGHS beneficiaries**

\*98. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Members of Parliament and their families who are CGHS Card Holders in Rajasthan can avail all OPD/ Ordinary/emergency medical facilities from the nearest place *i.e.* from empanelled or any private hospitals in Ahmedabad and get reimbursement from Parliament;
- (b) if so, the details of empanelled and other private hospitals in Ahmedabad; 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) Yes. The Hon'ble Members of Parliament and their eligible Family members have option for availing treatment facilities at private hospitals empanelled hospitals under CGHS and also from non-empanelled hospital, as under:-

- (i) OPD/In-patient medical facilities can be availed from any of the CGHS empanelled hospitals including those in Ahmedabad, on the basis of referral / advice of treatment procedure by any CGHS Medical Officer or a Government Specialist. However, for undergoing unlisted treatment procedure / unlisted implants at empanelled private hospitals, prior permission is required from Lok Sabha Secretariat / Rajya Sabha Secretariat, as the case may be. The empanelled hospitals are required to provide treatment to the Hon'ble Members of Parliament and their eligible Family members on credit basis.
- (ii) Hon'ble Members of Parliament may also avail elective treatment from non-empanelled hospitals with prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat or Rajya Sabha Secretariat, as the case may be.
- (iii) In case of emergency treatment, no prior permission is required and treatment may be taken from empanelled or non-empanelled hospitals. Reimbursement for treatment availed from non-empanelled hospitals is made by Lok Sabha

Secretariat or Rajya Sabha Secretariat, as the case may be, in accordance with the extant guidelines issued by the Government from time to time.

A list of hospitals empanelled under CGHS, Ahmedabad is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of empanelled Hospitals/Diagnostic Centres/Dental Clinics/Eye Centre under CGHS, Ahmedabad*

**Multi-Speciality Hospitals**

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Address and Telephone No.
1.	Shalby Hospital	Opp. Karnavati Club, S. G. Road, Ahmedabad 15. Ph. 40203000/107/107 Fax-40203109
2.	Apollo Hospital	Plot No 1A Bhat GIDC Estate Dist Gandhinagar-382428 Ph.07966701800/66701843
3.	Samved Orthopaedic Hospital	3rd Floor Nr Sopan Flats on Stadium Circle to Commerce College Six Roads Navragpura Ahmedabad. Ph No 079-26562993 Fax No 079- 26562232
4.	Asian Bariatrics Ahmedabad Bariatrics & Cosmetics Pvt. Ltd.	S.No.235/2, B/S. Tata Moytors Showroom, Opp. Rajpath Club, SG Highway, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad 380015.
5.	Parekhs Hospital	Nr Shymal Cross Road Nr Jivraj Mehta Bridge, Satelite, Ahmedabad. Ph No 079-40219999
6.	SAL Hospital & Medical Institute	Near Doordarshan Kendra, Drive in Road, Thaltej, Ahmedabad. Ph.079 66115600/ Fax.079 66115620
7.	Bodyline Hospital	Oppanupama Hall Newvikasgruh Roadpaldi, Ahmedabad. Ph No: 079-26640505 Fax No. 079- 26640558
8.	Narayana Multispecialty Hospital	Opp. Police Station Chakudiya-mahadev- rakhial Cross Road, Ahmadabad 23 Ph: 079-71222398/ 71222698
9.	Sterling Hospitals	Sterling Hospital Road, Memnagar, Ahmedabad-380052 Ph-079-40011111

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Address and Telephone No.
10.	Krishna Shalby Hospital	319, Green City, Ghuma, <i>via</i> Bopal, Ahmedabad 380058, Gujarat. Phone No: 02717230877-81 Mob: 9825022119/9904198600
11.	UN Mehta Institute of Cardiology & Research Centre	Civil Hospital, Asarwa, Ahmedabad – 380016 Telephone-079-22684219
12.	HCG Cancer Hospital	Sola Science City Road, Near Sola Bridge, SG Highway, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad-380015. Telephone- 7573005048
13.	Sterling Cancer Hospital	Sindhubhavanmarg, Off SG Highway, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad-380054
14.	Apollo CBCC Cancer Care	Akshare Complex, Parimal Garden, Ahmedabad
15.	Aashka Hospitals Pvt.Ltd	Nr. NID ,Gift City Road, Gandhinagar 07929750750/757500900/6000 Tpa@aashkahospitals.in Kirtpal Singh
16.	Shalby Hospital Naroda (Unit of Shalby Ltd)	Haridarshan Cross Road, Naroda, Ahmedabad 079-71238889 Email: info.naroda@shalby.org Mr Vasant Thete
17.	CIMS Hospital	Nr. Shukan Mall, Off Science City Road, Sola, Ahmedabad, 380060
<b>Exclusive Eye Centres</b>		
1.	Diva Eye Hospital	Hirabaugambawadi, Ahmedabad. Ph No: 079-26562006 Fax No: 079-26408726
2.	Eye Care Hospital	Polytechnic Ambawadi Ahmedabad. Ph No: 079-26446133 Fax No: 079-26561276
3.	Ved Specialty Hospital	'P' Mondeal Business Park, Nr Gurudwara, S G Highway Thaltej, Ahmedabad-59. Ph.079-29703031 Fax. 079 8866001235
4.	Amdavad Eye Laser Hospital Pvt. Ltd	6/B, Devang Park, Panjara Pole Char Rasta, Polytechnic, Ahmedabad -380015. Telephoe-9824028464

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Address and Telephone No.
5.	Sanjeevani Eye Hospital	203, Satved Complex, Near Valu's Hospital, Near Golden Triangle, Naranpura, Ahmedabad-380013. Telephoe-9824024764
6.	Contacare Eye Hospital	Parkar House, Law Garden Road, Near Panchwati Road, Ahmedabad -380007. Telephone - 8291915982
7.	Agarwal Health Care	87, 1st Floor, Dev Aurum Showroom & Office, Anandnagar Cross Road, Opp.Madhur Hall, 100 Ft. Road, Prahladnagar, Ahmedabad-380015. Telephone - 9925972335
8.	Center For Sight Ahmedabad	ABC-1 (Amarnath Business Centre) 1st & 2nd Floor, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 079 40099706/40059706
9.	Tej Eye Centre	901/1, Sector 7-C Opp. Main Bus Depot, GH Road, Gandhinagar 382007079 23245126/927715120
10.	Sanjeevani Eye Hospital & Phaco Centre	1st Floor, Rudra Complex, Opp. Maniben Hospital, Nr. Shardaben Hospital, Saraspur, Ahmedabad 079 403024764 Dr Rajesh Shah Mob. 9824024764 Email- sanjivaniehospital@gmail.com
11.	Apollo Hospital City Centre	Tulsibaug Society, Opp. Doctor House, Nr. Parimal Garden Cross Road, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad. Ph No. 7698815077

#### Diagnostic Centres

Sl. No.	Name of the Diagnostic Centre	Address and Telephone No.
1	2	3
1.	Apollo Hospital City Centre	Tulsibaug Society, Opp. Doctor House, Near Parimal Garden Cross Road, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad. Telephone -7698815011

1	2	3
2.	Sterling Accuris Wellness Pvt. Ltd, Ahmedabad	FF 101-109, Sankalp Square 2, Near Cross Road, B/S Jalarammandir Railway Crossing, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad - 380006. Telephone - 49030000
3.	Salvus Bioreserach Solutions	207-210, Earth Retail, Science City Circle, Bhadaj Circle, SP Ring Road, Ahmedabad 380060.

#### Dental Clinics

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Address and Telephone No.
1.	Aashu Dental & Multispeciality Clinic	B/H Navrangpura Post Office, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009 Ph.079 26441412 Fax.079 26449113
2.	32 Pearls Multispeciality Dental Clinic	312, 3rd Floor, Shanti Arcade, Above SBI Opp. Jaymangal BRTS Bus Stop, 132 Ring Road, Naranpura, Ahmedabad 380013.

#### Second round of Power Purchase Agreement auction

\*99. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating second round of 2,500MW medium-term Power Purchase Agreement auction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the power sector is facing stress due to coal shortage and other issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH):

(a) and (b) The Central Government has decided to introduce Pilot Scheme-II to facilitate procurement of aggregated power of 2500 MW power for the period of 3 (three) years (covered under medium term) from the generating companies having coal based Power Plants. In this regard, Ministry of Power *vide* its letter No. 23/78/2017-R&R dated 30.01.2019 has issued Bidding Documents.



(c) and (d) The Government of India had constituted a High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) on 29th July 2018 under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary, to address the issues of stressed thermal power projects. The HLEC has submitted its report on 12th November 2018. As per HLEC report, various factors which are responsible for stress in some of the coal based power plants including issues related to Coal supply, slow growth in Power demand as compared to addition in capacity, delayed payments by DISCOMs, inability of the Promoter to infuse equity and service debt, slow implementation of project by the developers, issues related to Banks/FIs, Aggressive tariffs quoted by bidders in competitive bidding process, Regulatory and contractual disputes, legal issues related to auctioned coal mines and other Operational Issues.

The Government has approved a new coal linkage allocation policy in May 2017, named SHAKTI (Scheme for harnessing and allocating koyla transparently in India). Under the scheme, auction of coal linkages for Independent Power Producers (IPPs) with PPAs based on domestic coal has been conducted on 12th September 2017. IPPs having PPA but no coal linkages have participated in the auction and linkages have been granted to 11549 MW capacity (10 projects) including five stressed projects of total 8490 MW capacity, and these projects have been resolved.

#### **Anaemia in women**

\*100. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 51.4 per cent of Indian women in the reproductive age group are anaemic;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with data for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority Communities; and

(c) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any measures for reducing the instances of anaemia among women in reproductive age group, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - IV (2015-16), 53% women in reproductive age group (15-49 years) are anemic.

(b) As per NFHS-4, prevalence of anemia among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority Communities is as follows-

Schedule Caste -55.9 percent

Schedule Tribe -59.9 percent

Minority Community - 20.9 percent Muslim women and 28.5 percent women of other minority communities are anemic.

(c) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), following steps have been taken for reducing anaemia among women in reproductive age group:

- Reduction of Anemia is prioritized under the recently launched POSHAN Abhiyaan as it aims to reduce anaemia prevalence by 3 percent per year among children, adolescents, women in reproductive age group and pregnant women between the year 2018 and 2022. In this regard, Anemia Mukh Bharat (AMB) / Strategy (also known as Intensified National Iron Plus Initiative) has been formulated for holistic and comprehensive management of anemia. The AMB strategy includes six target age groups, six interventions and six institutional mechanisms (6X6X6). Details of AMB are given in the Statement (See below).
- Guidelines have been issued to the States/UTs for universal screening of pregnant women at all health facilities. 180 Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets are to be given in the ante-natal period and 180 IFA tablets are to be given in the post-natal period to all pregnant women. If pregnant women are found to be clinically anemic, they are given double doses of tablets as part of treatment regimen. For Adolescent girls of 10-19 years of age, IFA tablet is provided weekly.
- To address anaemia due to worm infestation, deworming of pregnant women is done after first trimester of pregnancy and biannually in children and adolescents.
- To tackle the problem of anemia due to malaria particularly in women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- Health and nutrition education through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials in the form of posters, hoardings, wall-writings and audio-visuals is undertaken.

**Statement*****Anaemia Mukh Bharat (AMB) strategy (6X6X6)***

- The Six target groups are i) children 6-59 months and ii) 5-9 years, (iii) Adolescents Girls and Boys aged 12-19 years, iv) women in reproductive age (15-49 years), v) pregnant women and vi) lactating women.
- There are six interventions, they are i) Prophylactic Iron and Folic Acid supplementation, ii) Deworming, iii) Intensified year-round Behaviour Change Communication Campaign, iv) Test and treat using digital method & point of care, v) Provision of Iron and Folic Acid fortified foods in public health programmes, vi) Addressing non-nutritional causes of anemia.
- There are six institutional mechanisms i) Intra-ministerial coordination, ii) National Anemia Mukh Bharat Unit, iii) National Centre of Excellence and Advanced Research on Anemia Control, iv) Convergence with other ministries, v) Strengthening supply chain and logistics vi) Anemia Mukh Bharat Dashboard and Digital Portal.

**Implementation of recommendations of Sachar Committee**

\*101. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government during the last three years to implement the recommendations made by Sachar Committee Report;

(b) whether Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas have been opened in Muslim populated areas in the last three years;

(c) whether any Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) has been set up in the last three years to look into the grievances regarding discrimination by Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether civil rights centres have been opened in any University as per the follow up action, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The Government took several decisions in respect of the follow-up action on the recommendations of Sachar Committee report aimed at improving the socio-economic

conditions and enhancing opportunities for education, economic activities as well as employment through existing and new schemes. The follow-up action on the decisions of the Sachar Committee recommendations is an ongoing process. Details of the recommendations of the Sachar Committee report implemented so far; salient features of the Report; and the achievements in respect of the efforts made by the Government to improve overall situation of minorities are available on the website of this Ministry, [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in).

(b) Based on the information received from Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), 577 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are operational in the Minority Concentration Areas as on 31.12.2018. During the last four years, 5 KGBVs have been sanctioned in four Minority Concentration Areas in Assam. In addition, during the last three years, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has sanctioned projects costing ₹ 34.85 crore for creating infrastructure such as additional classrooms, toilets, hostels, etc., in KGBVs falling in the identified Minority Concentration Areas under Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram.

(c) In pursuance of one of the recommendations made by the High-Level Committee set up under the chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Rajinder Sachar, known as Sachar Committee, the Government had set up an Expert Group to examine and determine, *inter alia*, the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) to address the grievances of deprived groups. Based on the Expert Group Report and examination by the Government, the draft EOC Bill has been re-circulated for inter-ministerial consultations as per laid down procedure.

(d) The Sachar Committee had also recommended that Civil rights centres will be set up to promote the importance of social inclusion. The MHRD has informed that 35 Universities have started centres for studying social exclusion and inclusive policy for minorities and SCs/ STs. Grants to the tune of ₹ 12.73 crore have been released. Besides, 2,328 Centres of Equal Opportunity (CEOs) have been established in 23 Central Universities, 114 State Universities, 12 Deemed Universities and 2,179 Colleges.

#### **Details of NPAs of PSBs**

\*102. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total increase in NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in percentage since March, 2014 till 31st December, 2018, bank-wise;

(b) the details of total NPAs in terms of rupees as on 31st January, 2019, PSB-wise; and

(c) the details of NPAs of more than ten crores against the wilful defaulters as on 31st January, 2019, PSB-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations, the aggregate gross advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from ₹ 18,19,074 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 52,15,920 crore as on 31.3.2014. 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 banks, 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. Further, 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 PSBs, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 2,27,264 crore as on 31.3.2014 and ₹ 2,79,016 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018, and as a result of Government's 4R's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined to ₹ 8,64,433 crore as on 31.12.2018 (provisional data). Bank-wise, year-wise details of gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in Rupees and as percentage of gross advances for the period from March 2014 till December 2018 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). RBI has apprised that the data for NPAs as on 31.1.2019 are not available.

RBI has apprised that the list of suit-filed defaulters of ₹ 1 crore and above and the list of suit-filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above are available in public domain on the websites of Credit Information Companies (CICs). RBI has also apprised that the list of non-suit filed defaulters of ₹ 1 crore and above and non-suit filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above is confidential in nature and is exempted from disclosure under section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Further, RBI, *vide* circular dated 27.6.2014, has advised all banks / financial institutions to submit the said list to all CICs directly and not to RBI from December 2014 onwards. RBI has further apprised that the list of suit-filed wilful defaulters is compiled on quarterly basis and compilation of the list as on 31st December 2018 is under process. Against this background, RBI has furnished PSB-wise details of NPAs of more than ₹ 10 crore against suit-filed wilful defaulters as on 30.9.2018, as received from TransUnion CIBIL, a credit information company registered with RBI, as given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Further, number of steps taken against wilful defaulters are also included in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**  
*Details of gross NPAs and gross NPAs as ratio of gross advances of  
Public Sector Banks*

Bank	₹ in crore											
	Gross NPAs						Gross NPAs as ratio of gross advances					
	As on	As on	As on	As on	As on	As on	As on	As on	As on	As on	As on	As on
	31.3.	31.3.	31.3.	31.3.	31.3.	31.12.	31.3.	31.3.	31.3.	31.3.	31.3.	31.12.
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018
						(provisi- onal)						(provisi- onal)
Allahabad Bank	8,068	8,358	15,385	20,688	26,563	28,748	5.73	5.46	9.76	13.09	15.96	18.08
Andhra Bank	5,858	6,877	11,444	17,670	28,124	28,790	5.29	5.31	8.39	12.25	17.09	16.73
Bank of Baroda	11,876	16,261	40,521	42,719	56,480	56,058	2.94	3.72	9.99	10.46	12.26	11.56
Bank of India	11,869	22,807	49,879	52,045	62,328	59,939	3.15	5.55	13.07	13.22	16.58	16.31
Bank of Maharashtra	2,860	6,402	10,386	17,189	18,433	15,509	3.16	6.33	9.34	16.93	19.48	17.31
Canara Bank	7,570	13,040	31,638	34,202	47,468	46,576	2.49	3.89	9.40	9.63	11.84	10.25
Central Bank of India	11,500	11,873	22,721	27,251	38,131	39,728	6.27	6.09	11.95	17.81	21.48	22.68
Corporation Bank	4,737	7,107	14,544	17,045	22,213	22,268	3.42	4.81	9.98	11.70	17.35	17.56
Dena Bank	2,616	4,393	8,560	12,619	16,361	13,192	3.33	5.45	9.98	16.27	22.04	19.77
IDBI Bank Limited	9,960	12,685	24,875	44,753	55,588	59,901	4.90	5.88	10.98	21.25	27.95	31.35

Indian Bank	4,562	5,670	8,827	9,865	11,990	13,734	3.67	4.40	6.66	7.47	7.37	7.74
Indian Overseas Bank	9,020	14,922	30,049	35,098	38,180	37,151	4.98	8.33	17.40	22.39	25.28	23.76
Oriental Bank of Commerce	5,618	7,666	14,702	22,859	26,134	25,891	3.99	5.18	9.57	13.73	17.63	15.82
Punjab and Sind Bank	2,554	3,082	4,229	6,298	7,802	7,950	4.41	4.76	6.48	10.45	11.19	11.12
Punjab National Bank	18,880	25,695	55,818	55,370	86,620	79,887	5.25	6.55	12.90	12.53	18.38	16.61
Syndicate Bank	4,611	6,442	13,832	17,609	25,759	27,040	2.62	3.13	6.70	8.50	11.53	12.86
UCO Bank	6,621	10,186	20,908	22,541	30,550	31,125	4.32	6.71	15.43	17.12	24.64	27.30
Union Bank of India	9,564	13,031	24,171	33,712	49,370	49,713	4.08	4.96	8.70	10.85	15.73	15.66
United Bank of India	7,118	6,553	9,471	10,952	16,552	14,344	10.47	9.49	13.26	15.53	24.10	20.70
Vijaya Bank	1,986	2,443	6,027	6,382	7,526	8,699	2.41	2.79	6.64	6.59	6.34	6.14
State Bank of India	61,605	56,738	98,185	1,12,343	2,23,427	1,98,190	4.95	4.25	6.50	6.90	10.91	9.16
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2,733	2,945	3,603	10,677	Merged with SBI		4.18	4.14	4.82	15.52	Merged with SBI	
State Bank of Hyderabad	5,824	4,985	6,591	18,212			5.89	4.59	5.75	20.77		
State Bank of Mysore	2,819	2,136	3,636	9,915			5.54	4.01	6.56	25.68		
State Bank of Patiala	3,758	4,360	6,767	17,847			4.83	5.41	7.87	23.15		
State Bank of Travancore	3,077	2,357	3,200	8,817			4.35	3.37	4.78	16.79		
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	0	1	55			0.00	0.00	0.22	9.54		

Source: RBI (December 2018, provisional data)

Written Answers to

[12 February, 2019]

Starred Questions

67

***Statement-II***

*Bank-wise details of outstanding amounts of Suit-filed wilful defaulters of more than ₹ 10 crore in Public Sector Banks*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank	Outstanding Amount
1.	Allahabad Bank	2,663.89
2.	Andhra Bank	3,540.22
3.	Bank of Baroda	6,754.37
4.	Bank of India	9,020.11
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,068.68
6.	Canara Bank	4,044.80
7.	Central Bank of India	3,727.08
8.	Corporation Bank	2,438.44
9.	Dena Bank	1,763.32
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	5,729.05
11.	Indian Bank	3,087.04
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	4,209.07
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	4,400.81
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	232.75
15.	Punjab National Bank	21,358.99
16.	Syndicate Bank	985.28
17.	UCO Bank	4,205.37
18.	Union Bank of India	4,652.84
19.	United Bank of India	1,322.68
20.	Vijaya Bank	4,264.95
21.	State Bank of India	34,884.07

*Source: RBI*



A number of steps have been taken against wilful defaulters, including, *interalia*, the following:—

- (1) As per RBI instructions, wilful defaulters are not sanctioned any additional facilities by banks or financial institutions, their unit is debarred from floating new venture for five years, and lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against them, wherever necessary.
- (2) As per data reported by PSBs, as on 31.12.2018, 2,881 FIRs have been registered against wilful defaulters, 9,594 suits have been filed for recovery from them, and action has been initiated under the SARFAESI Act, 2002 in respect of 7,774 cases of wilful defaulters.
- (3) Under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2016, wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors have been debarred from accessing capital markets to raise funds.
- (4) Under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, wilful defaulters have been debarred from participating in the insolvency resolution process.
- (5) Government has asked PSBs to examine all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as NPA, from the angle of possible fraud and to immediately initiate examination of the issue of wilful default once a fraud is reported.
- (6) Instructions/advisories have been issued by Government to PSBs to decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBI's instructions and as per their board approved policy, and 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.
- (7) The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of his properties and disentitling him from defending any civil claim.

**Action by ED for violating money laundering laws**

\*103. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether around 1400 companies are under the scanner of Enforcement Directorate (ED) for violating money laundering laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has initiated any action against these companies and its owners to prevent the owners of the companies from escaping the country till the investigations are over;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Directorate of Enforcement is an Investigating agency which is mandated with the task of enforcing provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018. The Directorate initiates investigations under PMLA in suitable cases as and when any occurrence of scheduled offence under PMLA is brought to the notice of the Directorate. PMLA investigations in 824 cases are underway as on 31.12.2018. A number of entities including companies, firms, individual persons, LLPs, etc. are under investigation in these cases. Disclosure of names and other details of these entities, including companies, during pendency of investigations may not be in larger public interest as the same may hamper the ongoing investigations.

(c) and (d) Whenever there is apprehension that any accused person may leave the country during the pendency of PMLA investigation, Look out Circular (LoC) is issued by the Directorate of Enforcement. In case any of the accused person against whom LoC is issued tries to leave the country, the Immigration Authorities informs the Directorate and such person is apprehended. Further, some of the accused persons may already be residing abroad or may have left India before the commencement of investigations under PMLA. In such cases action is taken by issuance of Red Corner Notice (RCN) and Extradition Requests. Action under the newly enacted Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 is also initiated in suitable cases against economic offenders who have left India so as to avoid criminal prosecution or who, being abroad, refuse to return to India to face criminal prosecution and the total amount involved in the economic offence is more than 100 crore. Red Corner Notices have been issued against 25 persons; Extradition Requests have been issued for 11 persons; action under Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been initiated against 7 persons and 3 persons accused under PMLA have been brought back to India.

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

**Overcharging by the private hospitals**

\*104. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government is taking to cap the fixed cost of operations in private hospitals so as to stop overcharging by such hospitals;

(b) whether Government is deliberating on bringing MRP concept on various services being offered by these hospitals; and

(c) the remedial steps Government is taking to tackle the issue in view of the general public being duped by such shops/nursing homes being opened on daily basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Government of India enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 to 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 also 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 primarily responsible for regulating hospitals including private hospitals in their 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 Clinical Establishments Act, 2010 has been adopted by and 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 have been requested to 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 to consider bringing a State specific legislation in the matter.

### **Heavy investments abroad by Indians post-demonetisation**

\*105. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed a huge jump in foreign investments by Indian individuals immediately after demonetisation in 2016, if so, the details of such investments; and

(b) whether persons including family members who have accumulated funds abroad are proposed to be barred from holding any public office and getting loans from bank etc. as a form of punishment to check and to unearth black money by Indians abroad?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The trend of funds remitted by resident Indian individuals under Liberalised Remittance Scheme for 'Investments' is as under:—

(All figures in USD Million)				
Purpose	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto Dec., 2018)
Deposit	109.88	283.8	414.94	292.44
Purchase of Immovable Property	90.81	92.92	89.61	64.62
Investment*	317.88	443.63	441.8	297.07

\* Includes acquisition of shares etc. and overseas direct investment by Resident Individuals.

(Source: RBI)

The trend of investment does not reflect any extra-ordinary jump in foreign investments made by Indian individuals after demonetisation.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Schemes for cultivation and conservation of medicinal plants**

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

- (a) the different schemes going on for the cultivation and conservation of medicinal plants under AYUSH Ministry;
- (b) the action taken to ensure the availability of high quality AYUSH drugs to the public;
- (c) the details of financial assistance allotted to Kerala during 2014-15 to 2018-19 for conservation and cultivation of medicinal plants and infrastructure development under AYUSH Ministry; and
- (d) the achievements made so far in the promotion and propagation of AYUSH system and medicines outside the country and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) For cultivation and conservation of medicinal plants in the country, presently the Ministry of AYUSH is implementing the following schemes:—

- (i) Central Sector Scheme on "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants".
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) in September, 2014 as a flagship programme for the development of AYUSH sector including Quality Control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani & Homeopathy (ASU&H) Drugs.

Under the component of Quality Control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Drugs, grant-in-aid is provided to the States for the strengthening of Pharmacies, Drug Testing Laboratories as well as for improvement of the Drug Control Framework. During the implementation period of the National AYUSH Mission from September, 2014 to 2018, 23 State Drug Testing Laboratories, 15 ASU&H Pharmacies and 30 Drug Control Frameworks have been supported.

The details of financial assistance allotted to Kerala during 2014-15 to 2018-19 for conservation and cultivation of medicinal plants and infrastructure development under AYUSH Ministry is as below:—

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Fund allotted for infrastructure development	Fund allotted for conservation of medicinal plants	Fund allotted for cultivation of medicinal plants
2014-15	44.30	27.40	-
2015-16	43.00	86.47	69.64
2016-17	58.05	144.97	130.43
2017-18	92.34	82.005	171.308
2018-19	20.87	-	-

(d) For promotion and propagation of AYUSH systems and medicines outside the country the Ministry of AYUSH is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for promotion of International Cooperation under which there are provisions for undertaking various activities for promotion of AYUSH systems of medicine across the globe such as organizing/participating in International exhibitions/conferences/workshops/seminars/road shows/trade fairs, etc. to have wider reach for international propagation of AYUSH, incentives to AYUSH drug manufacturers/ entrepreneurs/ AYUSH institutions, etc. for registration of AYUSH products with regulatory authorities of the foreign countries.

For promotion and propagation of AYUSH systems and medicines outside the country the following achievements have been made by Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India:—

- Signed country to country MoUs for Cooperation in field of Traditional Medicine and Homoeopathy with 16 countries.
- Signed 17 MoUs for undertaking collaborative research in AYUSH systems of medicine with various foreign universities.
- Signed 13 MoUs for setting up AYUSH Academic Chairs with foreign institutes.
- Set up 31 AYUSH Information Cell in 28 countries to disseminate authentic information about AYUSH systems of Medicine.

**Integrating AYUSH systems with modern medicine**

924. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has any plan to engage with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for integrating AYUSH systems with modern medicine to increase its acceptability as a scientific and alternative system of medicine;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes, the Ministry of AYUSH makes need-based plans from time to time to engage with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for integrating AYUSH systems with Modern Medicine. The highlights of such plans have been the following:—

- (i) National Health policy, 2017 which lays down guidelines for the entire health sector (including AYUSH Systems) *inter alia* focus on Integrating AYUSH system with Modern medicine. Due emphasis has been given for continuing mainstreaming of AYUSH with General Health. The National Health Policy would continue mainstreaming of AYUSH with general health system. The policy further supports the integration of AYUSH systems at the level of knowledge systems, by validating processes of healthcare promotion and cure.
- (ii) Government of India has adopted a strategy of Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), thus enabling choice to the patients for different systems of medicine. The engagement of AYUSH Doctors / paramedics and their training is supported by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, while the support for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment / furniture and medicines are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM).
- (iii) Ministry of AYUSH alongwith Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) is implementing a combined NPCDCS (National Programme for Prevention

and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke)-AYUSH Project for health promotion, prevention and management of Non-communicable diseases or Lifestyle related disorders through its three research organizations, namely, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) and Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) in six districts namely Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Surendranagar (Gujarat), Gaya (Bihar), Darjeeling (West Bengal), Krishna (Andhra Pradesh) and Lakhimpur Kheri (Uttar Pradesh).

- (iv) Under AYUSHMAN Bharat, Health and Wellness Centres have been established in various parts of the country as comprehensive healthcare in which along with other interventions AYUSH system including Yoga is also envisaged for inclusion.
- (v) Further, on the pattern of modern medicine, inclusion of AYUSH System of medicine under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) has been taken up with National Health Authority with the objective of providing Health insurance for medical and hospitalization expenses for secondary and tertiary care procedures.

#### **Survey for identifying of medicinal plants**

925. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey to identify medicines/ aromatic plants and various herbs in the country, particularly in Himalayan, Western Ghats and North East Region, if so, the details thereof indicating the estimated potential of these plants, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the steps taken by Government for documentation, protection, farming and commercial exploitation of these plants along with the funds allocated for the purpose; and
- (c) whether Government proposes any incentive to the farmers to promote herbal farming and 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) The Botanical Survey of India (BSI), an organization under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change mandated for survey of plant diversity of the country; its documentation, including traditional knowledge associated with it at National, Regional, State and Ecosystem level in different parts of the country. The BSI is carrying out survey and documentation of all plant resources of the country including medicinal/aromatic plants/various herbs and it is estimated that more than 8000 species of medicinal herbs and medicinal plants are found in the country. As per BSI information, about 3000 species of medicinal plants in East Himalayan Region. 1500 species in West Himalayan Region and 2000 species in Western Ghats are found.

(b) Presently, the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme on "Conservation Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" under which project based support is also provided for survey, inventorization, *in-situ* conservation through development of Medicinal Plants Conservation and Development Areas (MPCDAs), *ex-situ* conservation through establishment of herbal gardens etc. The funds allocated for the scheme during last three years is as below:—

Name of the Scheme	(₹ in crore)	
	Financial Year	Fund Allocated
Central Sector Scheme on "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants"	2015-16	68.88
	2016-17	70.00
	2017-18	71.00

For farming and commercial exploitation of medicinal/aromatic plants/herbs, the Ministry of AYUSH presently promoting large scale cultivation under its Centrally Sponsored scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM). The funds allocated under NAM scheme during last three years is as below:—

Name of the Scheme	(₹ In crore)	
	Financial Year	Fund Allocated
Centrally Sponsored scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM)	2015-16	18.83
	2016-17	28.03
	2017-18	26.59

(c) Yes, the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India under its Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is providing financial assistance

as subsidy to farmers to promote farming of herbs/medicinal plants throughout the country.

Under NAM scheme, there is a component on 'Medicinal Plants' which is primarily aimed at supporting cultivation of herbs/medicinal plants on farmer's land with backward linkages through establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material, and forward linkages for post-harvest management. Presently, 140 medicinal plants species have been prioritized for supporting cultivation throughout the country for which the subsidy is provided to farmers @ 30%, 50% and 75% of cost of cultivation. As per NAM scheme guidelines, the fund under this component is shared in the ratio of 60:40 between Central and State Government whereas it is in the ratio of 90:10 in North East and Hilly Regions States and financed 100% by Central Government in Union Territories (UTs). The cultivation programme is implemented through the identified implementing agency of concerned State and the financial assistance is provided as per the State Annual Action Plan approved for concerned State.

#### **Examining the working of the AYUSH Ministry**

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

(a) whether the AYUSH Ministry has achieved the desired over the years for which it was constituted and the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government would appoint an Expert Committee to look into the whole gamut of the AYUSH Ministry and suggest remedial steps so that the spirit behind constituting the AYUSH Ministry is achieved and the people are benefited from it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. The Ministry of AYUSH is responsible for policy formulation, development and implementation of programmes for growth, development and propagation of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) systems of Health Care. Further, formation of an independent Ministry in 2014 has resulted in increased visibility of the AYUSH Systems and a more focused attention on their promotion and development to optimum potential besides giving a boost to propagation and popularization of the system. Thus, the Ministry has achieved the

desired results over the years for which it was constituted. The results achieved over the years are as below:-

- (1) **Budgetary allocation:-** Total allocation of budget to AYUSH Ministry in last four years has increased from ₹ 685.21 crore (2014-15) to ₹ 1692 crore (2018-19), marking corresponding growth in activities.
- (2) **National AYUSH Mission (NAM):-** In September, 2014, Central Government launched the National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for development of AYUSH Sector in a focused way through the State/UT Governments. 3454 Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 966 Community Health Centres (CHCs) and 416 District Hospitals (DHs) have been supported under co-location with AYUSH facilities in the past 4 years enabling more accessibility for AYUSH health care to the public.
- (3) **International Co-operation:-** The Ministry of AYUSH has taken up liaison with foreign countries and international bodies with regard to matters relating Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy. The Ministry of AYUSH has signed Country to Country MoUs with 14 countries.
- (4) **Setting up of Central AYUSH Drugs Control Framework:-** To control quality of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs, Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has been formed.
- (5) **Education reforms:-** The induction of students into Under-graduate and Post-graduate courses is being done through National Level Tests, *i.e.*, National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) and All India AYUSH Post Graduate Entrance Test (AIAPGET) respectively.
- (6) **NAMASTE Portal:-** To make the clinical data generated by AYUSH system understandable to the whole world, Ministry of AYUSH has standardised the terminologies of AYUSH system on the internationally accepted platform of ICD, *i.e.*, International Classification of Diseases. A portal namely, National AYUSH Morbidities and Standardized Terminologies Portal (NAMASTE) has been launched in this regard.
- (7) **Insurance Coverage for AYUSH Health Care services:-** To enhance the outreach of AYUSH health care services and provide benefits to marginalized sections of society, 27 insurance companies are offering 147+ insurance products.

- (8) **Establishing Higher Quality Standards for Excellence:** - To achieve excellence in AYUSH Health care services in the country, four National Institutes of AYUSH education and associated hospitals have got NABH accreditation.
- (b) No. The need for such a Committee is not felt at present.

**Development of herbal gardens**

927. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned to develop herbal gardens with prominent medicinal plants in the country including Karnataka in collaboration with Multi National Companies (MNCs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details about the current herbal gardens in the country;
- (d) whether Government is providing incentives to the farmers to promote herbal farming;
- (e) if so, the type of assistance being provided by Government for the same and the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (f) the other new initiatives taken by Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Presently, the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH is implementing a "Central Sector Scheme or; Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" throughout the country including State of Karnataka. Under the scheme there is a provision to provide project based support to various Government and Non-Government organisations to develop different types of Herbal Gardens (viz. Home Herbal Gardens, School Herbal Gardens, Institutional/ Public Herbal Gardens and Herbal Gardens of State and National importance). However, the NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH has not planned to develop any herbal garden in collaboration with Multi National Companies (MNCs).

- (b) There is no provision as per guideline but any organization including Multi

National Companies (MNC) can submit proposals for herbal garden development to NMPB through SMPB and which can be supported as per guideline provision.

(c) Details about current Herbal Gardens in the country supported by NMPB during last three years.

Name of the Scheme	Financial Year	Herbal Gardens (Nos.)
Herbal Gardens supported under Central Sector Scheme	2015-16	15
on "Conservation, Development and Sustainable	2016-17	28
Management of Medicinal Plants"	2017-18	14

(d) and (e) Yes. the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India under its Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is providing financial assistance as subsidy to farmers to promote farming of herbs/medicinal plants throughout the country.

Under NAM scheme, there is a component on 'Medicinal Plants' which is primarily aimed at supporting cultivation of herbs/medicinal plants on farmer's land with backward linkages through establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material, and forward linkages for post-harvest management. Presently, 140 medicinal plants species have been prioritized for supporting cultivation throughout the country for which the subsidy is provided to farmers @ 30%, 50% and 75% of cost of cultivation. As per NAM scheme guidelines, the fund under this component is shared in the ratio of 60:40 between Central and State Government whereas it is in the ratio of 90:10 in North East and Hilly Regions states and financed 100% by Central Government in Union Territories (UTs). The cultivation programme is implemented through the identified implementing agency of concerned state and the financial assistance is provided as per the State Annual Action Plan approved for concerned State.

(f) For development of medicinal plant sector, the NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India has taken the following new initiatives during the last three years:

- (i) Developed an "e-CHARAK" mobile application as well as web portal for the promotion and marketing of medicinal herbs.
- (ii) Developed an online platform for submission of Schedule TA Form for all ASU&H Drug manufacturers for submission of information regarding the raw material consumed by all the ASU&H Drug manufacturers.

- (iii) Launched a "Voluntary Certification Scheme for Medicinal Plants Produce (VCSMPP)" based on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Good Field Collection Practices (GFCJPs) of medicinal plants to promote the production of quality raw material of medicinal plants.
- (iv) Developed Training Module for training of Master Trainers on GAPs and GFCPs.

**Development of new ayurvedic medicines**

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

- (a) whether Government has initiated adequate measures to research on development of new Ayurvedic medicines and clinical trials for critical ailments through Government-controlled laboratories;
- (b) if so, the details of the diseases for which effective medicines have been developed in the last three years; and
- (c) whether clinical trials have confirmed their effectiveness before their introduction in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India has setup the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) for research in Ayurveda, including development of new ayurvedic medicines and clinical trials on scientific lines.

(b) Till date, 11 technologies have been developed and commercialized by CCRAS through National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) for the wider public utility. During last three years, the Council has developed and commercialized the following two drugs:

1. AYUSH 82 an Anti-Diabetic ayurvedic formulation.
2. AYUSH SG an Anti-Rheumatoid Arthritis preparation.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed a drug named ' Reunion' for accelerated fracture healing and post-menopausal Osteoporosis.

(c) Ayurvedic drugs are made available into the healthcare system through a systematic process of drug development viz. drug standardization and quality control, preclinical safety/ toxicity studies and biological activity studies (as appropriate) and clinical trials as per requirement. CCRAS has conducted clinical trials for AYUSH 82 and AYUSH SG before commercialization. Pilot clinical trials were also conducted by CSIR for assessment of safety and efficacy of Reunion.

#### **Hiring of consultants for various bills and reports**

929. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken services of certain consultants (companies) for drafting the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018, Report of the Insolvency Law Committee and Report of the Companies Law Committee; and

(b) if so, the details of the consultants hired and fees paid to each consultant in each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Government hired the services of M/s Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy (VIDHI) to assist the Insolvency Law Committee and the Companies Law Committee for *interalia* drafting their respective reports.

(b) Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with M/s Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy (VIDHI) on 28.02.2018 for composite research work of assistance to the Insolvency Law Committee (ILC), faster framework project, review of Societies Registration Act, 1860 and drafting the law for producer Companies. VIDHI has been paid ₹ 6,00,000/- for assisting the ILC including research and examining the suggestions received from stakeholders in relation to the functioning of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code). The ILC submitted its report on 26.03.2018.

In addition to above, the MCA entered into an MoU with VIDHI on 01.09.2015 for providing legal research and technical assistance to the Companies Law Committee (CLC). VIDHI was engaged for a consideration of ₹ 8,00,000/- as per terms of the said MoU.

**Audit of Corporate Social Responsibility activities**

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

- (a) whether Corporate Social Responsibility activities are required to be audited;
- (b) if so, what percentage of companies have got their CSR spending audited in the past four years, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) what percentage of companies did not fulfil their CSR requirements in the past four years, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Pursuant to Schedule-III (Form of Financial Statement), every company covered under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is required to provide additional information in its Profit and Loss Account regarding amount of expenditure incurred on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. The Financial Statement is required to be audited by the Statutory Auditor under Chapter X of the Companies Act, 2013. However, Section 135 (3) and (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') empowers the Board of the company, and its CSR Committee to take decisions regarding allocation of CSR funds for items enlisted in Schedule VII of the Act. On the basis of filings made by the Companies upto 30.06.2018 in the MCA21 registry, the details of the CSR funds spent by the companies under the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given below:

Nature of Company	Year of Filing					
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in ₹ cr.)	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in ₹ cr.)	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in ₹ cr.)
PSUs	380	2816	438	4175	372	3242
Private Companies	16405	7249	21060	10190	19561	10222
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16785</b>	<b>10065</b>	<b>21498</b>	<b>14365</b>	<b>19933</b>	<b>13464</b>

(Source- National CSR Portal) Further, no compiling of data for the financial year 2017-18 has been undertaken as on date.



The various reasons reported by the companies for non-compliance of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provisions are as under:

- (i) Non-receipt of utilisation certificate from implementing agencies by the year end;
- (ii) Delay in formation of CSR Committee/implementation of plan/reorientation of CSR Policies etc.;
- (iii) Difficulty in finding suitable implementing agency;
- (iv) Financial restructuring;
- (v) Loss had been incurred;
- (vi) Projects were in conceptualization stage;
- (vii) Technical and Procedural difficulty;
- (viii) CSR policy formulation being under process;
- (ix) Creation of suitable organizational capacity to identify and undertake appropriate CSR programs/projects.
- (x) Adoption of long term CSR programmes/projects.

#### **Vanishing companies from Kerala**

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

- (a) the number of companies which are included in the vanishing list of companies from Kerala; and
- (b) the details of action taken against the vanishing companies from 2014 to 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) There is no vanishing company in the State of Kerala.

(b) There are a total of 77 companies in the country that have been identified as "Vanishing" companies by the Jurisdictional Registrars of Companies (ROC). Besides carrying out physical verification of the Registered Offices, prosecutions have been launched for various offences under the Companies Act, 1956 against the vanishing

Companies, their Promoters and Directors as well as action has been taken under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 against Promoters and Directors of the Vanishing Companies.

**Norms for removal of independent directors**

932. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any decision to tighten norms for removal of independent directors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details regarding initiatives taken by Government to ensure that independent directors work fearlessly and freely;
- (d) whether Government has taken any steps to fix responsibility of independent directors; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Presently, no proposal is being considered by the Ministry for tightening the norms for removal of independent directors. The provisions for removal of independent directors have already been reviewed and it has been provided that any independent director who has been re-appointed under section 149(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, shall be removed under section 169 only after passing a special resolution and after giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard. In order to ensure the independence of the independent directors, Section 149 (6) has been further amended through Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 *vide* notification dated 3rd January, 2018, *inter-alia*, prescribing the limits on pecuniary interest for independent Directors as well as their relatives. Further, Schedule IV to the Act prescribes the code of conduct for independent directors for ensuring their independence while discharging their functions.

Therefore, adequate provisions have been provided in the Companies Act, 2013 to tighten the procedure of removal and to promote independence of independent directors.

Further, section 149 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for liability of the independent director in respect of such acts of omission or commission by a company

which had occurred with his knowledge, attributably through Board processes, and with his consent or connivance or where he had not acted diligently.

### **Improvement in NCLT infrastructure**

933. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) is adhering to the 270 days timeline set under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) for the resolution process, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has considered improving the NCLT infrastructure to deal with the increasing backlog of cases, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the enactment of Companies Amendment Ordinance, 2018 will speed up the resolution process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As informed by National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), cases are being disposed of as per the mandate of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, the law evolved through Supreme Court judgments, and following the principles of natural justice.

(c) To deal with increasing number of cases, Government is taking all steps to provide necessary infrastructure to NCLT, in terms of additional space, benches, courts, members and manpower, as per emerging requirements.

(d) One of the objectives of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 is to reduce the burden of NCLT by transferring certain matters under Companies Act, 2013 from NCLT to Central Government, thus allowing the NCLT to devote more time on insolvency cases.

### **Impact of industrial performance on corporate performance**

934. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether slow industrial performance has also affected corporate performance, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of measures taken by Government to put the corporate sector on accelerated growth path?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) No study has been conducted to assess the impact of industrial performance on corporate performance. Growth rate of Index of Industrial Production (IIP),(Base 2011-12) and number of active companies over the years is as given below:

Year	Growth rate (in per cent) of Index of Industrial Production (base year 2011-12)	Number of active companies
2015-16	3.3	10,88,780
2016-17	4.6	11,62,181
2017-18	4.4	11,59,945
2018-19	5.0 (April-November) (Provisional)	11,36,243 (As on December 2018)

(b) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has taken a number of measures to put the corporate sector on accelerated growth path. These include, *inter alia*, (i) doing away with the payment of minimum paid up capital at the time of incorporation as well as declaration of commencement of business by the companies, (ii) mandatory common seal for companies has been made optional, (iii) setting up of Central Registration Centre (CRC) for name availability and incorporation/registration of companies as a part of Government Process Re-engineering (GPR), (iv) introduction of Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company electronically (SPICe), (v) granting of various exemptions/relaxations from the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for companies including startups, subject to certain conditions, (vi) Establishment of National Financial Reporting Authority (NFFRA), (vii) e-KYC drive for Directors of all companies, (viii) speedier processing of incorporation related applications, uniformity in application of rules and eradicating discretion, (ix) Reduction of the cost of incorporating companies with authorized capital up to ₹ 10 lakh to nil.

#### **Revival of closed companies**

935. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies registered in the country with the Registrar of Companies as on date, State-wise;

(b) the number of companies, out of these, which have been closed in past five years, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for closure of these companies; and

(d) the details of plan chalked out to revive these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The number of companies registered in the country with the Registrar of Companies are 18, 59,122 as on 07.02.2019 and State-wise list is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The number of companies, out of 18, 59, 122 companies, which have been closed in past five years and current year are 4,41,991 and State-wise list is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Further, out of these 4, 41, 991 companies, 10,232 companies have been amalgamated with other (s) company (s), 5198 companies have been converted into LLPs and the LLPs are carrying on business, 3901 companies have been converted to LLP and dissolved, 501 companies have been dissolved for various reasons, 10 companies have been liquidated and remaining 4,22,149 companies have been struck off for not carrying any business. Dissolved companies cannot be revived. The companies which are struck off may be restored by Order of NCLT on application made by aggrieved person/Agency under section 252 of the Companies Act, 2013.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise list of number of companies registered in the country*

State	Registered companies count as of 07-Feb., 2019
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	438
Andhra Pradesh	30103
Arunachal Pradesh	595
Assam	11220
Bihar	31448
Chandigarh	14527
Chhattisgarh	9811
Daman and Diu	381

1	2
Delhi	332278
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	522
Goa	8536
Gujarat	99486
Himachal Pradesh	6129
Haryana	43905
Jharkhand	13558
Jammu and Kashmir	5514
Karnataka	114170
Kerala	51262
Lakshadweep	18
Maharashtra	370179
Meghalaya	1078
Manipur	818
Madhya Pradesh	38158
Mizoram	147
Nagaland	585
Odisha	24830
Punjab	30769
Puducherry	3323
Rajasthan	57195
Sikkim	2
Telangana	103613
Tamil Nadu	141919
Tripura	522
Uttar Pradesh	102984
Uttarakhand	7646
West Bengal	201453
TOTAL	1859122

**Statement-II**

*State-wise list of number of companies closed in the past  
five years and current year*

State	Amalgamated	Converted to LLP	Converted to LLP and Dissolved	Dissolved	Liquidated	Strike off	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Andhra Pradesh	73	28	7	1	2	8300	8411
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	39	40
Assam	21	23	14	2	0	554	614
Bihar	4	4	2	1	0	4593	4604
Chandigarh	25	18	20	26	0	3501	3590
Chhattisgarh	3	17	8	1	0	1699	1728
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	3	1	0	0	86	91
Daman and Diu	11	0	2	0	0	26	39
Delhi	1861	1089	835	121	0	78191	82097
Goa	47	8	10	1	1	2266	2333
Gujarat	844	400	211	7	0	19966	21428
Haryana	127	39	22	11	0	9077	9276
Himachal Pradesh	11	3	0	3	0	1479	1496
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	1888	1888
Jharkhand	4	0	5	0	0	2205	2214
Karnataka	378	134	61	25	0	24789	25387
Kerala	26	9	18	19	2	8131	8205
Madhya Pradesh	90	49	41	4	0	9498	9682
Maharashtra	3162	1436	1311	118	0	115697	121724

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manipur	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Meghalaya	2	0	1	0	0	105	108
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	44	44
Odisha	22	3	2	3	0	5383	5413
Puducherry	6	0	1	8	0	653	668
Punjab	54	17	15	41	2	6240	6369
Rajasthan	43	222	280	14	0	11466	12025
Tamil Nadu	662	135	92	44	0	36015	36948
Telangana	355	174	46	11	3	31921	32510
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	46	46
Uttar Pradesh	173	97	93	10	0	16600	16973
Uttarakhand	6	6	4	0	0	1457	1473
West Bengal	2221	1284	797	30	0	20125	24457
GRAND TOTAL	10232	5198	3901	501	10	422149	441991

### Study on CSR rules

†936. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government conducted any study regarding the impact of implementation of the Rules related to Corporate Social Responsibility;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main results thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government would contemplate to undertake such a study;

(d) whether Government has got information of such cases wherein companies have not complied with the provisions of the Corporate Social Responsibility Rules, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(e) the measures being contemplated upon by Government to ensure compliance of the Corporate Social Responsibility Rules by the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) On the basis of recommendation made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Corporate Governance, this Ministry has initiated a process of detailed Study and Survey on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure by 100 companies (on sample basis) in tribal and backward districts through Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA).

(d) and (e) Whenever, violation of CSR provisions 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 313 companies were sanctioned out of which 33 companies have filed application for compounding. In addition to this, 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. Based on scrutiny, preliminary notices have been issued to 5,382 companies for financial year 2015-16.

### **Graduate Programme in Insolvency**

937. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) has conceptualised a graduate programme in Insolvency, the first of its kind in the world to groom world-class insolvency professionals similar to Chartered Accountants, Cost Accountants and Company Secretaries to extricate about ₹ 10 lakh crore loans from soured loans;

(b) whether the course will be modelled on the IIM and IIT graduation courses over 8 semesters (segments) including on-campus class-room training, offering domestic and international scholarship; and

(c) whether the insolvency regulatory has identified an institution through which the course will be outsourced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) has taken steps to develop Graduate Insolvency Programme (GIP). GIP is proposed to be

a 24 months programme comprising of classroom teaching and internship of 12 month each. The Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (MCA) under Ministry of Corporate Affairs has been identified as an institution to conduct the GIP.

### **Protection of cultural heritage in Mithila**

†938. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the functions of the Ministry of Culture is protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of the country and to encourage every form of art and culture;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has made adequate efforts to protect and preserve the cultural heritage of the Mithila region in Bihar during the last four and half years and whether adequate steps have been taken to encourage the various forms of art and culture of that region; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To protect, promote and preserve various forms of folk art and cultural heritage of the country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis throughout the country.

(c) and (d) The North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC) at Prayagraj, an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture, engages Madhubani Painters of Mithila region of Bihar for Madhubani Folk Painting and folk dance artists to showcase folk dances of this region viz. Jhoomer, Jhijhia and Jat jatin in various programmes organized by them. Folk singers of Mithila region are also engaged to present 'Maithili Gayan' in programmes organized by NCZCC, Prayagraj.

### **Promotion of Kuchipudi dance**

939. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Kuchipudi is the oldest classical dance in South India, particularly Andhra Pradesh;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the steps taken by Government to promote Indian classical dance, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount spent on the promotion of classical Kuchipudi dance during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the details of the organisations and institutions receiving funds given by Government for organising classical Kuchipudi dance during the above period, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Kuchipudi is one of the classical styles of Indian dance which emerged out of a long, rich tradition of dance around the 3rd & 4th decade of this century in a village of the same name in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh. However, it is possible that certain temple dance traditions may have existed in Andhra Pradesh prior to the development of classical dance forms such as Kuchipudi.

(b) Promotion of Indian culture including classical dance is a continuous process. Ministry of Culture through its autonomous organizations implements various schemes, festivals, seminars, workshops and scholarships to promote Indian classical dances including Kuchipudi dance.

(c) and (d) Amount spent on the promotion of classical Kuchipudi dance by South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), Ministry of Culture during the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Amount spent on the promotion of classical Kuchipudi dance by South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Ministry of Culture during the last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Scholarships/Fellowships awarded by Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), an autonomous organisation working under purview of this Ministry, for classical Kuchipudi dance is given in the Statement-III (*See below*). Further, amount spent by Sangeet / Natak Akademi (SNA), an autonomous organisations working under purview of this Ministry, on the promotion of classical Kuchipudi dance is given in the Statement-IV.

**Statement-I**

*Amount spent by South Zone Cultural Centre on the promotion of classical Kuchipudi Dance during the last three years*

**Programmes for the year 2015-2016****Tamil Nadu 2015-2016**

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Venue/State	State	Date	Art form Presented	Name of the troupe Leader	State	Amount Spent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sathaya Vizha 2015	Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	22.10.015 & 23.10.2015	Kuchipudi Yakshagana Dance drama	Smt.A.B.Bala Kondala Rao	Andhra Pradesh	25000
2.	Mahamagam Kalaivizha 2016	Kumbakonam	Tamil Nadu	13.2.2016 - 19.2.2016	Kuchipudi dance drama	K.V. Sathyaranayana	Andhra Pradesh	125000
3.	Ayyarappar Natyanjali 2016	Thiruvaiyaru Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	6-8.3.2016	Kuchipudi	Ms. Achuta Manasa	Andhra Pradesh	20000
4.	Brahan Natyanjali 2016	Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	7-13.3.2016	Kuchipudi	Ms.Sowmya & Rekha	Andhra Pradesh	10000
					Kuchipudi	Sh.Hari Kumar	Andhra Pradesh	10000

**Andhra Pradesh 2015-2016**

1.	Navarathri Music	Vishakapatnam	Andhra	13.10.15	Kuchipudi,	Sh.V. Radhe	Andhra Pradesh	65238
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	and Dance Festival 2015		Pradesh		Andhra Pradesh	Shyam		
				14.10.15	Kuchipudi, Andhra Pradesh	K.P. Leepika Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	7000
				16.10.15	Kuchipudi, AP	Y. Lalitha Sindhuri	Andhra Pradesh	7000
				17.10.15	Kuchipudi	Madhavi Namboodiri	Tamil Nadu	25000
				20.10.15	Kuchipudi, Andhra Pradesh	K.B. Balakondala Rao	Andhra Pradesh	35000
2.	111th Anniversary Celebrations of Young Men Hindu Association	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	23.3.2016- 25.3.2016	Kuchipudi Yakshagana	V.V.M. Chalapathi Rao	Andhra Pradesh	35000
<b>Telangana 2015-2016</b>								
1.	Dasara Festival	Shilparamam Hyderabad	Telangana	19.10.15	Kuchipudi, Andhra Pradesh	Smt. B. Swarnalatha	Andhra Pradesh	27368
				22.10.15	Kuchipudi, AP	Smt. P.V.N. Sowmya	Andhra Pradesh	24591

Written Answers to

[12 February, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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**Kerala 2015-2016**

1.	Swathi Thirunal Dance Festival 2015	Irinjalakuda	Kerala	2.4.2015 - 5.4.2015	Kuchipudi	Ms.B. Swarna Latha	Andhra Pradesh	50000
2.	Cultural Programme at IMG, TVM	Barton Hill, Thiruvnanthapuram	Kerala	14.1.2016	Kuchipudi	Smt. D. Sathyapriya,	Tamil Nadu	50202

**Programmes for the year 2016-2017**
**Tamil Nadu 2016-2017**

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Venue/State	State	Date	Art form Presented	Name of the troupe Leader	State	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Summer Festival 2016	HADP Open Air Stadium, Ooty, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	25.5.2016 - 31.5.2016	Kuchipudi	Ms. Sneha Sasikumar	Kerala	75400
2.	Summer Festival 2016	Silver Beach, Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	24.6.2016 - 26.6.2016 - 3 days	Kuchipudi	Ms. B. Swarnalatha	Andhra Pradesh	83430

3.	Independence Day Reception at Raj Bhavan	Raj Bhavan, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	15.08.2016	Kuchipudi	Ms. Sathyapriya Ramana	Andhra Pradesh	25000
4.	Navarathiri Festival	Big Temple, Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	01.10.2016 to 10.10.2016	Kuchipudi	Dr. Madhavi Namboothiri	Tamil Nadu	20000
5.	Iyyarappar Natyanjali 2017	Iyyarappar Temple Thiruvolakka Mandaoam, Tiruvaiyaru	Tamil Nadu	23.2.2017 to 25.2.2017	Kuchipudi	Smt. Rekha Sathish, Bengaluru	Karnataka	10000
6.	Brahan Natyaniali	Big Temple	Tamil Nadu	24.02.217 to 02.03.2017	Kuchipudi	Shri. Vijayapaul Pathloth	Telangana	10000
					Kuchipudi	Smt. Vijayavalli Bharadwaj	Telangana	10000
<b>Andhra Pradesh 2016-2017</b>								
1.	Nationa Cultural Festival -2016	Mahathi Indoor Auditorium an Shilparamam Open Air (Hampi Theatre), Tirupathi,	Andhra Pradesh	24.6.2016- 26.6.2016 - 3 days	Kuchipudi Solo Performance	Ms. Mathurima Narla	Telangana	27482
					Kuchipudi Solo Performance	Ms. Pujitha Krishna Jyoti	Telangana	25000
					Kuchipudi Solo Performance	Sh. Amarnath Ghosh	Tamil Nadu	20716

Written Answers to

[12 February, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Andhra Pradesh			Kuchipudi Solo Performance	Ms. Lakshmi Sindoori	Andhra Pradesh	103000
2.	Navarathiri Festival	Srisailam	Andhra Pradesh	01.10.2016 to 11.10.2016	Kuchipudi Ballet	Dr. Chinta Ravi Balakrishna	Andhra Pradesh	47546
					Kuchipudi Ballet	Vedantham Venkata Naga Chalapathi Rao	Andhra Pradesh	47210
					Kuchipudi Ballet	Sh. Ajay	Andhra Pradesh	28918
					Kuchipudi Ballet	Ms. Jayapriya Vikraman	Tamil Nadu	48122
					Kuchipudi	Ms. Swarna Latha	Andhra Pradesh	27379
					Kuchipudi	Ms. Madhurima Narla	Telangana	33330
					Kuchipudi	Sh. Girish Chandra	Telangana	23053
					Kuchipudi Ballet	Chella Bala Tripura Sundari	Andhra Pradesh	33116
3.	Traditional Theatre Festival	Vijawada	Andhra Pradesh	20.02.2017 to 22.02.2017	Kuchipudi	Dr. Chinta Ravi Balakrishna	Andhra Pradesh	35000

100 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



**Karnataka 2016-2017**

1.	Mysore Dasara Festival 2016	Mysore, Karnataka	Karnataka	01.10.16 to 11.10.16	Kuchipudi	Sh. B.Venkata Rama Sarma	Andhra Pradesh	30000
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**Telangana 2016-2017**

1.	Shilparamam/ Dussehra Mela	Shilparamam, Hyderabad	Telangana	02.10.2016 to 11.10.2016	Kuchipudi Ballet	Sh. P. Mruthyumjaya	Telangana	25000
					Kuchipudi	Dr. G Padmaja Reddy	Telangana	30000

**Kerala 2016-2017**

01.	Cultural Festival 2017	Kollam	Kerala	27.03.2017 to 29.03.2017	Kuchipudi	Jayanthi Narayana	Andhra Pradesh	33728
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**New Delhi 2016-2017**

1.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Mahotsav 2016	IGNCA	New Delhi	15.10.2016 to 23.10.2016	Kuchipudi	Sh. Potnuru Uday Shenkar	Andhra Pradesh	34906
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*Written Answers to**[12 February, 2019]**Unstarred Questions**101*

**Programmes for the year 2017-2018**

**Tamil Nadu 2017-2018**

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Venue/State	State	Date	Art form Presented	Name of the troupe Leader	State	Amount Spent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Head quarters programme	Big Temple, Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	11.05.2017	Kuchipudi Dance Drama	Kalaratna Shri. K.V. Satyanarayana	Andhra Pradesh	41315
2.	Navarathiri kalai vizha 2017	Big Temple, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	21.09 2017 to 30.09.2017	Kuchipudi Kuchipudi Kuchipudi	Ms. Swathy Somnath Ms. Swarnalatha Ms.Natyasiromani Nadiya	Telangana Andhra Pradesh Andhra Pradesh	77558 47525 29470
3.	Brahanatyanjali	Big Temple, Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	13.2.2018 to 19.2.2018	Kuchipudi Kuchipudi	Dr. Padmaja Reddy Shri. Lakshmi Shankar	Andhra Pradesh Telangana	10000 10000
4.	Mahasivarathiri 2018	A/M Sri Pallathoor Ayanar Temple, Vallam,	Tamil Nadu	13.02.2018	Kuchipudi	Smt. S. K. Nadiya	Andhra pradesh	20000

102 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Thanjavur Dist,  
Tamil Nadu

**Andhra Pradesh 2017-2018**

1.	Sri Swamy Vari Vysakha Masa Brahmotsavams 2017	Sri Ventaswarar Swamywari Devasthanam, Dwaraka Tirumala, Tirupathi, West Godavari,	Andhra Pradesh	05.05.2017	Kuchipudi Dance	Smt. A.B. Bala Kondala Rao	Andhra Pradesh	47260
2.	National Dance and Music Festival 2017	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	09.09.2017 & 10.09.2017	Kuchipudi	Ms. Sathyapriya Ramana	Andhra Pradesh	51959
3	Mysore Dasara Festival 2017	Mysore, Karnataka	Karnataka	21.09.2017 to 30.09.2017	Kuchipudi	Sh. Ch. Ajay Kumar	Andhra Pradesh	113952
4.	Naverathiri kalaivizha 2017	Sri Sailam, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	21.09.2017 to 30.09.2017	Kuchipudi  Kuchipudi  Kuchipudi Kuchipudi	Smt. R. Madhurima Narla Shri. Amarnath Ghosh B.V.N Sowmiya Dr. B. Kiranmai	Telangana  Tamil Nadu  Andhra Pradesh Telangana	45610  40500  68684 55570

Written Answers to

[12 February, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

103

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Kuchipudi	M.V.N.S.R. Chandrika	Andhra Pradesh	55821
					Kuchipudi	Dr. Chinta Ravi Balakrishna,	Andhra Pradesh	87162
					Kuchipudi	Ms. Challa Bala Tripurasundari	Andhra Pradesh	33491
					Kuchipudi	Ms. Swarnalatha	Andhra Pradesh	40450
<b>Puducherry 2017-2018</b>								
01.	Fete - de- Puducherry 2017	Yanam, Puducherry	Puducherry	01.11.2017 & 02.11.2017	BharathanatIAM, Gandhi Kuchipudi Natiyam and Folk Dance	Hymavathi	Puducherry	10000
<b>Kerala 2017-2018</b>								
1.	Navarathri Festival 2017	Payyanur, Kerala	Kerala	21.09.2017 to 29.09.2017	Kuchipudi	Ms. Madhurima Narla	Telangana	26450
					Kuchipudi	B.V.N.Sowmya	Andhra Pradesh	54700
<b>Karnataka 2017-2018</b>								
1.	Mysore Dasara Festival 2017	Mysore, Karnataka	Karnataka	21.09.2017 to 30.09.2017	Kuchipudi	Sh. Ch. Ajay Kumar	Andhra Pradesh	113952

104 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Telangana 2017-2018**

1.	Navarathiri kalaivizha 2017	Hyderabad, Telangana	Telangana	21.09.2017 to 30.09.2017	Kuchidpudi	Ms. Swarnalatha	Andhra Pradesh	40450
					Kuchidpudi	Dr. Hima Bindu Kanoj	Telangana	10000
					Kuchidpudi	Dr. Madhavi Namboothiri	Tamil Nadu	40530
					Kuchidpudi	Ms.Geetamadhuri	Telangana	42500
					Kuchidpudi	Ms. Jayapriya Vikraman	Tamil Nadu	48122

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**Statement-II**

*Amount spent by South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur on the promotion of classical Kuchipudi Dance during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Venue/State	Name of the participants	Expenditure
1.	International Fleet Festival. 2015-16	Vishakhapatnam. Andhra Pradesh	Shri Raja Reddy & Smt. Radha Reddy and Groups. Hyderabad	5.25.000/-
2.	Nritya Vaibav 2018-19	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Smt. A.P. Nbedita	35.500/-

**Statement-III**

*Scholarships awarded by Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) on the promotion of classical Kuchipudi Dance during the last three years*

The number of scholarship awarded under "Cultural Talent Search Scholarships (CTSS) Scheme" in the Classical Dance during the last three years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Kuchipudi Dances	No. of Scholarships awarded (The value of scholarship is ₹ 3600/- per year for the scholarship holder, in addition to reimbursement of the actual tuition fee paid to the Guru/Teacher, up to a ceiling of ₹9000/- per year)			
		Year (2016-17)	Year (2017-18)	Year (2018-19)	Total
1.	Kuchipudi	14	20	21	55

The number of scholarship awarded under Scheme of "Award of Scholarships to Young Artistes (SYA in different Cultural fields" in Classical Dance during the last three years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Kuchipudi Dances	No. of Scholarships awarded (Each scholar is paid ₹ 5000/- per month for a period of two years to cover his/her living expenses on travelling, books, art material or other equipment and tuition or training charges etc.)			
		Year (2015-16)	Year (2016-17)	Year (2017-18)	Total
	Kuchipudi	04	03	07	14

The numbers of Fellowships Awarded under the Scheme "Scheme for Junior and Senior Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture" since last three years in Kuchipudi Classical Dance is given below:—

Sl. No.	Dance Form	Nos. of Fellowships Awarded		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Kuchipudi	02	01	03

**Statement-IV**

*The amount spent by Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) on the promotion of classical Kuchipudi dance during the last three years, State/UT-wise and year-wise*

Schemes	Expenditure
SNA Awards and Festivals	600000
Bismillah Khan Yuva Puraskar	400000
Kuchipudi Festival. Kuchipudi Village	3585604
Survey Documentation and Dissemination	107540
Sponsorship of Programme	944000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5637144</b>

*The details of the organizations and institution to whom funds were given by Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) for organizing classical Kuchipudi dance shows during the above period State-wise and year-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Amount (₹)	Purpose
<b>2017-18</b>			
1	2	3	4

**Delhi**

1.	Suramya	30,000	Training Stipend for Kuchipudi Dance Learners
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**Tamil Nadu**

2.	Kuchipudi Art Academy, Chennai.	75,000	Vempati's Marghazi Utsav 2017
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1	2	3	4
		<b>2016-17</b>	
	Nil		
		<b>2015-16</b>	
	<b>Gujarat</b>		
1.	Nartan Institute of Performing Arts. Ahmedabad	40,000/-	Training in Bharatanatyam and Kuchipudi

**Funds allocation for Andhra Pradesh**

940. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated/granted under various schemes of the Ministry to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;
- (b) the details of funds released under such schemes to the State during the last three years;
- (c) the details of funds yet to be released/due to the state; and
- (d) the time-frame fixed by which these funds would be released to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The schemes of the Ministry of Culture are Central Sector Schemes and grouped under six umbrellas. The allocation of funds to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years under the schemes are as follows:—

- (i) Under the umbrella of 'Development of Libraries' scheme, funds were allocated to Andhra Pradesh for up-gradation of infrastructure of State Regional Library, Guntur (₹ 50.00 lakh) and Regional Library, Rajamundry (₹ 30.00 lakh) in the FY 2016-17 under the component of National Mission on Libraries (NML) model library scheme.
- (ii) Under the umbrella of 'Development of Museum' scheme, funds were granted to State of Andhra Pradesh during FY 2015-16 (₹ 252.78 lakh) and FY 2017-18 (₹ 480.00 lakh) under the component of Museum Grant Scheme.

(c) to (d) The grants are released in three installments. After release of first installment, subsequent installments are released after utilization of previous installments.



**Adarsh Smarak Scheme**

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

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has implemented the Adarsh Smarak Scheme in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of monuments in Uttar Pradesh that have been identified under this scheme;

(c) the scope for State participation in providing suggestion under this scheme; and

(d) the details of improvements proposed under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India has identified 100 monuments as Adarsh Monument for providing tourist amenities and other facilities like toilets, drinking / water, wi-fi services, cafeteria, interpretation centre, etc. The list of Adarsh Monuments (including 13 in Uttar Pradesh) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Since identifying Adarsh Smarak is not a scheme, therefore the State participation in providing suggestion does not arise.

(d) Besides, basic tourist amenities, Adarsh Monuments are provided with additional facilities like Wi-Fi, cafeteria, interpretation centre, brail signage, modern toilets etc. However, these identified facilities would be monument specific on the basis of actual requirement and feasibility on case to case basis.

**Statement***List 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	

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	State
7.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	
8.	Lakshman Temple, Sirpur, Dist. Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh
9.	Humayun's Tomb	Delhi
10.	Red Fort	
11.	Qutb Complex	
12.	Safdarjung Tomb	
13.	Purana Qila	
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, Narnual	
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. Singhbhum	Jharkhand
29.	Group of monuments at Hampi	Karnataka
30.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal	
31.	Dariya Daulat Bagh, Shrirangpattnam	
32.	Group of Temples, Aihole	

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	State
33.	Fort Bidar, Dist. Bidar	
34.	Shravanbelgola	
35.	Gol- Gumbaz, Bijapur	
36.	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas, Belur & Halebidu	
37.	Bekal Fort	Kerala
38.	Kudakaliu Parabmu, Thrissur	
39.	St. Anjelo Fort, Kannur, Kerala	
40.	St. Francis Church, Cochin	
41.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh
42.	Royal 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.	Vangchana Group of Monuments, Mizoram	Mizoram
56.	Remains of a fort (Dirnapur Ruins), Dimapur	Nagaland
57.	Sun Temple, Konark	Odisha
58.	Udaygiri-Khandgiri, Caves	
59.	Noar Mahal ki Sarai	Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	State
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	
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	

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	State
85.	Kalinjar Fort	
86.	Agra Fort	
87.	Akbar's Tomb	
88.	Itimad-Ud-Oaula's Tomb	
89.	Site, Stupa & Monastery of the Sakyas, Priprahwa	Uttar Pradesh
90.	Lal Khan Tomb, Rajghat, Varanasi	
91.	Kushinagar	
92.	Jogeshwara Temple	Uttarakhand
93.	Lakhamandal	
94.	Sun Temple, Katarmal	
95.	Baijnath Temple	
96.	Gopeshwar	
97.	Hazardwari Place	West Bengal
98.	Adina Masjid	
99.	Temples at Bishnupur	
100.	Koch Bihar Palace	

#### **Schemes to promote tribal culture**

942. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes run by Government for promotion of tribal culture, tribal museums, etc. in the State and the financial assistance for the purpose;

(b) the details of the funds/ grants provided to various organizations/ institutions for the said purpose during each of the current year, institution-wise; and

(c) whether Government has received any requests/ proposals from the States including Rajasthan for grant of assistance to the private Institutes for the said purpose and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) There is no separate scheme in the Ministry of Culture for

promotion of tribal museums. Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds to the State Governments for the activities relating to promotion of art and culture of different tribal communities of tribal areas in the country based on their demand. Details are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of funds provided to States for promotion of art and culture of different tribal communities in the country*

Government has established Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in 24 States and 1UT. Core responsibility of TRIs is to function as a body of knowledge and research more or less as a think tank for tribal development and preservation of art and culture of tribal people. TRIs have carried out various activities viz. research studies, evaluation studies, organization of training/seminar/workshop, organization of tribal festivals, baseline survey, publications, documentaries / documentation, organization of exchange visits etc. Details of funds provided to the TRIs are as under:-

Sl. No.	State/UT	Fund Released during 2018-19 (as on 11.2.2019)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	749.58
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81.60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	253.01
4.	Assam	198.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	504.49
6.	Gujarat	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	106.80
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	97.00
9.	Jharkhand	1211.83
10.	Karnataka	106.00
11.	Kerala	401.25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	738.34
13.	Maharashtra	485.01
14.	Manipur	530.11

1	2	3
15.	Mizoram	564.36
16.	Nagaland	825.00
17.	Odisha	819.07
18.	Rajasthan	214.00
19.	Sikkim	155.60
20.	Tamil Nadu	177.25
21.	Telangana	454.00
22.	Tripura	316.14
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00
24.	West Bengal	380.15
TOTAL		9369.34

The fund released to the Non-Governmental Organizations/ Institutions/ Universities etc. is as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre of Excellence	Located in the State	Fund released during 2018-19 (as on 11.2.2019)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhasha Research & Publication Centre, Vadodara	Gujarat	20.50
2.	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad	Telangana	-
3.	BAIF Development Research Foundation, Pune, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	-
4.	Visva Bharati, Santiniketan	West Bengal	-
5.	Department of Humanities and Social Science, National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha	Odisha	-

1	2	3	4
6.	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Clappanakollam	Kerala	10.00
7.	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi - Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad	Telangana	11.50
8.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak.	Madhya Pradesh	10.00
9.	Vanjeevan National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi	Delhi	20.00
10.	Institute of Human Development	Delhi	-
11.	Indian Institute of Public Administration	Delhi	19.97
12.	Council of Analytical tribal Studies (COATS), Koraput	Odisha	-

Through the scheme, 'Tribal Festival, Research Information and Mass Education', the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has identified and recognized the Non-Governmental Organizations / Institutions / Universities etc. as Centres of Excellence (CoE). Financial support is provided to these Organisations by the Ministry.

#### **Inculcating respect among young generation for Indian culture**

943. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that an initiative is required to inculcate respect amongst the younger generation for Indian cultural heritage rather than mimicking western countries;

(b) whether the Ministry has any plans or initiatives for young generation with a formula for individualistic development and staying relevant by keeping up with the modern millennial society; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. This Ministry is aware that an initiative is required to inculcate respect amongst the younger generation for Indian Cultural Heritage.

The thrust towards Yoga, various Cultural Circuits, etc., are some of the initiatives on the part of the Government in this direction.



Also Organisations under this Ministry like Lalit Kala Akademi (LKA), Sahitya Akademi (SA), Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA), Kalakshetra Foundation (KF), National school of Drama (NSD) are organising various cultural events like exhibitions, workshops, camps, panel discussions, festivals, and also through medium of theatre with the main objective creating an understanding of aesthetic and cultural values in order to appreciate and understand the creative expressions of mankind through the ages. Special efforts are being made to involve the youth in cultural development, to inculcate in them a spirit of harmony and togetherness and to channelize youthful energy in creative and productive pursuits.

- (i) Centre for Cultural Resources and Training organizes 'National Cultural Festival' in which students interact with Scholars and Gurus. Students are also taken on tours to the places of cultural and natural importance, to show, how nature has inspired the visual artists, poet, musician or dancer, and to motivate them for making efforts to conserve our heritage at regional levels.
- (ii) To promote the Indian cultural heritage through the medium of theatre, National School of Drama conducts workshops under its outreach programme in various parts of the Country, where on culmination of these workshops, the plays produced are stage performed and documented by the National School of Drama.
- (iii) 'Aao Mitti Me Khele' a clay modeling workshop was organized by Lalit Kala Akademi on the occasion of its foundation day, with the Government school children in Rashtrapati Bhavan to make the younger generation aware of the long history of Terracotta art traditions in India. Lalit Kala Akademi also organizes the 'Annual National Exhibition' to promote contemporary art and make younger generation aware of the current practices in the Art and Cultural field.
- (iv) Sahitya Akademi annually, organizes about 50 Yuva Sahiti programme, publishes about 10-15 books under Navodaya scheme and issues travel grants to about 24 young authors.
- (v) Kalakshetra Foundation has produced several dance dramas on epics viz. Ramayana and Mahabharata, highlighting moral values of these epics which have become more relevant to the millennial society.
- (vi) Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts and Culture conducts various activities including monthly book reading sessions and lectures, Bi-monthly Film

Screening related to Art and Culture and Monthly Indigenous Games activities for educating young generation in the field of Arts and Culture.

**Scheme for Scholarship to young Artists in Different Cultural Fields:**

Under this Scheme, financial assistance is given to young artistes of outstanding promise in the age group of 18-25 years for advanced training within India in the field of Indian Classical Music, Indian Classical Dance, Theatre, Mine, Visual art, Folk, Traditional and Indigenous Arts and Light Classical Music etc.

**Scheme for digitalising national archives**

944. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched any scheme/programme to digitalise records, catalogue and publications of the National Archives of India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features thereof;
- (c) the manner in which digitalisation is likely to help scholars, historians, academicians and other users of archives in the country; and
- (d) the expenditure incurred thereon during the last two years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Government has not launched any scheme/programme to digitize records, catalogue and publications of the National Archives of India (NAI). Digitization in NAI is a core activity, undertaken by it in phased manner.

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

(c) The digitized records are uploaded on Abhilekh Patal, online search portal of NAI. Information available online helps scholars, historians, academicians and other users of archives in the country sitting anywhere at their desk minimizing in-person visit in NAI.

(d) The expenditure incurred by NAI during the last two financial years and in the current financial year is given below:—

- (i) In the financial year 2016-17- ₹ 61,67,817.00
- (ii) In the financial year 2017-18 - ₹ 1,08,92,691.00
- (iii) In current financial year 2018-19 - ₹ 78,10,429.00

**National Cultural Fund**

945. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up National Cultural Fund(NCF) to facilitate Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in the field of heritage conservation and promotion;

(b) if so, the details of projects undertaken and funds sanctioned so far, State-wise;

(c) whether a number of projects for conservation of monuments through PPP failed to take off due to lack of coordination between ASI and sponsoring institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether quality of NCF financed PPP conservation projects are sub-standard;

(f) if so, the details thereof and remedial measures taken thereon; and

(g) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (g) No, Sir.

**Statement**

*Details of project undertaken and funds sanctioned so far, State-wise*

**Project details – State-wise****Assam**

Sl. No.	Donor	Details of Project	Date of Contribution/ Donation Received date /Date of the MoA or MoU signed	Amount in ₹ Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)	Ahom Monuments, Assam	29.06.2010	238.00
TOTAL				238.00

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Bihar</b>				
1.	Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)	Development of tourist infrastructure facilities at Vaishali, Bihar	30.03.2001	500.00 (Approved cost)
2.	Bokaro Steel Plant	Development of tourist amenities at Lauriya Nandan Garh, Chanki Garh and Rampurwa, West Champaran Bihar	18.12.2008	5.00
3.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	Conservation of National Monuments, MP, Bihar	22.12.2009	500.00
TOTAL				1005.00
<b>Delhi</b>				
1.	Steel Authority of India	Lodhi Tomb Project, New Delhi	10.01.2006	50.00
2.	PEC Limited	Tomb of Yusuf Qattal, New Delhi	18.03.2008	25.00
3.	Wazirpur-ka-Gumbad, New Delhi	Restoration of Wazirpur-ka-Gumbad, Munirka, New Delhi	28.03.2008	25.00
4.	Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL)	Tughlaqabad Fort, New Delhi	13.04.2009	30.00
5.	ONGC	Replacement of plastic case around the chariot at the entrance of National Museum, New Delhi with reinforced glass	29.06.2010	13.47
6.	MEA & ONGC	Film on Kishori Amonkar, Classical Singer by Shri Amol Palekar	21.09.2010	62.50 25.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	State Trading Corporation (STC)	Conservation of Jai Prakash Yantra, Jantar Mantar, New Delhi	28.11.2013	32.00
8.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL)	Upgradation of ASI Site museums Swatantrata Sangram Sangrahalaya, Red Fort, Delhi	30.10.2014	200.00
9.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)	ASI Project at Purana Qila	April-May, 2017	1435.00
10.	Aga Khan Trust, Geneva and M/s Oberoi Group of Hotels, New Delhi	Humayun's Tomb Conservation, research documentation, reinstating of water systems and illumination apart from restoration of gardens	16.04.1999	30.46
11.	Apeejay Surrendra Hotels Ltd.	Conservation and enhancement of Jantar Mantar, New Delhi	11.10.2000	16.50
12.	Devahuti Damodar Svaraj Trust	Preservation and development of Music of the Mirs	14.03.2006	4.00
13.	India Photo Archive Foundation	Conservation of photo archives of post-independence period	25.10.2010	21.45
TOTAL				1970.38
<b>Gujarat</b>				
1.	Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)	Crafts and sustainable skill development in Gujarat (Self employed women's association-SEWA)	14.02.2013	158.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	DARPANA, Ahmedabad	Film on Smt. Mrinalini Sarabhai, Classical Dancer	13.09.2010	18.00
TOTAL				176.00
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>				
1.	UCO Bank, Chandigarh	Hidimba Devi Temple, Himachal Pradesh	15.07.2008	20.00
TOTAL				20.00
<b>Karnataka</b>				
1.	Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)	Conservation work and tourist facilities at Bhoganandishwara Temple, Bangaluru, Karnataka	30.03.2001	600.60 (approved cost)
2.	State Trading Corporation Ltd.	Restoration of Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	22.02.2008	50.00
3.	Kishkinda Trust, Anegundi	Preservation of heritage, encouraging cultural awareness in the village	18.04.2000	1.86
4.	Ramana Maharshi Centre, Bangalore	Development of CDs and Cassettes for preservation of Carnatic Classical Music	14.03.2001	5.00
5.	Ramana Maharshi Centre for Learning, Bangalore	Construction of a Cultural Research Building for the Centre	28.07.2007	35.00
6.	Hampi Foundation and World Monument Fund	Krishna Temple, Hampi, Karnataka	12.06.2008	400.00
7.	Nauras Trust	Gardens of Ibrahim Rauza and Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur, Karnataka	11.12.2009	30.00
TOTAL				1122.46

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Kerala</b>				
1.	World Monuments Fund	Conservation of centuries old Cochin Synagogue Clock Tower built in 1568	12.11.2001	15.52
TOTAL				15.52
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>				
1.	Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)	Tourist infrastructure facilities at Khajuraho Group of Temples, MP	30.03.2001	2800.00 (Approved cost)
TOTAL				2800
<b>Maharashtra</b>				
1.	Pune Municipal Corporation	To enliven the environs and recreate the splendor of Shaniwarwada Palace, Pune	22.01.2001	96.03
	Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)	Development of tourist infrastructure facilities at Kanheri Caves, Maharashtra	30.03.2001	600.50 (Approved cost)
2.	Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune	Construction of new museum	12.4.2002. Renewed on 27.08.2008	12.64
3.	Marg Publication, Mumbai	Bringing out a compendium on modern art entitled Art and Visual Culture in India (1857-2007)	24.03.2006	16.00
4.	Nagarik Sewa Mandal	Restoration of Shiv Temple, Ambernath	25.02.2010	22.30
5.	Smt. Uttaradevi Charitable & Research Foundation	Smt. Uttaradevi Charitable & Research Foundation	26.03.2013	54.00
TOTAL				801.47

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Odisha</b>				
1.	Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)	Tourist infrastructure facilities at Sun Temple, Konark Odisha	30.03.2001	3576.00
TOTAL				3576.00
<b>Rajasthan</b>				
1.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)	Training programmes for craftsmen engaged in restoration of tangible components-aarish, stucco, wood carving frescoe and lime jaali at Jaipur	31.03.2014	10.00
2.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)	Training programmes for craftsmen engaged in restoration of tangible components Marble jaali, inlay, and stone carving at Makrana	14.10.2014	10.00
3.	Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	Proposed E-Ticketing project at ASI monuments & Erection of Solar Powered Street lamps, Solar Powered Plant, Bil Toilets and Battery Operated Vehicle at Chittaurgarh Fort, Rajasthan	09.03.2016	500.00
4.	Venugopal Mandir Trust	Preparation of DPR for Old Rangnath Mandir, Pushkar, Rajasthan (NCF-Temple trust)	21.07.2011	05.00
5.	World Monument Fund	Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan	13.08.2003	196.00
TOTAL				721.00



1	2	3	4	5
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>				
1.	Shipping Corporation of India	Construction of Visitor Facilities at the Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu	21.11.2011	38.67
2.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)	Conservation of Visitor Facilities at the Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu	31.07.2013	38.51
TOTAL				77.18
<b>Uttarakhand</b>				
1.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)	Virasat Festival, Uttarakhand	25.11.2010	40.00
TOTAL				40.00
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>				
1.	Jnana Pravaha	Museum, Library, Sanskrit plays, programmes	04.01.2000	1.00
2.	Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	Preservation, upgradation Taj Mahal, Agra	21.06.2001	11.84
3.	Jnana Pravaha Trust	Staging Sanskrit Dramas	14.11.2007	6.00
4.	Sony India Pvt. Ltd.	ASI Project on Up gradation of Sarnath Site & Museum	30.03.2016	190.00
TOTAL				208.84
<b>West Bengal</b>				
1.	State Bank of India, Kolkata	Hazardurai Palace, District Murshidabad, West Bengal	13.07.2010	75.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Children's Academy of Culture, Durgapur	Training Centre for Performing Arts, Children's Art gallery, Museum, Auditorium	12.01.2000	3.18
3.	Ramakrishna Institute of Culture	Contribution of a Cultural Research Building for the Centre (Grant provided for the air conditioning of the library of the Institute)	22.03.2002	80.65
4.	Alambazar Math Project, Kolkata, West Bengal	Renovation, restoration, preservation and reuse of Alambazar Math	14.10.2008	200.13
TOTAL				358.96

#### **Fraud by data service operators in ASI**

946. SHRIMATI AMBIKASONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has found major fraud involving some of the new data service operators in ticket counter for entering foreign visitors;

(b) if so, the total amount involved and the details thereof;

(c) whether any FIR has been lodged at the police station and what is the progress of enquiry; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that such malpractices do not recur in the system at any ASI monument by nefarious operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) It was reported that some irregularities was made by Data Entry Operators to hired through out-sourcing posted at Humayun's Tomb. The total revenue loss of ₹ 2,76,640/- was found out. This amount has been recovered from the Data Entry Operators and an FIR has been lodged and the concerned Data 'S2 Entry Operators have been removed.

(d) A Committee has been constituted to verify the encryption of token periodically. The concerned ASI staff has been directed to ensure the encryption of token on daily basis.

#### **Embezzlement of funds in ASI**

†947. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the branch which was given the responsibility of the cleanliness in Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has been embezzling the funds illegally for a long time;

(b) if so, the details of the facts highlighted in the investigation of this embezzlement and the amount withdrawn illegally so far; and

(c) the details of the actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) One incident of release drawl of excess funds amounting to approximately ₹7,83,65,737 has come to notice in one of the field offices of ASI.

(c) FIR has been lodged in the matter and the erring officials have been placed under suspension pending investigation/ enquiry.

#### **Revision of pension for retired bank employees**

948. DR. BANDA PRAKASH:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long pending demand for revision of pension for retired bank employees;

(b) whether pension for retired bank employees has not been revised since 1986 as it has been the practice of periodical revision of pension along with the Pay Commission's review of pay scales being followed in case of Government employees;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether there has also been no increase in the quantum of pension payable to family members after the death of a serving or retired employee; and

(d) whether the Indian Banks Association has agreed to examine it positively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The retirees / retirees' associations of banks have raised the issue of revision of pension from time to time.

(b) and (c) Pension was introduced as a funded scheme in nationalised banks in place of the Contributory Provident Fund, on the basis of consensus arrived at between bank unions/associations and the Indian Banks' Association (IBA), which negotiated on behalf of participating banks. Accordingly, bank Boards framed Employees' Pension Regulations under the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980. Pension in banks is thus payable as per the agreement arrived at between bank unions/associations and the banks and bank Boards have accordingly made regulations governing the same. These regulations do not have provision for revision of pension, including family pension.

(d) IBA has apprised that revision of pension for retirees and family pension for dependants of deceased employees are part of the Charter of Demands of Workmen Unions/Officers' Association submitted to it for ongoing wage revision negotiations.

#### **Performing of unwanted caesarean operations for profit**

949. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the WHO has warned India against the increasing trend of performing caesarean operations by doctors even without a medical need for life-saving for mother and baby;

(b) whether many private hospitals are indulging in caesarean section and not normal deliveries; and

(c) whether counsellors/doctors could be appointed outside of big hospitals to warn mothers-to-be against the unwanted caesarean operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No.

(b) As per National Family Health Survey -IV (2015-16), the percentage of births by Caesarean Section in private health facilities is 40.9%. WHO in its statement released in April 2015 states that, at population level, caesarean section rates higher than 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and new-born mortality rates.

(c) Government of India has taken several measures to curb unnecessary C sections. The centre provides continuous guidance, strict monitoring and directives to the States for regulation of high caesarean section rates.

- WHO statement 2015 on Caesarean section has been shared with the Principal Secretaries, Mission Directors of all States and UTs and Federation of Obstetrical and Gynecologists in India (FOGSI) *vide* OM M. 12015/182/2015-MCH in order to prevent unnecessary C sections.
- States have been asked to conduct periodic prescription audits in private sector as well as in public sector.
- All CGHS empanelled hospitals have been directed to display the information regarding ratio of deliveries by caesarean section *vis-a-vis* normal deliveries. A communication was sent in this regard *vide* OM Z15025/2017 to all the CGHS empanelled hospitals.
- Guidelines on Midwifery Services in India has been disseminated for promoting natural birthing.

#### **Transfer of excess funds from RBI to Government**

950. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is in practice that RBI shall transfer surplus amounts to Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of surplus amount transferred to Government by RBI during last decade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) transfers its surplus profits to the Government in terms of the provisions of section 47 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 which is as follows:

"After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuation funds and for all matters for which provision is to be made by or under this Act or which are usually provided for by bankers, the balance of the profits shall be paid to the Central Government."

(c) The details of surplus amount transferred to Government by RBI during the last decade are as follows:—

Table: Surplus paid by RBI to the Government

Year of Receipt	Amount (₹ Crore)	Date of credit in Govt. A/c	Surplus for the financial year of RBI
2009-10	25,009	13-Aug.-09	2008-09
2010-11	18,759	12-Aug.-10	2009-10
2011-12	15,009	11-Aug.-11	2010-11
2012-13	16,010	9-Aug.-12	2011-12
2013-14	33,010	8-Aug.-13	2012-13
2014-15	52,679	10-Aug.-14	2013-14
2015-16	65,896	13-Aug.-15	2014-15
2016-17	65,876	11-Aug.-16	2015-16
2017-18	30,659	10-Aug-17	2016-17
	10,000*	27-Mar.-18	2017-18
2018-19	40,000	8-Aug.-18	

\* The amount of ₹10,000 crore was received by the Government on 27.03.2018 as interim surplus, out of the total surplus of ₹50,000 crore for the year 2017-18. The financial year of RBI is reckoned for the period July - June, while that for the Central Government is April-March.

### **Increase in deposits of Indians in Swiss Banks**

951. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that money deposited by Indians in Swiss Banks rose over 50 per cent in the last four years period starting from 2014;

(b) whether Government has received any detailed report from Swiss National Bank;

(c) if so, the growth and the deposit source, year-wise; and

(d) the details of present status of bilateral pact on automatic exchange of transaction information with Switzerland Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) No such information is available with the Government. However, in respect of some media reports Swiss authorities have shared the following information

regarding the Swiss National Bank (SNB) figures quoted in the media "The figures published by the SNB are regularly mentioned in the Indian media as a reliable indicator of the amount of assets held with Swiss financial institutions in respect of Indian residents. More often than not, the media reports have not taken account of the way the figures have to be interpreted, which has resulted in misleading headlines and analyses. Moreover, it is frequently assumed that any assets held by Indian residents in Switzerland are undeclared (so-called 'Black Money')."

Further they have said "To analyze Indian residents' deposits held in Switzerland, another data source should be used. This is the so-called "locational banking statistics", which the SNB collects in collaboration with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)."

The data collected by Swiss National Bank in collaboration with Bank for International Settlements (BIS) shows that the loans and deposits of Indians, other than Banks, in the Swiss banks decreased by 34.5% in the year 2017 as compared to 2016. Further, there has been significant reduction in Swiss non-bank loans and deposits of Indians by 80.2% between 2013 and 2017.

(d) India and Switzerland are signatories to the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAC) and both countries have also signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) pursuant to which the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) is activated between the two countries for sharing of financial account information annually for calendar year 2018 onwards with the first transmission in 2019.

#### **Assistance to law enforcement agencies by banks**

952. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1989, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision decided that banks should assist law enforcement agencies in tackling money laundering;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether banks have failed to check money laundering committed by Nirav Modi and Mehul Choksy in spite of the clear mandate from the Committee, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps, the Ministry is taking to sensitise banks on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per inputs received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI),

according to the publicly available information on Bank of International Settlement's website, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision issued a statement on 'prevention of criminal use of the banking system for the purpose of money-laundering' in December 1988, which included a principle on 'Cooperation with law enforcement authorities'. In terms of this statement, banks should cooperate fully with national law enforcement authorities to the extent permitted by specific local regulations relating to customer confidentiality. Further, where banks become aware of facts which lead to the presumption that money held on deposit derives from criminal activity or that transactions entered into are themselves criminal in purpose, appropriate measures, consistent with law, should be taken.

(c) As per information provided by Punjab National Bank, whenever any case of suspicious transactions/fraudulent activity come to the bank's notice, the same is being reported to respective law enforcement agencies and the bank fully cooperates and remains engaged with them in investigation. The bank has further informed that in respect of Nirav Modi and Mehul Choksi case, the incident did not come to notice of the Inspection Audit team of the bank though it was going on from 2011, and after detection in the third week of January 2018, immediate investigation was initiated by the bank and fraud reported to RBI shortly thereafter. The bank has also apprised that simultaneously, FIRs were lodged with the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and, subsequently, complaints were lodged with the Enforcement Directorate on 13.2.2018 and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs on 19.2.2018 with full details.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to sensitise banks on the issue of money laundering, including, *inter alia*, the following:—

- (1) RBI has issued Know Your Customer (KYC) Direction, 2016 in which guidelines have been laid down in terms of the provisions of Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 and the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005, as per which Regulated Entities, including banks are required to follow certain customer identification procedures while undertaking a transaction either by establishing an account-based relationship or otherwise and to monitor their transactions.
- (2) RBI has issued Master Directions on Frauds — Classification and Reporting which require banks to report 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 bank Boards. These cover, *inter alia*, preventive measures, fraud detection systems, systemic lacunae, remedial action, monitoring of progress of investigation and recovery, and staff accountability.



- (3) Government has issued "Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds" to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), which provides, *inter-alia*, that—
- (i) PSBs at the time of lodging a complaint with the CBI would also lodge a complaint with the Enforcement Directorate in those accounts where money laundering and Foreign Exchange Management Act violations also appear to be there. Similarly where the fraud also appears to involve violations in the export and/or import of goods and services, a report will also be lodged with Directorate of Revenue Intelligence; and
  - (ii) Examination be initiated for wilful default immediately upon reporting fraud to RBI.
- (4) RBI has issued a circular to all banks in February, 2018 to implement security and operational controls such as straight-through process between the Core Banking Solution accounting system and the SWIFT messaging system, enable time-based restrictions in SWIFT, review logs at regular intervals, undertake reconciliation, etc. in a time-bound manner.
- (5) RBI has instructed banks to report deficient third- party services (such as legal search reports, property valuers' reports etc.) and ineffective action against collusion of these providers with fraudsters to the Indian Banks' Association, which maintains a caution list of such service providers.

**Hiring of consultants for various bills and reports**

953. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consultants (private companies) were hired for IBC 2016, FRDI Bill, 2016, Report of Committee to Draft Code on Resolution of Financial Firms, Report of the Bankruptcy Law Reforms Committee-Vol. I and II, Report of the Committee to recommend measures for curbing mis-selling, rationalising distribution incentives in financial products, Interim Report of the Bankruptcy Law Reform Committee and Research Report on Professional Tax, Inter- State Council and Central Control of State Debt (14th FC); and

(b) if so, the details of those hired and fees paid to each of them, the details thereof, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Requisite details are given in the Statement.

**Statement***Details of hired consultants and fees paid to them, project-wise*

Sl. No.	Department/ministry which engaged the consultant	Name of the project	Objective of the project	Name of the consulting institution engaged as consultant	Fees paid (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance	(i) Interim Report for immediate action, pending legislation of the Bankruptcy Code by February 2015.	(i) A work program for providing legal research and technical assistance to the Committee set up on 22.08.2014 under the Chairmanship of Shri T. K. Vishwanathan for studying corporate bankruptcy legal framework in India.	Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy, D-359, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024.	(i) 3,00,000/-
		(ii) A work program for providing legal research and technical assistance to the Committee set up	(ii) (a) Follow up on Interim Report of Bankruptcy Law Reforms Committee (BLRC), preparing research notes and		(ii) 20,00,000/-

on 22.08.2014 under the Chairmanship of Shri T. K. Vishwanathan for studying corporate bankruptcy legal framework in India.

providing technical support to the Committee as per requirement towards finalising its final report;

(b) Assisting the BLRC in drafting the Bankruptcy Code;

(c) Assisting the BLRC in designing and drafting rules for operationalising the Bankruptcy Code;

(d) Providing legal advice with regard to mis-selling of financial products to a Committee constituted on Incentive Commission Structure for distribution of financial products.

(iii) A work program for providing research and drafting support for the

(iii) For providing technical assistance for achieving the targets of the Project

(iii) 15,00,000/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Code on Resolution of Financial Firms.	including providing legal research and technical assistance for drafting of the Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017 ("The Bill") and providing legal research and technical assistance during the examination of the Bill by the Committee of the Parliament.		
		(iv) To assist the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sumit Bose, former Union Finance Secretary, to address the mis-selling and rationalising the distribution incentives for financial products.	(a) Providing legal advice with regard to mis-selling of financial products to a Committee constituted on Incentive / Commission Structure for distribution of financial products. (b) NIPFP-DEA Research	(a) Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy, D-359, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024.  (b) National Institute	(a) As mentioned above at (ii), the remuneration to Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy of ₹ 20,00,000/- covered 4 outputs

<p>Team was designated as the Secretariat for the Committee. NIPFP consultants also provided research support to the Committee.</p>	<p>of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi.</p>	<p>including providing legal advice with regard to mis-selling of financial products to the Committee. (b) NIPFP-DEA Research Team was designated as the Secretariat for the Committee and all expenses related to Committee's activities were met from the budget of the NIPFP-DEA Research programme. The submission</p>
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1	2	3	4	5	6
					of a report by the Committee may not be construed as hiring of special consultants as mentioned in the Question.
2.	Fourteenth Finance Commission	(v) Research Reports on (a) Professional Taxes	To prepare Research Reports on: – (a) Scope of levy of a surcharge on income-tax by State Governments and suggestions on increasing the limit on levy of professional taxes by states;	Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy, D-359, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024.	(iv) 3,00,000/-
		(b) Central Control of State Debt	(b) Regulating sub-national debt by the Union Government to enforce		

(c) Inter-State Council

borrowing limits with a list of reform options including amending FRBM legislations; (c) Strengthening the Inter-State Council and suggestions for Institutional reform pertaining to the allocation of financial resources currently dispensed by the Planning Commission.

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**Life insurance - Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana**

954. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana is a Government-backed life insurance scheme aiming to increase the insurance beneficiaries across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many beneficiaries are enrolled under this scheme, the details thereof, State-wise, and how much amount is disbursed so far;

(d) whether this scheme is linked to the bank accounts opened under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) was launched on 9th May, 2015. The cover period under this scheme is 1st June of each year to 31st May of subsequent year. This scheme is offered/administered through both public and private sector life insurance companies, in tie up with Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks.

PMJJBY offers a renewable one year term life cover of Rupees Two Lakh to all subscribing bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 50 years, covering death due to any reason, for a premium of ₹330/- per annum per subscriber, to be auto debited from subscriber's bank account.

(c) As per the data uploaded by banks on Jansuraksha Portal, the State-wise enrolments and cumulative claims benefit amount paid as on 31.12.2018 under PMJJBY are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The scheme is open for enrolment to all savings bank account holders including Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana account holders for enrolment.



**Statement**

*State-wise distribution of gross enrollments and claim amount disbursed under PMJJBY as on 31.12.2018 (Source: Enrollment and Claims Data uploaded by Banks on DFS Portal)*

Sl. No.	State	Enrollment	Amount Disbursed (In Crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15,735	0.66
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,82,78,825	198.38
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	38,520	2.10
4.	Assam	6,64,860	62.22
5.	Bihar	14,42,707	51.98
6.	Chandigarh	54,348	3.28
7.	Chhattisgarh	12,36,185	100.88
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22,533	0.86
9.	Daman and Diu	16,204	0.52
10.	Goa	1,20,258	5.62
11.	Gujarat	24,29,207	199.04
12.	Haryana	8,95,906	75.92
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2,67,267	17.24
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,15,534	2.74
15.	Jharkhand	5,25,273	28.60
16.	Karnataka	32,56,551	217.60
17.	Kerala	8,51,753	23.68
18.	Lakshadweep	1,682	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	20,08,339	180.22
20.	Maharashtra	37,06,638	211.20
21.	Manipur	36,680	2.58
22.	Meghalaya	46,266	2.18

1	2	3	4
23.	Mizoram	56,093	8.74
24.	Nagaland	20,669	1.48
25.	NCT of Delhi	9,23,296	42.58
26.	Odisha	10,96,845	75.98
27.	Puducherry	69,832	3.76
28.	Punjab	6,78,973	40.80
29.	Rajasthan	16,32,800	146.50
30.	Sikkim	28,834	1.14
31.	Tamil Nadu	26,03,089	126.04
32.	Telangana	20,65,466	220.94
33.	Tripura	1,17,613	4.14
34.	Uttar Pradesh	36,42,310	321.62
35.	Uttarakhand	3,61,626	28.10
36.	West Bengal	14,10,931	79.12
37.	Others **	58,49,242	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		5,67,88,890	2488.44

\*\* Beneficiaries converged from Ministry of Textiles, Women and Child Development, MSME and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries from their respective erstwhile Insurance schemes. Also includes offline enrolments pertaining to urban cooperative bank subscribers which were not migrated to Portal. State/UT-wise break-up not available for this number.  
 \$\$ Includes 1.65 crore beneficiaries which have been converged from AABY to PMJJBY in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

*Source:* Gross enrolment as uploaded by banks on Jansuraksha portal as on 31/12/2018 subject to verification of eligibility, availability of funds for auto debit of premium etc.

### **Slow down of Financial Inclusion**

955. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

DR. BANDA PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2017-18 points out some early signs of slowdown in Financial Inclusion (FI) efforts;

(b) whether this could undermine the formidable achievement, so far, in the journey of taking banking to the masses to ameliorate poverty;

(c) whether banks seem to be losing appetite to pursue financial inclusion amidst the asset quality mess and its multiplier impact; and

(d) the concrete steps Government is taking to pursue financial inclusion in letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2017-18, powered by the drive to mobilise account ownership among unbanked adults through the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), the proportion of persons joining the formal financial system in terms of an account at financial institutions has more than doubled since 2011 and by 2017, it had reached 80 per cent of the Indian population - comparable with China and better than other BRICS peers.

Within a span of four years, the total number of accounts opened under the PMJDY expanded to 328 million, with ₹851 billion deposits as on September 28, 2018. Of these accounts, 59.1 per cent were opened at branches located in rural and semi-urban centres. Recovery in usage of these accounts has been setting in during 2018-19 (upto September 28). Upto August, 2018, with all scheduled commercial banks taken together, 23% of these accounts received Direct Benefit Transfers (DBTs). According to the report, during 2017-18 the dip in the opening of new bank branches in 2017-18 was on account of banks with high stress on their balance sheet undertaking branch rationalisation, including turning to Business Correspondent (BC) in order to contain expenditure. The number of brick-and-mortar branches and branches in Business Correspondent (BC) mode declined in rural areas partly due to rationalisation of branches by banks through closing down of branches which were either unviable or located in close proximity to each other. Furthermore, some banks disengaged with corporate BCs due to non-performance. At the same time, the number of BCs in urban areas increased partly attributable to absorption of erstwhile pre-paid payment instruments (PPIs) providers into the BC fold.

The report also records that the role of Business Correspondents (BCs) in expanding the reach of banking services in rural areas is gaining acceptance and recognition which is evident from the growth of 28 per cent in the number of transactions put through by BCs through the Information and Computer Technology (ICT) channel.

As per the report for the period ending March, 2018 both the number of Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) accounts and the deposits in these accounts have increased. Furthermore, the branch authorisation policy recognises BCs which provide banking services for a minimum of four hours per day and for at least five days a week as banking outlets. This propelled a sizable increase in the number of accounts opened through BCs who are also generating robust growth in ICT-based banking services.

(d) With a view to increase banking penetration and promote financial inclusion, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched on 28th August, 2014 to provide affordable financial services to all citizens within a reasonable distance. As on 23.01.2019, a total of 34.03 crore accounts have been opened under PMJDY with deposit balance of ₹ 88,566.92 crore. While 53% of the Jan Dhan account holders are women, 59% accounts are in rural and semi-urban areas. To facilitate banking transactions, 27.17 crore RuPay Debit cards with an in-built accident insurance coverage have been issued to beneficiaries under PMJDY. Also, an overdraft (OD) facility of ₹ 5,000 (since revised to ₹ 10,000) is available to provide hassle free credit to the beneficiaries under PMJDY for meeting their exigencies, without insistence on security and end-use. PMJDY account holders are also eligible for loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and other loan products offered by different banks. To give impetus to financial inclusion initiatives of the Government, the PMJDY programme has been extended beyond 14.8.2018 with the focus on opening of accounts shifting from "every household" to "every unbanked adult" and making the scheme more attractive with following modifications:—

- (i) Existing OD limit revised from ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 10,000.
- (ii) No conditions attached for active PMJDY accounts availing OD upto ₹ 2,000.
- (iii) Age limit for availing OD facility revised from 18-60 years to 18-65 years.
- (iv) Accident insurance cover for new RuPay card holders raised from existing ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 2 lakh for new PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.2018.

#### **Ban on use of Indian currency notes**

956. DR. BANDA PRAKASH:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Nepal's Central Bank had banned the use of Indian currency notes

of denominations ₹2000, ₹500 and ₹200 after Indian Government resorted to demonetisation of ₹1000 and ₹500 currency notes;

(b) whether this move has hit countries such as Nepal and Bhutan where Indian currency is widely used;

(c) whether this move could affect Indian tourists visiting the Himalayan nation where Indian currency is widely used; and

(d) the steps Government is taking to sort out the issue with the concerned countries for smooth flow of tourists and trading between the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) With a view to mitigate the hardship of individuals visiting from India to Nepal, the Reserve Bank of India issued a circular in 2015 allowing individuals travelling from India to Nepal to carry Indian currency notes of ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/- denominations ('Specified Bank Notes') upto a limit of ₹ 25,000/- per person. The Nepal Rastra Bank issued a similar circular to that effect. However, following Government of India's decision in November, 2016 to demonetize Indian currency notes of ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1,000/- denominations, the Nepal Rastra Bank had disallowed the usage of all such demonetized notes in Nepal. Further, the Government of Nepal had decided to publish a public notice in December, 2018 not to use, carry and keep Indian currency notes of denominations higher than ₹ 100. The Indian tourists hence can move out to Nepal with banknotes upto ₹ 100/- and thereby escape any adverse impact. The issue regarding denominations higher than ₹ 100/- is under consideration of the Government of India, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India.

#### **Nationwide GST training programme**

957. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government along with the Institute of Cost Accountants of India, is all set to launch a nationwide GST training programme to train one lakh accountants in the country to enable them to deliver GST compliance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the initiative will help especially small and medium enterprises that are struggling with compliance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs along with two professional institutes viz. ICoAI (Institute of Cost Accountants of India) and ICAI (Institute of Chartered Accountants of India) has conceptualized a scheme, proposed name "GST Account Assistant" to train accountants in the country to enable them to deliver GST compliance. A sum of 487.5 crore rupees has been earmarked for the scheme. Further, Department of Commerce has prepared a draft note for consideration of the Expenditure Finance Committee regarding fund allocation.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The objective of the scheme is to create a cadre of GST Account Assistants at the ground level in order to enhance availability of trained professionals in the country. It shall reduce the cost of compliance under GST by the small and medium enterprises.

#### **Fiscal slippage due to shortfall of disinvestment collection**

958. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is unlikely to meet the ₹ 80,000 crore divestment target by ₹ 20,000 crore, leading to fiscal slippage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the fiscal deficit will come at 3.5 per cent against the targeted 3.3 per cent of the shortfall in divestment mop-up and also the dip in the GST collections; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Necessary steps have been taken so that for the year 2018-19, disinvestment receipt level of ₹ 80,000 crore is reached.

(c) and (d) Due to implementation of income support scheme for farmers and transitional impact of GST, the fiscal deficit for 2018-19 (R.E.) have been raised to 3.4 per cent of GDP.

#### **Taxation of digital businesses**

959. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has held consultations regarding taxation of digital business is under the Income Tax Act, 1961;

- (b) if so, the details and the outcomes therefrom;
- (c) whether introduction of the General Anti-Avoidance Rule (GAAR) under the Income Tax Act, 1961 will affect the specific provisions dealing with the taxation of digital businesses;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the signage of the Multilateral Instrument have an impact on the taxation of digital business in India; and
- (f) the steps Government has envisaged to increase the tax collection from the digital businesses which have significant economic presence in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Government has not held any consultation regarding taxation of digital businesses as such. However, to address the challenges posed by the enterprises who conduct their business through digital means and carry out activities in the country remotely, the following measures have been taken:—

- (1) A new levy by the name of 'Equalisation Levy' was introduced vide Chapter VIII of the Finance Act, 2016. The introduction of the levy was based on the recommendations of a Committee, comprising of officers of the Income-tax Department and member of the general public, constituted by the Government to deliberate on the issue of taxation of the digital economy in the light of the report on Action Plan 1 of the OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project and suggest possible measures. Presently, the levy is charged @ 6Vo of the amount of consideration for specified services received or receivable by a non-resident not having permanent establishment ('PE') in India, from a resident in India who carries out business or profession, or from a non-resident having permanent establishment in India, where the aggregate amount of such consideration exceeds one lakh rupees in a previous year.
- (2) Section 9(1)(i) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Income-tax Act') was amended to bring in the concept of "Significant Economic Presence" for establishing "business connection" in the case of non-resident in India. Accordingly, significant economic presence shall mean-
  - (i) any transaction in respect of any goods, services or property carried out by a non-resident in India including provision of download of data or software in India if the aggregate of payments arising from such

transaction or transactions during the previous year exceeds the amount as may be prescribed; or

- (ii) Systematic and continuous soliciting of its business activities or engaging in interaction with such number of users as may be prescribed, in India through digital means.

In order to prescribe the thresholds as mentioned above, suggestions/comments of stakeholders and the general public have been invited.

(b) *Vide* communication in F.No. 370142/11/2018-TPL dated July 13, 2018, comments of stakeholders and general public have been invited in order to prescribe the thresholds to establish significant economic presence of a non-resident in India. The comments and suggestions so received are under consideration.

(c) and (d) If digital businesses operated by non-residents are structured to artificially avoid establishment of a "business connection" or "permanent establishment" in India, including by way of claiming the activities carried out in India to be preparatory or auxiliary in nature, the GAAR provisions under the Income-tax Act may become applicable to the income of such digital businesses in India.

(e) No, signing of the Multilateral Instrument is unlikely to address the broader tax challenges of digitalisation of economy owing to the redundancy of physical presence-based nexus.

(f) The imposition of Equalization Levy has led to increase in tax collection. The collection under the Equalisation levy exceeded ₹ 550 crore for FY 2017-18. Further, the introduction of taxation based on significant economic presence is also expected to increase tax collection as it seeks to widen the tax base in India by establishing business connection and charging to tax income earned by digital businesses which operate out of jurisdictions with which India has not entered into a Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA). However, in respect of digital businesses operating out of jurisdictions with which India has already entered into a DTAA, significant economic presence will only be effective after renegotiation of such DTAA which will be based on international consensus.

#### **Amaravathi Capital City construction**

960. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the money given to Andhra Pradesh so far for the construction of capital city at Amaravathi;



(b) the money given by way of Central assistance for establishing new capital cities in Raipur of Chhattisgarh, Ranchi of Jharkhand and Dehradun of Uttarakhand;

(c) whether it has come to the knowledge of the Ministry and CBDT that a lot of black money has been invested in buying lands in and out of Amaravathi;

(d) the type of capital gain exemptions given to sellers of land in Amaravathi; and

(e) whether they have been extended even to the profit motivated investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Central Government has released Central Assistance of ₹2500 crore for construction of capital city under Section (6) and Section 94 (3&4) of the A.P. Re-organisation Act, 2014 to the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh. Of which, ₹1500 crore has been released by Ministry of Finance and ₹1000 crore has been released by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

(b) Central Assistance for construction of capital cities of the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand was not envisaged in their respective Reorganisation Acts. However, the Twelfth Finance Commission had recommended ₹ 200 crore each for the capital cities of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand post their formation. Further, the Thirteenth Finance Commission had recommended ₹550 crore for the creation of New Capital City "Naya Raipur" of Chhattisgarh and ₹88 crore for construction of New Legislative Assembly Building in Uttarakhand.

(c) Complaints regarding black money, containing *inter-alia*, allegations regarding investments in land etc., are received at different levels including CBDT and the field offices of the Income-tax Department. Such complaints contain information that is subject to verification. However, sector-wise/station-wise details of such complaints received across the country by various offices of the Income-tax Department are not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) Section 10(37A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act), *inter alia*, provides that an individual or Hindu undivided family who was the owner of land as on 2nd June, 2014, and has transferred such land under the land pooling scheme notified under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority Act, 2014, capital gains arising in respect of said persons from the following transfer shall not be chargeable to tax:

(i) Transfer of capital asset being land or building or both, under land pooling scheme.

- (ii) Sale of Land Pooling Ownership Certificates by the said persons received in lieu of land transferred under the scheme.
- (iii) Sale of reconstituted plot or land by said persons within two years from the end of the financial year in which the possession of such plot or land was handed over to the said persons.

Further, section 49 of the Income-tax Act, *inter alia*, also provides that where reconstituted plot or land, received under land pooling scheme is transferred after the expiry of two years from the end of the financial year in which the possession of such plot or land was handed over to the said assessee, the cost of acquisition of such plot or land shall be deemed to be its stamp duty value on the last day of the second financial year after the end of financial year in which the possession of such asset was handed over to the assessee.

**Borrowings by PSUs to buy Government stakes in State-owned entities**

961. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of PSUs buying Government stakes in other State-owned entities, including the quantum of stakes bought and corresponding State-owned entities, since 2014;
- (b) the details of PSUs accruing debt by borrowings to make such transaction, including the quantum of debts;
- (c) whether Government treats this as disinvestment and uses that to bridge its fiscal deficit target, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Ministry has considered if borrowings PSUs for the same would also put pressure on bond yields, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) acquired 51.11 per cent paid up equity of Government of India held in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) at a consideration of ₹ 36,915 crore in January, 2018.

NBCC (India) Ltd. has bought the 100% stake of Government of India holding in HSCC Ltd. during November, 2018 for ₹ 285 crore.

(b) In ONGC-HPCL off-market deal, ONGC resorted to borrowings to complete such transaction. ONGC financed ₹ 24,881 crore through market borrowings while the balance ₹ 12,034 crore was met through internal accruals.

(c) Yes sir, such transactions are treated as disinvestment.

(d) Financing acquisition of Government of India's equity by one CPSE in another CPSE is as per the commercial decision of the acquiring CPSE.

**Housing loans in collaboration with banks and insurance companies**

962. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Private and Public Sector banks are providing Housing Loans insurance in collaboration with Government Sector and Private Sector Insurance Companies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the terms and conditions for the customers are such that they lose their entire premium when they switch their Housing Loan from one bank to another, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the clauses mandated for banks and insurance companies, to protect the interests of the housing loan customers so that insurance premiums are either smoothly switched during transfer of housing loans or refunded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Private and Public Sector Banks (PSBs) offer housing loan insurance from insurance companies as an optional product to home loan borrowers. As per policy terms and conditions, this insurance cover outstanding loan amount which will be paid by the insurer in case of the demise of the borrower.

(b) and (c) As per regulations issued by insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDA), when a housing loan is switched from one bank to another, the policy holder may either continue the housing loan policy with the same terms and conditions as per original schedule of coverage with the new bank or surrender the policy and take fresh policy with new terms and conditions to the extent of the outstanding loan.

**Replacement of coins**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating to replace all coins ranging from one to ten rupees;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this direction; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration to replace all coins from one to ten rupees, as coins have very long life span. However, the Government may introduce new series of coins, which are friendly to visually impaired people. SPMCIL is working on prototype sample coins.

**Reduction of Government share in banks**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to reduce Government shares in banks;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step till now in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per inputs received from the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), three public sector banks are constituents of S&P BSE Bharat-22 index and divestment of shares of entities forming part of the Bharat-22 index is an ongoing process. Further, as per DIPAM's inputs, under the Bharat-22 exchange traded fund offerings of 2017 and 2018, Government divested 0.83%, 0.37% and 0.79% of the total bank shareholding held by it in Bank of Baroda, Indian Bank and State Bank of India respectively.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Data on income tax payers**

965. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of income tax payers during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19;
- (b) whether Government has any data about the number of Muslim income tax payers during these three years; and
- (c) the increase in collection of income tax during above-mentioned financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The number of Income Tax Returns (ITRs) filed during Financial Years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total Number of ITRs filed (including revised returns)
1.	2016-17	5.57 crore
2.	2017-18	6.86 crore
3.	2018-19 (up to 31.01.2019)	6.36 crore

(b) No, Sir. No such data on the basis of the religion of the taxpayers is maintained by the Government.

(c) Direct tax collections for Financial Year 2016-17 was ₹8.49 lakh crore which increased by 18% to ₹ 10.02 lakh crore in Financial Year 2017-18. The collections in the current Financial Year (up to January, 2019) are at ₹7.89 lakh crore, which is 13.4% higher than the collections during corresponding period of last year.

**Impact of demonetisation and GST on tax base**

966. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the impact of structural reforms like demonetisation and GST on expanding tax base;
- (b) the total number of direct and indirect tax payers increased since 2014; and
- (c) tax-GDP ratio of the last four years since 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The tax base has increased after demonetisation and GST.

(b) The total number of Income Tax Return filed in Financial Year 2013-14 was 3,79,76,493 which increased to 6,32,99,480 in Financial Year 2017-18.

The total number of indirect tax payers as on 1st April, 2014 was 35,81,340 and as on 1st January 2019 is 1,17,62,606. Since the number of tax payers as on 1st January, 2019 includes those tax payers who have migrated from sate VAT to GST, the number of tax payers as on 1st April 2014 and 1st January 2019 cannot be compared.

(c) Tax-GDP ratio of the last four years since 2014-15 is as under:

Financial Year	Direct Tax GDP Ratio	Indirect Tax GDP Ratio
2014-15	5.55%	4.37%
2015-16	5.47%	5.15%
2016-17	5.57%	5.61%
2017-18	5.98%*	5.33%**

\* Provisional

\*\* Revenue inclusive of GST (CGST, IGST and Comp. Cess) for 2017-18.

### **Improvement in credit culture of PSBs**

967. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in credit culture of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) after implementation of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC); and

(b) the details of total amount of NPAs recovered in Public Sector Banks after implementation of IBC, Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) With the coming into effect of the provisions related to Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) on 1.12.2016, there has been significant improvement in credit culture across the financial sector, including in Public Sector Banks (PSBs). IBC has provided for taking over of the management of the affairs of the corporate debtor at the outset of the CIRP. Coupled with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA

accounts from CIRP, this has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship for a clean and robust resolution ecosystem and strengthening credit discipline. While IBC has facilitated and expedited the process of resolution, in order to avoid insolvency proceedings in NCLT, debtors have also started timely repayment, and have settled loans that had become overdue even outside CIRP/IBC.

Subsequent to the provisions relating to CIRP under IBC coming into effect, as per Reserve Bank of India data on global operations, PSBs have recovered (including recovery in written-off accounts) an aggregate amount of ₹ 1,93,231 crore during the period from 1.1.2017 to 31.12.2018 (provisional data), including record recovery of ₹ 97,151 crore in the first three quarters of the current financial year. Bank-wise details are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Recovery by Public Sector Banks from 1.1.2017 to 31.12.2018*

₹ in crore

Sl. No.	Bank	Amount recovered (from 1.1.2017 to 31.12.2018)
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad Bank	4,493
2.	Andhra Bank	4,261
3.	Bank of Baroda	13,333
4.	Bank of India	22,720
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	4,035
6.	Canara Bank	8,952
7.	Central Bank of India	7,296
8.	Corporation Bank	2,774
9.	Dena Bank	4,322
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	13,709
11.	Indian Bank	2,355
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	8,808
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	6,757
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1,295

1	2	3
15.	Punjab National Bank	18,312
16.	Syndicate Bank	6,502
17.	UCO Bank	5,305
18.	Union Bank of India	6,702
19.	United Bank of India	3,089
20.	Vijaya Bank	2,300
21.	State Bank of India*	45,910
TOTAL		1,93,231

\* Including its Associate Banks and Bhartiya Manila Bank for the period from 1.1.2017 to 31.3.2017, preceding their merger with State Bank of India.

Source: RBI (provisional data as on 31.12.2018)

### **GST earnings and compensation to states**

968. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the revenue earnings of GST since its implementation, month-wise;
- (b) the revenue earnings during one year prior to introduction of GST, month-wise;
- (c) the details of GST compensation to be paid to various States since its implementation, month-wise and State-wise;
- (d) the details of GST compensation paid to various States since its implementation, month-wise and State-wise;
- (e) whether it is a fact that GST compensation has gone up during the last few years;
- (f) whether it means that States are losing revenue due to GST; and
- (g) if so, how Ministry is planning to go ahead in this regard to shore up GST revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The month-wise gross collection of Central Goods and Services Tax



(CGST), State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) and Cess for F.Y. 2017-18 and F.Y. 2018-19 are as under:

Month	GST collection (₹ in Crore)	
	2017-18	2018-19
April	—	1,03,459
May	—	94,016
June	—	95,610
July	—	96,483
August	95,633	93,960
September	94,064	94,442
October	93,333	100,710
November	83,780	97,637
December	84,314	94,726
January	89,825	1,02,503
February	85,962	—
March	92,167	—
Average	89,885	97,355

(b) Since, GST is a new taxation system, in the absence of any past precedent, it shall be difficult to compare the GST revenue collection with the previous year due to a number of factors like overlap of taxpayers pre and post introduction of GST, variation in exemption limits between Centre and States and among States and mechanism of apportionment of fund under IGST. It is to be noted that the average gross GST collection in the F.Y. 2018-19 (till January'19) has been ₹ 97,355 crore which is higher than the last year's average gross GST collection of ₹ 89,885 crore.

(c) to (f) GST Compensation on account of revenue loss due to implementation of GST is being paid to the States on bi-monthly basis w.e.f. July, 2017 as per the provisions of GST Compensation to States Act, 2017. Details of GST Compensation paid to the States/UTs so far are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below).

(g) Concerted efforts have been made to improve tax compliance. Extensive automation of business processes, application of e-way bill mechanism and targeted action on compliance verification and enforcement, based on risk assessment, are the steps taken for increasing the revenue collection.

***Statement-I****Details of GST Compensation released to States/UTs for F.Y. 2017-18*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	July and Aug., 2017	Sep. and Oct., 2017	Nov. and Dec., 2017	Jan. and Feb., 2018	March 2018	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116	266	0	0	0	382
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0	0	0	0	15
3.	Assam	338	331	15	202	94	980
4.	Bihar	692	1054	373	922	99	3140
5.	Chhattisgarh	253	562	219	449	106	1589
6.	Delhi	115	42	0	0	169	326
7.	Goa	68	35	99	50	29	281
8.	Gujarat	1402	880	252	1153	590	4277
9.	Haryana	476	325	0	398	262	1461
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	539	336	184	1059
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	367	314	127	329	23	1160
12.	Jharkhand	313	489	94	369	103	1368
13.	Karnataka	1189	2082	859	2116	1289	7535
14.	Kerala	810	395	0	567	330	2102
15.	Madhya Pradesh	433	908	0	1170	157	2668
16.	Maharashtra	0	834	0	654	1589	3077
17.	Manipur	24	0	0	0	0	24
18.	Meghalaya	52	38	20	14	16	140
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	333	687	306	693	245	2264
22.	Puducherry	44	122	58	109	52	385

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Punjab	1138	960	740	1199	581	4618
24.	Rajasthan	1205	706	0	687	301	2899
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	6	0	6
26.	Tamil Nadu	530	102	0	0	0	632
27.	Telangana	7	162	0	0	0	169
28.	Tripura	31	43	14	41	20	149
29.	Uttar Pradesh	190	1330	0	604	308	2432
30.	Uttarakhand	223	460	183	417	149	1432
31.	West Bengal	441	567	0	600	0	1608
TOTAL		10805	13694	3898	13085	6696	48178

**Statement-II***Details of GST Compensation released to States/UTs for F.Y. 2018-19*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	April-May, 2018	June-July, 2018	Aug.- Sept., 2018	Oct.- Nov., 2018	Dec., 2018	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	3	106	86	0	195
4.	Bihar	325	633	498	508	0	1964
5.	Chhattisgarh	257	549	448	388	0	1642
6.	Delhi	0	1034	963	974	0	2971
7.	Goa	28	150	107	113	0	398
8.	Gujarat	174	1380	446	2237	0	4237
9.	Haryana	0	588	555	882	0	2025
10.	Himachal Pradesh	225	354	315	330	0	1224

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	415	292	282	0	1136
12.	Jharkhand	76	312	247	171	0	806
13.	Karnataka	792	2497	1899	2240	0	7428
14.	Kerala	67	780	1033	195	0	2075
15.	Madhya Pradesh	130	718	558	560	288	2254
16.	Maharashtra	0	1470	931	2782	0	5183
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	14	11	10	0	35
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	282	686	629	791	0	2388
22.	Puducherry	79	123	98	124	0	424
23.	Punjab	944	1466	1306	1454	0	5170
24.	Rajasthan	106	596	579	113	0	1394
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	0	308	77	525	1470	2380
27.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tripura	2	41	32	37	0	112
29.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Uttarakhand	265	497	425	338	0	1525
31.	West Bengal	0	316	367	553	0	1236
TOTAL		3899	14930	11922	15693	1758	48202

#### Wilful defaulters in PSBs

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

- (a) the total outstanding dues of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) at present;
- (b) the outstanding dues of wilful defaulters in each Bank; and

(c) the names of persons against whom outstanding dues exceeding ₹500 crores exists at present and the action taken so far to effect the recovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations, the aggregate gross advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from ₹ 18,19,074 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 52,15,920 crore as on 31.3.2014. 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), which are primarily loan accounts in which payment of principal and/or interest is outstanding and 90 days past due. As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, 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. Further, 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 PSBs, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 2,27,264 crore as on 31.3.2014 and ₹ 2,79,016 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018, and as a result of Government's 4R's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined to ₹ 8,64,433 crore as against gross advances of ₹ 63,20,988 crore as on 31.12.2018 (provisional data). Enabled by the above steps, and as per RBI data on global operations, since the initiation of transparent recognition in F.Y. 2015-16 till December, 2018 (as per provisional data), PSBs have successfully recovered an amount of ₹ 2,85,643 crore.

(b) and (c) RBI has apprised that the list of suit-filed defaulters of ₹ 1 crore and above and the list of suit-filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above, are available in public domain on the websites of Credit Information Companies (CICs). RBI has also apprised that the list of non-suit filed defaulters of ₹ 1 crore and above and non-suit filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above is confidential in nature and is exempted from disclosure under section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Further, RBI, *vide* circular dated 27.6.2014, has advised all banks/financial institutions to submit the said list to all CICs directly and not to RBI from December, 2014 onwards. RBI has further apprised that the list of suit-filed wilful defaulters is compiled on quarterly basis and compilation of the list as on 31st December, 2018 is under process. RBI has further apprised that, in a pending case, it has submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court a list

of defaulters above ₹ 500 crores in a sealed cover claiming that the said information is confidential and requested that it may not be revealed to the public. The matter is under consideration of the Supreme Court. Against this background, RBI has provided information regarding the outstanding amounts of suit-filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakhs and above for Scheduled Commercial Banks as on 30.9.2018, as reported by Trans Union CIBIL, a credit information company registered with RBI, as given in the Statement (*See below*). Further, steps taken against wilful defaulters are also given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Outstanding dues of suit-filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakhs and above of  
Scheduled Commercial Banks, as on 30.9.2018*

(₹ in crore )	
Bank Name	Outstanding amount
Allahabad Bank	3062
Andhra Bank	4109
Au Small Finance Bank	35
Axis Bank Ltd.	1892
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	29
Bank of Baroda	7566
Bank of Ceylon	3
Bank of India	9623
Bank of Maharashtra	1435
Canara Bank	4641
Catholic Syrian Bank	189
Central Bank of India	4494
Citibank N.A.	27
City Union Bank Ltd.	9
Corporation Bank	2633
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	16
DCB Bank Ltd.	15

Bank Name	Outstanding amount
Dena Bank	2064
Deutsche Bank	32
Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	362
Doha Bank QSC	67
HDFC Bank Limited	469
ICICI Bank Limited	1029
IDBI Bank Limited	6038
Indian Bank	3162
Indian Overseas Bank	5334
Indus Ind Bank Ltd.	942
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	218
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	633
Kotak Mahindra Bank	8284
Nainital Bank Ltd.	24
Oriental Bank of Commerce	5007
Punjab and Sind Bank	276
Punjab National Bank	23221
Standard Chartered Bank	526
State Bank of India	37250
Syndicate Bank	1156
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited	217
The Bank of Nova Scotia	110
The Federal Bank Ltd.	919
The Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	1
The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	155
The Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	59
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	1

Bank Name	Outstanding amount
The South Indian Bank Limited	650
Uco Bank	4700
Union Bank of India	5475
United Bank of India	1723
Vijaya Bank	4536
Yes Bank	64

*Source:* RBI (as available on TransUnion CIBIL, website)

A number of steps have been taken against wilful defaulters, including, *inter-alia*, the following:

- (1) As per RBI instructions, wilful defaulters are not sanctioned any additional facilities by banks or financial institutions, their unit is debarred from floating new venture for five years, and lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against them, wherever necessary.
- (2) As per data reported by PSBs, as on 31.12.2018, 2,881 FIRs have been registered against wilful defaulters, 9,594 suits have been filed for recovery from them, and action has been initiated under the SARFAESI Act, 2002 in respect of 7,774 cases of wilful defaulters.
- (3) Under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2016, wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors have been debarred from accessing capital markets to raise funds.
- (4) Under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, wilful defaulters have been debarred from participating in the insolvency resolution process.
- (5) Government has asked PSBs to examine all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as NPA, from the angle of possible fraud and to immediately initiate examination of the issue of wilful default once a fraud is reported.
- (6) Instructions/advisories have been issued by Government to PSBs to decide on Bank publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBI's instructions and as per their board approved policy, and 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.

- (7) The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of his properties and disentitling him from defending any civil claim.

#### **Criminal proceedings under SBN Act, 2017**

970. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recovered old currency notes during the last one year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has initiated criminal proceedings under the Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Act, 2017; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) In 2018, the National Investigation Agency (NIA) had seized old currency notes worth ₹86,000/- during investigation of cases in Jharkhand. However, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain data of seized old currency notes.

(c) and (d) NIA has written to the Jharkhand Police to initiate criminal proceedings under Section 9 of the Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities) Act, 2017 in above case.

#### **Depreciation of the Rupee**

971. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) Government's view on the fall in the Rupee's value *vis-a-vis* the US Dollar;
- (b) the impact of this depreciation, in terms of increasing debt service payments, on the dollar-denominated bond issuances by the private sector;
- (c) the Ministry's explanation for the fall in the Rupee's Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) since November, 2017; and

(d) the impact of this REER depreciation, in terms of the country's terms of trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) It may be mentioned that the exchange rate of the rupee is market determined. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), however, intervenes in the domestic foreign exchange market to manage excessive volatility and maintain orderly conditions without having any fixed target or band for the exchange rate. The Government and the RBI are closely monitoring the emerging external position including exchange rate of the rupee in nominal and real terms and on an on-going basis calibrating policies or regulations to support robust macroeconomic outcome.

(b) As per latest data available, External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) inclusive of dollar denominated bond issuances by the private sector and corresponding repayments and interest for the period 2011 -12 to 2017-18 are provided in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs)**

							(US\$ million)	
Sl. No.		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (PR)	2017-18 (QE)
1	ECBs	25198	23240	23398	31994	33587	32562	33379
1(a)	Repayments	19782	16914	17702	26004	26716	25642	25386
1(b)	Interest	5416	6326	5696	5990	6871	6920	7993

PR: Partially Revised, QE: Quick Estimates

Source: RBI.

(c) and (d) REER is defined as a weighted geometric average of nominal exchange rates of the home currency in terms of the foreign currencies adjusted for relative price differential. REER is based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) and reflects the external competitiveness of a country. Monthly data on REER based on a trade weighted 36-currency basket, India's CPI (Headline) inflation and the country's net terms of trade since November 2017 are provided in Table 2 below. The declining trend in the country's inflation rate has contributed to the fall in the Rupee's REER. However, REER will also depend on relative movements in exchange rates and prices of all the 36 trading partners. The country's net terms of trade have fallen from 73 in November, 2017 to 70 in October, 2018.

**Table 2; REER, CPI (Headline) inflation rate and Net Terms of Trade**

Month	REER	CPI (Headline) Inflation rate (%)	Net Terms of Trade (NTT)
Nov.-17	121.8	4.9	73
Dec.-17	122.1	5.2	73
Jan.-18	120.4	5.1	73
Feb.-18	117.4	4.4	73
Mar.-18	116.6	4.3	72
Apr.-18	116.3	4.6	70
May.-18	115.2	4.9	73
Jun.-18	115.9	4.9	74
Jul.-18	115.8	4.2	72
Aug.-18	115.7	3.7	71
Sep.-18	111.3	3.7	70
Oct.-18	109.8	3.4	70
Nov.-18	113.0	2.3	NA
Dec.-18	115.0	2.2	NA
Jan.-19	114.1	NA	NA

Source: RBI, Central Statistics Office (CSO) and DGCI&S, Kolkata.

NTT= [ratio of Unit Value Index (Export) to Unit Value Index (Import)] x 100

NA= Not Available

### **Dilution of Government stake in banks**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to gradually bring down the Government's equity to 52 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that dilution of Government stake will help banks to meet 25 per cent public float norms of market regulator;

(d) whether some of the Public Sector Banks have Governments holding beyond 75 per cent; and

- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Government, in December 2014, decided to allow PSBs to raise capital from markets through Follow-on Public Offer (FPO) or Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) by diluting Government of India holding up to 52% in phased manner based on their capital requirement, their stock performance, liquidity, market appetite and subject to such other conditions that may be prescribed for efficient use of capital and resources.

(c) to (e) As per the Securities Contract (Regulation) Rules, 1957, all listed Public Sector Banks which have public shareholding below 25% shall increase their public shareholding (*i.e.* shareholding other than that held by the promoter, promoter group, subsidiaries and associates of the company) to at least 25% by 2nd August 2020.

Dilution of Government stake in PSBs, apart from helping them meet their capital requirement by raising capital from markets, helps banks to meet minimum public shareholding requirement of 25 per cent, to the extent the shares issued for dilution qualify to be considered as public shareholding. As on 31.12.2018, 14 Public Sector Banks had Government shareholding of above 75 per cent.

### **Rising incidents of bank scams and forgery**

†973. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of bank scams and forgery are rising every year in the country;

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

(c) the outcome of enquiry into the actions and role of bank officers and employees in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) monitors frauds reported by banks, in terms of its Master Directions on Frauds — Classification and Reporting, which requires banks to furnish Fraud Monitoring Return in individual fraud cases to RBI electronically within three weeks from the date of detection.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Fraud data reported to RBI is by the year of reporting and not the year of occurrence of the fraud or sanction of loan, Letter of Undertaking (LoU), etc., which may be of an earlier period. As a result, it is not possible from this data to arrive at year-wise increase in banking frauds. However, in terms of RBI data as per year of reporting by banks in respect of the number of frauds involving amount of ₹ 1 lakh and above, Schedule Commercial Banks reported 4,693, 5,076 and 5,917 cases of frauds during the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

RBFs Master Circular on Frauds observes that frauds are committed by unscrupulous borrowers by various methods including, *inter alia*, fraudulent discount of instruments, fraudulent disposal of pledged/ hypothecated stocks, fund diversion, criminal neglect and *mala fide* managerial failure on the part of borrowers. The master circular also refers to certain other methods, which include forged instruments, manipulated account books, fictitious accounts, unauthorised credit facilities, fraudulent foreign exchange transactions, exploitation of "multiple banking arrangement", and deficiency on the part of third parties with role in credit sanction/ disbursement.

(c) In terms of RBI's Master Circular on Fraud, dated 1.7.2015, staff accountability is to be examined at all levels in all cases of frauds and staff side action, if required, is to be completed quickly without loss of time. The said Master Circular further stipulates, *inter alia*, that cases of frauds may be closed only when the examination of staff accountability has been completed and the bank has reviewed the system and procedures, identified causative factors and plugged the lacunae, and the fact of which has been certified by the bank Board. Banks accordingly examine/enquire into the actions and role of bank officers and employees, and the outcome of staff side action is as per the bank's service regulations/rules and due process thereunder.

#### **Harassment faced by disabled people in banks**

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

(a) whether Government has noticed that harassment is being faced by disabled people in banks, particularly in rural areas despite Reserve Bank of India's directions for providing banking facilities to its customers with disabilities at par with non-disabled people;

(b) if so, the details and number of complaints received by Government against banks in this regard; and

- (c) the action taken by Government against such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Public Sector Banks have reported that no complaints have been received in regard to harassment to customers with disability. However, complaints, as received from other customers of bank, relating to non-sanctioning of loan, banking services etc. were received from Persons with Disabilities, which were duly resolved by the concerned bank.

(c) Reserve Bank of India and Government of India have issued directions to all Banks from time to time to provide barrier free facilities to persons with disabilities (Divyangjan). Some of the steps taken by banks in this regard are as under:

- (i) Branches have been instructed to give priority to differently abled persons through dedicated counters wherever required.
- (ii) Preference to disabled persons is given under Quality Management System at selected branches under Customer Experience Excellence Project.
- (iii) Facilities regarding operation of account through identification of thumb/toe impression/mark by two independent witnesses and authorising a person who would withdraw the amount on behalf of such customers has been extended to the Visually Impaired Customers.
- (iv) Ramps at Branches/ATMs have been provided wherever feasible.
- (v) Door Step Banking Services to differently abled customers for non-financial services has been rolled out on 19.12.2018.

**Exorbitant rate of interest charged by NBFIs in Karnataka**

975. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what mechanism Government or the RBI has to monitor Non Banking Financial Institutions (NBFIs) in the country, with particular reference to Karnataka;
- (b) whether it has come to the notice of Government, the exorbitant rates of interest charged by NBFIs which are much higher than the rate of interest fixed by State Government;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry is aware of the letter written by CM of Karnataka to ask RBI to issue suitable instructions to NBFIs to reduce rate of interest charged by them; and

(d) if so, what the Ministry/RBI has done in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) registered with RBI can function all over the country including in Karnataka. RBI has 16 regional offices across the country to monitor the activities of the NBFCs and Bengaluru Regional Office monitors the NBFCs in Karnataka. NBFCs are subjected to periodic on-site inspections based on their systemic importance (assets size more than ₹ 50 crore) and/or if they are categorised as deposit-taking. Further, systemically important and deposit-taking NBFCs are required to submit a quarterly return, and other NBFCs an annual return, to RBI to facilitate off-site supervision. Statutory auditors of all NBFCs are mandated to provide an auditor's certificate to the effect that they continue to satisfy the conditions on which certificate of registration was issued.

(b) to (d) The Chief Minister, Karnataka had written a letter dated 23.10.2017 addressed to the Prime Minister, requesting for issue of suitable directions to RBI and the authorities concerned to take appropriate steps in the matter of NBFCs in Karnataka charging exorbitant rates of interest, much higher than the rate of interest fixed by the Government of Karnataka. The matter was referred to RBI, which has apprised that it has taken the following action to regulate the rate of interest charged by NBFIs:

- (i) The rate of interest charged by the company is governed by the terms and conditions of the loan agreement entered into between the borrower and NBFCs, and RBI does not prescribe the interest rates, other than for NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions in whose case the interest rates are capped by RBI.
- (ii) To protect the interest of customers, RBI has laid down a Fair Practice Code which has to be adhered to by NBFCs. Grievance Redressal Procedure has also been laid down to adequately address customer complaints.
- (iii) The Board of each NBFC has to adopt an interest rate model taking into account relevant factors such as cost of funds, margin and risk premium, and determine the rate of interest to be charged for loans and advances. The

rate of interest and the rationale for charging different rates of interest to different categories of borrowers has to be disclosed to the borrower or customer in the application form and communicated explicitly in the sanction letter. Boards of NBFCs are required to lay down appropriate internal principles and procedures in determining interest rates.

- (iv) The rate of interest and approach for gradation of risks has to be made available on the website of the NBFCs, or published in the relevant newspapers. Information published on the website or otherwise has to be updated whenever there is change in the rates of interest. The rate of interest has to be an annualised rate so that the borrower is aware of the exact rate that would be charged to the account.
- (v) Other requirements which have been laid down include the following:
  - (1) All communications to the borrower have to be in vernacular language or a language as understood by the borrowers.
  - (2) Loan application forms must include necessary information which affects the interest rate of the borrower, so that the borrower may make a meaningful comparison with the terms and conditions offered by other NBFCs.
  - (3) NBFCs are required to mention the penal interest charged for late repayment in bold in the loan agreement.
  - (4) NBFCs are required to give notice to the borrower of any change in the terms and conditions including, disbursement schedule, interest rates, service charges, prepayment charges etc. NBFCs are also required to ensure that changes in interest rates and charges are effected only prospectively.

**Denial of loan to small and marginal farmers**

976. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) whether it is also a fact that banks have consistently surpassed these targets of agriculture credit;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has taken note that despite the target surpassed by banks, the eligible small and marginal farmers are being denied or discouraged by bank officials to sanction loans to them; and

(f) if so, whether Government has received any complaints in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets. The details of agriculture credit targets fixed by the Government and the achievement by the Banks, for the last three years (2015-16 to 2017-18) as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are given as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Target	Achvt.	% achievement
2015-16	8,50,000	9,15,509.92	107.71
2016-17	9,00,000	10,65,755.67	118.42
2017-18	10,00,000	11,62,616.98	116.26

(e) and (f) The details of total amount of loan disbursed to farmers and the share of Small and Marginal Farmers (SF/MF) therein during the last three years, as reported by NABARD, are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total Disbursed Amount	% share of SF/MF in total amount disbursed
2015-16	915509.92	41.51
2016-17	1065755.67	50.14
2017-18	11,62,616.98	49.93

The Government of India/ Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/ NABARD have,

*inter alia*, taken the following major initiative for providing hassle free crop loans to farmers including SF/MF:

- 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%.
- As per RBI directions, Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks are required to lend 18% of the Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent to Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, towards agriculture. A sub-target of 8% is also prescribed for lending to small and marginal farmers including landless agricultural labourers, tenant farmers, oral lessees and share croppers. Similarly, in the case of Regional Rural Banks 18% of their total outstanding advances is required to be towards agriculture and a sub-target of 8% has been set for lending to small and marginal farmers.
- Under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, a flexible limit of ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 50,000 has been provided to marginal farmers (as Flexi KCC) based on the land holding and crops grown including post harvest warehouse storage related credit needs and other farm expenses, consumption needs, etc., plus small term loan investments without relating it to the value of land.
- To enhance coverage of small and marginal farmers in the formal credit system, RBI has decided to raise the limit for collateral-free agriculture loans from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1.6 lakh.
- The requirement of 'no due' certificate has also been dispensed with for small loans up to ₹50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and, instead, only a self-declaration from the borrower is required.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.

**Regulation 31 of Punjab National Bank (Employees)  
Pension Regulations, 1995**

977. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Regulation 31 of Punjab National Bank (Employees) Pension Regulations, 1995 permits bank to grant compassionate allowance to their dismissed/removed/terminated officers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that PNB has not been granting compassionate allowance to the dismissed/removed/terminated officers despite the available pension provision;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the bank will settle the rightful dues of the dismissed/removed/terminated officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Regulation 31 of Punjab National Bank (Employees) Pension Regulations, 1995, provides that an employee, who is dismissed or removed or terminated from service, shall forfeit his pension. The proviso to the said Regulation further provides, *inter alia*, that the authority higher than the authority competent to dismiss or remove or terminate an employee from service may, if the case is deserving of special consideration, sanction a compassionate allowance not exceeding two-thirds of the pension which would have been admissible to employee on the basis of qualifying service rendered upto the date of employees' dismissal, removal or termination.

(b) to (d) Punjab National Bank has apprised that cases of compassionate allowance to dismissed/removed/terminated officers are considered by the competent authority on the basis of merit of the case, and at present there is no case pending in this regard.

**NPA cases filed under SARFAESI Act**

978. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NPA cases filed under SARFAESI Act with their outcome and State/UT-wise details of loans disbursed since May, 2014 till date, State/UT/date-wise;

(b) whether under Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) before National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), 39 large defaulters were shortlisted, the details thereof along with details of recovery, if any and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether CAG has reasoned out for increase in NPAs, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the loan disbursed since May, 2014 till date and the loans termed as NPAs from these loans, Bank/date-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per information provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) cumulative data since inception of the SARFAESI Act regarding number of cases where notices have been issued and the amount involved at the end of financial year 2014-15 to 2017-18 and number of cases where amount was recovered at the end of financial year 2014-15 to 2017-18 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

State/UT-wise data of bank credit by scheduled commercial banks in India as provided by RBI from 2014-15 to second quarter of 2018-19 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) RBI issued directions to banks to file cases under IBC in the NCLTs in respect of 39 large defaulters amounting to about ₹ 2.69 lakh crore funded exposure (as of December, 2017). As per Section 14 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) moratorium is declared by NCLT in pending recovery proceedings including matters before DRTs.

(c) In Comptroller and Auditor General of India's Report No. 28 of 2017 on Recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks, it is stated that instances of material differences between the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) recognized by banks and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have been noticed.

(d) With regard to the loans termed as NPAs from the loans disbursed since May, 2014, RBI has informed that RBI 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. As per data on global operations furnished by RBI, the aggregate gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks as of 31.3.2014 were ₹ 68,75,748 crore and were ₹ 98,93,196 crore as of 31.12.2018 (provisional data). Year-wise, SCBs-wise details are given in the Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*Cummulative data regarding number of cases where notices have been issued and the amount involved along with the number of case when amount was recovered*

Bank Group	SARFAESI - Cumulative since Inception of the Act							
	No. of Notices Issued-No. of Cases				No. of Notices Issued-Amount (₹ in crores)			
	Mar. 31- 2015	Mar. 31- 2016	Mar 31- 2017	Mar 31- 2018	Mar. 31- 2015	Mar. 31- 2016	Mar. 31- 2017	Mar. 31- 2018
Public Sector Banks	10,39,583	12,83,863	14,68,553	15,38,122	3,38,428	4,90,535	6,16,537	7,10,538
Private Sector Banks	80,588	96,036	1,10,205	1,29,249	33,888	45,210	60,970	72,829
Foreign Banks	11,131	11,857	12,324	12,802	7,109	11,278	10,861	11,329
Small Finance Banks Scheduled			26	2,265			8	341
Scheduled Commercial Banks	11,31,302	13,91,756	15,91,108	16,82,438	3,79,426	5,47,023	6,88,376	7,95,038
Bank Group	SARFAESI - Cumulative since Inception of the Act							
	Cases where Amount was Recovered- No. of Cases				Cases where Amount was Recovered-Amount (₹ in crores)			
	Mar. 31- 2015	Mar. 31- 2016	Mar. 31- 2017	Mar. 31- 2018	Mar. 31- 2015	Mar. 31- 2016	Mar. 31- 2017	Mar. 31- 2018
Public Sector Banks	6,91,491	8,67,265	9,87,155	10,33,164	82,689	1,09,922	1,33,054	1,56,633
Private Sector Banks	45,998	57,422	66,497	78,560	9,074	12,007	14,750	17,512
Foreign Banks	2,419	2,577	2,661	3,025	489	531	567	640
Small Finance Banks Scheduled			10	1,499			1	65
Scheduled Commercial Banks	7,39,908	9,27,264	10,56,323	11,16,248	92,252	1,22,461	1,48,372	1,74,849

Data as reported by Banks to RBI-DBS

**Statement-II***Bank Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in India (Amount in ₹ Millions)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2018-19: Q2	2018 Q1	2017 Q4	2017 Q3	2017 Q2	2017 Q1	2016 Q4	2016 Q3	2016 Q2	2016 Q1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20035	19138	18457	17883	16933	16126	15825	14861	14811	14097
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3278063	3155114	3104573	2913501	2678157	2568764	2512104	2324291	2336498	2230592
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	34745	33527	33216	32864	30916	28843	28753	27370	26501	24404
4.	Assam	601373	582616	573072	540731	509486	491906	487760	457999	460627	430228
5.	Bihar	1068508	1025537	1015106	958560	915227	912100	908753	833963	858804	814887
6.	Chandigarh	739028	734298	673840	685161	645439	646209	621968	599352	588651	576604
7.	Chhattisgarh	805916	764745	833524	825125	769638	728995	746033	699834	680363	669691
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19092	17881	17243	16098	14568	13973	13302	12073	12023	11592
9.	Daman and Diu	14134	13032	13058	11884	11111	10706	10197	9513	9137	8741
10.	Goa	185928	176705	176315	176055	165169	159419	159379	153528	153333	147264
11.	Gujarat	5057790	4847457	4827786	4506795	4237750	4200015	4135367	3918735	3982181	3847259

12.	Haryana	2299806	2145807	2183365	2057990	1878635	1805263	1795368	1762008	1709550	1698695
13.	Himachal Pradesh	276464	270087	264795	258760	244373	234824	232894	230489	234394	220694
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	494989	463786	448185	426937	410301	384868	372755	354034	372486	352144
15.	Jharkhand	561082	539350	546394	539606	500340	484762	499918	464520	464077	445474
16.	Karnataka	6138570	5945721	5867397	5578804	5423591	5257533	5234097	5020302	4966262	4817370
17.	Kerala	2973515	2864037	2813838	2743899	2622463	2495286	2463139	2412718	2405964	2248872
18.	Lakshadweep	829	828	823	804	791	803	805	773	772	783
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2357157	2288754	2215123	2147261	2058601	2008080	1909151	1783219	1808230	1754691
20.	Maharashtra	25076009	24082241	24047662	23164385	23052959	22509438	22995799	22178803	22160287	21103810
21.	Manipur	44830	42046	39976	37266	34197	31909	30036	27954	27781	25234
22.	Meghalaya	59756	59951	58408	56048	56763	55049	53005	50319	48783	43252
23.	Mizoram	31755	30580	30269	28571	27503	26236	26030	25075	24812	23466
24.	Nagaland	36343	34915	34684	33136	31709	30299	29674	28156	27852	25838
25.	NCT of Delhi	11310430	10521195	10699984	9720528	9398342	9332388	9759930	9109205	9249284	9097633
26.	Odisha	1064682	1021254	1006534	969898	917819	909486	923132	856983	854826	848532
27.	Puducherry	108992	105100	103187	100749	97868	95311	93636	86734	87734	83468
28.	Punjab	2193078	2218799	2213884	2230672	2101420	2037396	2025821	1971369	1987612	1940020

Written Answers to

[12 February, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 179

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29.	Rajasthan	2675229	2584001	2543816	2397942	2196429	2103812	2103982	1938770	1966983	1854288
30.	Sikkim	25556	25470	23190	21238	20454	19813	19034	18636	18322	16544
31.	Tamil Nadu	8176334	7853119	7841721	7714624	7407302	7228958	7157254	6745237	6846153	6698300
32.	Telangana	4558852	4427421	4456348	4320102	4137384	4022672	3945715	3894049	3728307	3641955
33.	Tripura	90363	90175	89811	81563	77341	72645	73568	66656	66210	59937
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4040930	3924511	3918917	3704985	3498489	3509180	3510311	3218154	3276430	3150808
35.	Uttarakhand	477089	459508	446692	435140	407612	388843	387912	353732	354044	329369
36.	West Bengal	3682627	3607312	3644535	3560415	3462419	3431677	3987620	3310317	3368771	3211678

*Bank Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in India (Amount in ₹ Millions)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16	2015	2015	2015	2014	2014	2014	2014
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14085	13167	12337	11777	11823	10846	10535	10095
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2228988	2068949	1968966	1924249	1978315	1880484	1853918	1833440
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25390	23706	22376	21519	21509	20167	18814	18111
4.	Assam	426707	391906	371764	352521	359113	333375	319345	311833
5.	Bihar	812461	739747	718947	696815	721325	634705	611068	592083



6.	Chandigarh	559226	639343	611008	589082	588608	584614	596052	595500	<i>Written Answers to</i>
7.	Chhattisgarh	660673	645999	615594	603645	610232	562186	534469	526161	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28141	11471	10149	9471	9488	9069	8650	7885	
9.	Daman and Diu	8739	8278	8078	7889	8061	7935	7677	6208	
10.	Goa	150437	143175	137787	135784	137787	134078	122414	131140	
11.	Gujarat	3923773	3603719	3439250	3363529	3484323	3202953	3052785	3030412	
12.	Haryana	1782410	1681413	1603809	1605897	1654934	1533293	1484140	1452749	
13.	Himachal Pradesh	224996	208379	201489	188584	209044	183170	178663	175525	
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	354839	337721	328105	314076	310972	287064	282548	269309	
15.	Jharkhand	466351	423874	411649	394334	412019	378317	370271	361391	
16.	Karnataka	4908497	4530869	4294232	4252148	4318401	4015317	3856945	3810509	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
17.	Kerala	2248000	2115762	2079739	2046728	2096562	1942856	1899632	1845703	
18.	Lakshadweep	790	742	698	690	692	631	603	600	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1733082	1653574	1572232	1544269	1534181	1417609	1344618	1362127	
20.	Maharashtra	22353050	20226072	18985313	18917809	19760566	17898275	17552347	17336693	
21.	Manipur	24948	22668	20694	19836	19471	18280	17426	17052	
22.	Meghalaya	45233	43012	42589	41654	43157	40092	41874	39851	

[12 February, 2019]

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23.	Mizoram	23728	21348	20295	19925	20029	17918	17224	16741
24.	Nagaland	26371	24695	22961	22465	22724	20848	20064	19694
25.	NCT of Delhi	9705966	8790984	8485102	8530081	9138130	8219742	8060959	8154989
26.	Odisha	856069	777580	745803	746344	798490	718625	688382	700047
27.	Puducherry	84263	80091	78405	77447	78799	74639	73074	72595
28.	Punjab	2055404	1986147	1914457	1867340	1964387	1827404	1762157	1745312
29.	Rajasthan	1907939	2137136	2039020	1994127	2015117	1865119	1783462	1728246
30.	Sikkim	16787	15673	14837	14105	14646	13506	13506	12937
31.	Tamil Nadu	6823099	6466557	6398465	6309949	6516199	6163183	6058139	6010881
32.	Telangana	3715811	3502143	3389145	3337996	3356570	3157537	3107258	3044645
33.	Tripura	60834	54339	52513	49269	52067	45942	45246	42763
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3277490	3148682	2988595	2925525	3023379	2735035	2556809	2543474
35.	Uttarakhand	336168	305826	299215	288599	306003	272344	264712	261773
36.	West Bengal	3338540	3200623	3154155	3043536	3211371	2952426	2959864	2926697

*Note:* Bank credit are 'loans and advances' and includes all types of credit facilities such as (a) cash credit, overdrafts, demand loans, term loans, (b) bills discounted/purchased and factored receivables. This exclude inter-bank credit.

*Source:* Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (BSR-7).

**Statement-III***Data of gross loans and advances and gross NPAs of Scheduled Commercial Banks*

(₹ in crores)

Bank/ Bank Group	Gross Loans and Advances						Gross NPAs					
	31.03.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2016	31.03. 2017	31.03. 2018	31.12. 2018	31.03. 2014	31.03. 2015	31.03. 2016	31.03. 2017	31.03. 2018	31.12. 2018
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Allahabad Bank	1,40,905	1,53,095	1,57,707	1,58,103	1,66,436	1,58,994	8,068	8,358	15,385	20,688	26,563	28,748
Andhra Bank	1,10,649	1,29,576	1,36,371	1,44,232	1,64,535	1,72,069	5,858	6,877	11,444	17,670	28,124	28,790
Bank of Baroda	4,03,699	4,37,280	4,05,517	4,08,511	4,60,744	4,84,882	11,876	16,261	40,521	42,719	56,480	56,058
Bank of India	3,76,228	4,10,661	3,81,662	3,93,788	3,75,995	3,72,803	11,869	22,807	49,879	52,045	62,328	60,798
Bank of Maharashtra	90,369	1,01,210	1,11,240	1,01,537	94,645	89,594	2,860	6,402	10,386	17,189	18,433	15,509
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	89	352	621	576			0	0	1	55		
Canara Bank	3,03,431	3,35,106	3,36,548	3,55,306	4,00,843	4,35,423	7,570	13,040	31,638	34,202	47,468	44,621
Central Bank of India	1,83,321	1,94,967	1,90,153	1,53,008	1,77,484	1,75,178	11,500	11,873	22,721	27,251	38,131	39,728
Corporation Bank	1,38,643	1,47,708	1,45,706	1,45,710	1,28,005	1,26,841	4,737	7,107	14,544	17,045	22,213	22,268
Dena Bank	78,622	80,629	85,811	77,538	74,239	65,928	2,616	4,393	8,560	12,619	16,361	13,192

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
IDBI Bank Limited	2,03,376	2,15,792	2,26,477	2,10,610	1,98,853	1,91,044	9,960	12,685	24,875	44,753	55,588	59,901
Indian Bank	1,24,359	1,28,832	1,32,632	1,32,145	1,62,726	1,77,505	4,562	5,670	8,827	9,865	11,990	13,734
Indian Overseas Bank	1,81,081	1,79,041	1,72,727	1,56,776	1,50,999	1,50,590	9,020	14,922	30,049	35,098	38,180	35,787
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,40,765	1,48,039	1,53,639	1,66,438	1,48,206	1,55,490	5,618	7,666	4,702	22,859	26,134	25,891
Punjab and Sind Bank	57,858	64,796	65,277	60,263	69,739	71,484	2,554	3,082	4,229	6,298	7,802	7,949
Punjab National Bank	3,59,646	3,92,422	4,32,775	4,41,751	4,71,297	4,80,936	18,880	25,695	55,818	55,370	86,620	79,887
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	65,333	71,153	74,743	68,774			2,733	2,945	3,603	10,677		
State Bank of Hyderabad	98,827	1,08,710	1,14,566	87,670			5,824	4,985	6,591	18,212		
State Bank of India	12,45,122	13,35,437	15,09,512	16,27,278	20,48,387	21,64,542	61,605	56,738	98,185	1,12,343	2,23,427	1,98,190
State Bank of Mysore	50,862	53,296	55,418	38,608			2,819	2,136	3,636	9,915		
State Bank of Patiala	77,811	80,648	85,941	77,100			3,758	4,360	6,767	17,847		
State Bank of Travancore	70,782	69,907	67,004	52,506			3,077	2,357	3,200	8,817		
Syndicate Bank	1,76,241	2,05,804	2,06,449	2,07,065	2,23,346	2,10,302	4,611	6,442	13,832	17,609	25,759	27,040
Uco Bank	1,53,163	1,51,812	1,35,508	1,31,655	1,23,990	1,13,997	6,621	10,186	20,908	22,541	30,550	31,125

184 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Union Bank of India	2,34,332	2,62,757	2,77,725	3,10,578	3,13,860	3,17,512	9,564	13,031	24,171	33,712	49,370	49,713
United Bank of India	67,982	69,070	71,412	70,503	68,692	69,306	7,118	6,553	9,471	10,952	16,552	14,344
Vijaya Bank	82,425	87,692	90,765	96,821	1,18,677	1,32,634	1,986	2,443	6,027	6,382	7,526	8,140
PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS	52,15,920	56,15,793	58,23,907	58,74,849	61,41,698	63,17,055	2,27,264	2,79,016	5,39,968	6,84,732	8,95,601	8,61,414
Axis Bank Limited	2,32,499	2,84,009	3,42,312	3,84,723	4,54,551	4,91,501	3,001	3,867	5,848	20,046	30,876	29,093
Bandhan Bank Limited			12,446	16,864	29,913	34,467			19	86	373	831
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	8,854	9,582	7,957	8,272	9,685	10,374	334	475	447	600	764	779
City Union Bank Limited	16,224	18,089	21,253	24,112	28,239	30,637	293	336	512	682	857	892
DCB Bank Limited	8,212	10,558	13,033	15,959	20,564	23,175	138	186	197	254	369	445
Federal Bank Ltd.	44,157	51,951	58,791	74,091	93,173	1,07,065	1,087	1,058	1,668	1,727	2,796	3,361
HDFC Bank Ltd.	3,04,963	3,67,888	4,67,579	5,58,567	6,64,254	7,88,476	2,775	3,266	4,298	5,826	8,507	10,815
ICICI Bank Limited	3,47,212	3,98,962	4,50,183	4,82,460	5,37,945	5,99,435	10,506	15,095	26,221	42,159	53,240	51,227
IDFC Bank Limited			49,667	51,631	53,753	84,808			3,058	1,542	1,779	1,619
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	55,539	69,141	88,874	1,13,696	1,45,913	1,74,108	621	563	777	1,055	1,705	1,968
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	36,029	40,719					263	745				
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	47,138	46,301	52,494	53,573	60,298	69,007	783	2,764	4,369	6,000	6,007	6,860

Written Answers to

[12 February, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 185

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karnataka Bank Ltd	28,624	31,995	34,273	37,585	48,246	52,769	836	944	1,180	1,582	2,376	2,346
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	34,226	36,691	39,476	41,435	45,973	47,766	279	678	511	1,484	3,016	4,061
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	53,517	66,785	1,20,211	1,37,981	1,71,941	1,99,213	1,059	1,237	2,838	3,579	3,825	4,129
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	13,038	16,513	19,819	23,958	27,005	24,123	546	455	391	640	2,694	3,362
Nainital Bank Ltd	2,469	2,596	2,739	3,280	3,440	3,531	61	77	121	164	167	310
RBL Bank Limited	9,882	14,530	21,316	29,619	40,522	50,221	78	111	208	357	567	696
South Indian Bank Ltd	36,403	37,726	41,471	46,846	55,109	60,064	433	643	1,562	1,149	1,980	2,930
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd	17,366	19,545	22,821	22,262	24,133	25,183	428	319	419	649	868	1,405
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd	8,120	7,976	7,218	6,596	6,387	6,265	486	558	459	316	469	508
Yes Bank Ltd.	55,782	75,775	98,674	1,33,209	2,04,848	2,46,168	175	313	749	2,019	2,627	5,159
Private Sector Banks	13,60,253	16,07,329	19,72,608	22,66,721	27,25,891	31,28,355	24,184	33,690	55,853	91,915	1,25,863	1,32,793
AB Bank Limited	66	69	66	71	58	75	7	8	9	9	9	0
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PISC	1,136	1,778	2,018	2,333	2,054	1,440	23	23	23	23	23	40
American Express Banking Corp.	2,131	2,334	3,014	3,592	5,144	5,218	20	20	50	48	85	123

186 Written Answers to

[RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	2,066	2,258	2,531	1,939	1,953	2,296	19	0	0	0	0	100
Bank of America, National Association	8,515	9,268	12,346	13,761	15,346	15,826	0	14	0	110	0	0
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	773	986	955	1,216	1,626	1,820	80	40	72	59	19	75
Bank of Ceylon	163	220	245	297	347	317	1	1	1	1	1	0
Bank of Nova Scotia	4,751	6,272	5,305	4,296	4,007	3,227	194	193	355	254	94	68
Barclays Bank PLC	8,476	13,646	16,861	11,024	11,686	13,081	464	311	186	83	78	298
BNP Paribas	12,448	14,211	20,002	17,726	19,243	15,972	16	12	12	7	7	7
Citibank N.A	57,303	61,432	62,109	55,453	56,275	60,562	1,484	781	861	848	866	863
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	342	391	300				0	0	0	0		
Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A.	852	1,083	1,790	2,013	3,418	3,533	0	0	20	444	236	127
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	2,617	4,225	5,685	4,482	4,214	5,392	17	1	238	276	384	193
Credit Suisse AG	858	1,368	1,820	1,100	1,323	635	0	0	0	0	0	260
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.	315	430	566	740	481	855	8	8	64	72	8	4

*Written Answers to*

*[12 February, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

*187*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DBS Bank Ltd.	15,726	16,471	18,535	22,216	18,614	19,790	2,116	1,284	1,633	838	938	604
Deutsche Bank AG	29,155	36,211	43,343	35,759	39,966	48,219	167	119	199	995	1,023	1,314
Doha Bank QSC	0		343	423	660	992	0		0	9	9	9
Emirates NBD Bank (P.J.S.C.)	0				578	943	0				0	0
First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC	0		0	0	0	250	0		0	0	0	0
Firststrand Bank Ltd.	233	283	498	269	216	293	34	22	66	24	0	28
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd.	40,780	47,171	55,595	46,962	52,231	64,698	672	791	836	897	924	877
HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G.	1	1					0	0				
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	436	1,053	1,152	728	927	1,142	0	0	48	47	47	51
Industrial Bank of Korea	0		7	85	162	183	0		0	0	0	0
J.P.M. organ Chase Bank National Association	4,449	5,161	10,056	8,060	12,511	12,364	23	0	0	0	0	0
JSC VTB Bank	126	40	56	23	0	0	0	18	13	13	0	0
KBC Bank NV	732	365	0				50	6	0			
Keb Hana Bank	0		164	224	271	463	0		0	0	0	54

188 Written Answers to

[RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions



Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited	13	6	3	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mashreq Bank PSC	178	268	164	214	425	165	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizuho Bank Ltd.	7,194	6,783	9,285	7,693	8,897	11,095	150	137	6	6	6	6
National Australia Bank	379	199	103	242	175	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	51	86	170	182	112	112	0	0	0	18	18	18
Qatar National Bank SAQ	0				90	243	0				0	0
SBER Bank	331	311	338	224	216	189	20	49	100	97	92	92
SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd.	613	695	672	820	1,184	775	102	80	72	132	178	89
Shinhan Bank	1,310	2,577	3,088	4,151	6,044	6,215	0	0	0	0	0	100
Societe Generale	2,656	3,635	3,550	1,873	2,738	2,032	0	0	0	0	70	152
Sonali Bank	21	25	24	25	34	30	3	3	3	4	3	5
Standard Chartered Bank	73,910	74,828	76,657	76,541	72,236	75,934	5,783	6,656	10,836	8,033	8,441	6,905
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	856	2,071	3,948	5,370	6,131	7,274	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	5,833	5,744	7,651	9,290	8,788	12,246	0	98	98	10	75	70
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	11,255	11,227	3,539	185	115	0	114	82	0	183	115	0
UBS AG	0						0					

*Written Answers to*

*[12 February, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

189

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United Overseas Bank Ltd.	213	876	1,115	1,181	302	1,079	0	0	0	80	80	155
Westpac Banking Corporation	175	288	648	551	855	465	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woori Bank	140	291	291	484	1,648	1,939	0	0	0	0	0	13
FOREIGN BANKS	2,99,575	3,36,638	3,76,607	3,43,822	3,63,305	3,99,421	11,568	10,758	15,798	13,621	13,830	12,698
AU Small Finance Bank Limited					13,413	20,158					270	421
Capital Small Finance Bank Limited				1,370	1,853	2,296				14	21	32
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited				5,803	7,788	10,739				206	213	335
Suryodaya Small Finance Bank Ltd.				835	1,596	2,368				51	57	73
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited				5,876	7,560	9,074				16	276	128
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited				1,594	3,106	3,731				0	57	95
SMALL FINANCE BANKS- SCHEDULED				15,477	35,316	48,365				288	893	1,083
SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS	68,75,748	75,59,760	81,73,121	85,00,869	92,66,210	98,93,196	2,63,015	3,23,464	6,11,619	7,90,556	10,36,187	10,07,988

Data as reported by Banks to RBI-DBS

190 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Selling of riskier assets of loss making banks**

979. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to push loss making banks to sell their riskier assets to larger banks to reduce their capital requirement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Banks are Board-run entities and take decisions on commercial matters, including regarding sale of their assets, as per policy and decisions approved by their Board or Committee of the Board, subject to laws and regulatory requirements. Government is not involved in banks' decision regarding sale of their assets.

**Outstanding taxes by corporate sector**

980. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) the total outstanding amount of various taxes payable to the exchequer by corporate sector, accumulated during the last four years;

(b) the list of the top 50 such tax defaulters among corporate sector, including name and amount payable to the exchequer;

(c) whether any concrete steps are being taken to collect such outstanding tax from such corporate defaulters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The total outstanding amount of various taxes payable to exchequer, including corporate sector, for the last four years is as under.

*Payable Taxes*

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Indirect Taxes	Direct Taxes
2015-16	1,88,368	5,47,953
2016-17	2,28,530	6,27,389
2017-18	2,37,651	6,25,750
2018-19 (upto December)	2,59,023	8,07,137

(b)

**Indirect Taxes**

No centralized data regarding evasion related to Corporate Sector is maintained separately.

**Direct Taxes**

General disclosure of tax information of specific taxpayers is prohibited under section 138 of the Income-tax Act.

(c) and (d)

**Indirect Taxes**

All out efforts are being at all levels to maximize the recovery of the Tax Arrears and reduce the pendency. For this purpose Zonal Chief Commissioners are provided annual action plan and necessary directions for recovery of dues.

**Direct Taxes**

The Government is already taking several measures for expeditious recovery of outstanding taxes. Strategies and targets for recovery of arrears of taxes are laid down as part of the Annual Central Action Plan document of the Department. Efforts of the assessing officers to recover the outstanding demand are regularly reviewed and monitored by the superior authorities. Databases like Individual Transaction Statement and those maintained by other agencies like FIU-IND have also been made available to the field units for identification of assets for recovery. Guidelines for Tax Recovery Officers for recovery and guidelines to assessing authorities for dealing with stay petitions have been issued. A new reward scheme for information leading to recovery of arrears has also been notified. The names of confirmed defaulters are placed in public domain.

**GST on agriculture related products**

981. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of GST levied on agriculture related products;

(b) the reasons why high GST is levied on tyres, tubes and transmission parts;

(c) whether Government has any plan to provide subsidies to poor and marginal farmers to purchase agricultural tools and associated products with high GST rate; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The GST rates are prescribed on the recommendation of the GST Council. While prescribing GST rates, the Council takes into account all relevant factors including pre-GST tax incidence. Broadly, GST rate for agriculture sector are:

- (i) Agricultural produce like fresh fruits, fresh vegetables; wheat, rice, pulses etc. (other than those put up in Unit container) attract Nil GST rate.
- (ii) Hand operated tools used in agriculture also attract Nil GST rate.
- (iii) Implements and machinery exclusively used in agricultural activities, in general, attract concessional GST rate of 12%.
- (iv) Items of general use attract GST rate of 12% or 18%.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has announced launching of a direct income support programme namely Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) under which small and marginal farmers having cultivable land up to 2 hectares will be provide direct income support of ₹ 6000 per year to help farmers procure inputs. Also, States are operating similar schemes.

#### **Mudra loan targets**

†982. MS. SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount targeted to be given to the entrepreneurs under

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Mudra Yojana and the budget sanctioned every year in compliance to the target and amount spent, the number of beneficiaries, State-wise; and

(b) the details of number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and female beneficiaries along with amount of loans distributed under the Mudra Yojana, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) There is no allocation of budget under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) as loans under the scheme are extended by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) as per commercial parameters. The year-wise target and achievement of loans sanctioned by MLIs are as under:

(₹ in crore)

FY.	Target	Achievement
2015-16	1,22,188	1,37,449
2016-17	1,80,000	1,80,529
2017-18	2,44,000	2,53,677.10
2018-19	3,00,000	1,87,804.17
		(as on 01.02.19)

State-wise details of the total number of loans extended under PMMY and that of loans extended to Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) and women borrowers till 01.02.2019, since inception of the scheme are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise number of loans sanctioned to Scheduled Cast, Scheduled Tribe and Female borrowers under PMMY scheme as on 01.02.2019 since inception of the scheme (i.e. 08.04.2015)*

(Amount ₹ in crore)									
Sl. No.	State/UTs	SC		ST		Women		Total (All Categories including Gen. OBC)	
		No. of A/Cs	Sanction Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanction Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanction Amt.	No. of A/Cs	Sanction Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3167	28.99	1156	9.82	5932	87.92	34055	460.24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	308694	2075.08	57758	507.41	753132	6605.15	2707891	30093.49
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1514	8.08	4991	129.69	2433	53.86	35119	357.18
4.	Assam	274909	1046.05	178734	707.79	2671865	8889.27	4852651	18899.61
5.	Bihar	1999755	5303.88	555373	1439.51	10921332	28862.48	13656194	48898.07
6.	Chandigarh	11243	33.20	396	1.51	21766	148.83	75264	1123.06
7.	Chhattisgarh	402922	1160.44	397387	1181.83	2214743	5890.66	3141196	13578.09
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1012	5.66	959	5.23	5295	28.68	8252	100.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Daman and Diu	222	1.94	59	0.36	807	8.66	3409	60.57
10.	Delhi	180782	585.55	38999	121.83	566031	2867.99	1299478	14849.97
11.	Goa	2437	15.69	11371	33.03	65558	400.82	141804	1615.29
12.	Gujarat	377387	1476.18	312676	1174.13	2893065	10353.13	4660874	32650.09
13.	Haryana	1123572	3020.46	66830	199.19	1938623	6199.23	2892580	17633.67
14.	Himachal Pradesh	60624	383.96	10784	173.39	115572	933.93	337164	5738.42
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9642	111.77	6874	238.74	74589	1145.04	354154	8196.89
16.	Jharkhand	463923	1223.97	252139	791.56	3040450	7673.36	4011189	16617.05
17.	Karnataka	1892071	5933.31	886688	2774.80	12157376	34014.34	16108302	74094.17
18.	Kerala	748453	1514.78	153731	332.39	3895215	11188.82	5312333	27804.81
19.	Lakshadweep	25	0.30	1686	18.09	591	4.85	2770	30.93
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1851980	5109.13	1155495	3199.04	7748875	20519.09	10205463	44228.29
21.	Maharashtra	2173782	5865.00	878148	2190.63	10697035	47683.00	13350858	70156.37
22.	Manipur	4601	23.84	12986	95.64	59604	265.13	126400	712.43
23.	Meghalaya	4747	27.20	32684	245.87	48441	249.05	95038	733.31
24.	Mizoram	2240	8.76	25336	390.61	19364	217.11	38321	521.88

196 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



25.	Nagaland	337	5.73	8041	163.94	24094	159.95	39679	429.37
26.	Odisha	1889896	4369.58	865799	1995.05	9490810	21875.28	11122539	35175.99
27.	Puducherry	61876	176.95	4308	21.28	385110	1435.44	489113	2588.09
28.	Punjab	1484932	4106.63	91382	262.55	1633831	5410.81	2898747	20318.98
29.	Rajasthan	1124864	3261.67	692741	2045.48	3729216	11065.88	5618703	38204.06
30.	Sikkim	2497	20.66	4232	49.67	24676	129.84	69000	411.18
31.	Tamil Nadu	3175422	7723.36	222451	667.32	14627041	41450.37	19963602	77453.68
32.	Telangana	436730	1710.32	165399	864.98	1103544	5397.18	2564815	19562.19
33.	Tripura	194497	669.19	181324	638.18	684283	2313.88	956667	3796.94
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4171555	10451.38	474192	1211.84	8831370	23846.25	13707856	65849.63
35.	Uttarakhand	271077	818.92	48152	163.44	727567	2452.24	1084561	8286.40
36.	West Bengal	3052382	8877.19	439692	1488.02	12858708	36844.45	15412303	58228.46
TOTAL		27765769	77155.73	8240953	25533.82	114037955	346671.97	157378344	759459.08

Source: As reported by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on the Mudra portal.

Written Answers to

[12 February, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

197

**Standard credit appraisal process of PSBs**

983. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is standard credit appraisal process of Public Sector Banks (PSBs);
- (b) whether it varies from customer to customer or there is certain Standard Operating Procedure (SOP); and
- (c) why Public Sector Banks failed to monitor the early warning signals of the defaulter companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Each PSB has its own Board-approved credit policy, which enumerates various broad aspects of credit appraisals to be undertaken. Under the credit policy, each bank formulates SOPs/manuals for credit appraisal. The rigours of credit appraisal are standard and non-discriminatory.

(c) RBI has issued various guidelines from time to time regarding monitoring of early warning signals (EWS) by the banks. As per inputs from PSBs, they are monitoring EWS as per RBI guidelines.

**Mudra loan gone bad**

984. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether around ₹11,000 crores of lending under MUDRA has gone bad;
- (b) whether the loans are secure against future earnings of the borrowers who are young and unfunded; and
- (c) whether under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) ₹1.50 lakh crore worth of loans were disbursed over 30 million loan accounts, if so, whether 74 per cent of the beneficiaries are women entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Loans extended under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) from inception of the scheme up to 31.03.2018 by all Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) were ₹ 5.71 lakh crore. Of these, total Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under PMMY as on 31.03.2018 were ₹ 7,277.31 crore.

(b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, banks are mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans up to ₹ 10 lakh extended to units in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector. Repayment/servicing of loans takes place from future earnings of borrowers. In addition, loans under PMMY can be covered under Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units (CGFMU). CGFMU has been formed with the purpose of guaranteeing payment against default in micro loans upto ₹ 10 lakh extended to eligible borrowers by the MLIs.

(c) As on 01.02.2019, over 15.73 crore loans amounting to ₹ 7.59 lakh crore have been extended by MLIs under PMMY, since inception of the scheme. Almost 73% of the loans under PMMY have been extended to women borrowers.

#### **Introduction of integrated e-filing system**

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

- (a) whether Government is contemplating on introduction of integrated e-filing system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is bringing a portal of integrated and processing centre-2.0 in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether this new system will come into effect from this financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Recently, in January, 2019, the Union Cabinet has approved Integrated e-filing and Centralized Processing Centre (CPC) 2.0 Project of the Income Tax Department. The details of the CPC 2.0 Project are:

- (i) CPC 2.0 Project envisages pre-filing of Income-tax Returns (ITRs) by the Income-tax Department and its acceptance by the taxpayer so as to improve accuracy of information contained in the Return and drastically reduce the existing turnaround time taken in processing of Returns and issuance of refunds.
- (ii) CPC 2.0 Project will process ITRs in a consistent, uniform, rule driven, identity blind manner. This would ensure fairness in tax treatment to all taxpayers irrespective of their status.

- (iii) The CPC 2.0 Project would significantly improve transparency and accountability of Income-tax Department as processing of returns and issuance of refunds would take place without any interface with the Department.
- (iv) CPC 2.0 Project would adhere to international best practices and standards. It would keep the taxpayer informed by providing processing status update, speedy communication using mobile app, email, SMS and through website of the Income-tax Department.
- (v) CPC 2.0 Project envisages setting up of integrated contact centres for taxpayer's assistance and undertaking outreach programs involving taxpayers and other stakeholders through digital media in an effective manner.

Thus, CPC 2.0 Project besides promoting the Government objective of promoting voluntary tax. compliance culture would also bring about a significant enhancement in services to the taxpayers.

(e) No Sir. CPC 2.0 project has a design and development phase of eighteen months from the date of award of the contract and five years of operations extendable by two years.

#### **Funds allocated for Agriculture**

986. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for agriculture in the budget during the current year and under which head the said funds were allocated along with the amount of funds fixed as quota in this regard;

(b) the details of the budget allocated for agriculture during each of the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether the budget allocation regarding agriculture development is sufficient for development of agriculture sector and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Allocation for Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

for Financial Year 2018-19 (RE) is ₹79025.74 crore. The funds have been allocated under various heads of Capital and Revenue expenditures of the Ministry. The allocation for schemes aimed to extend benefits to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category is as under:—

Scheduled Caste = ₹ 11848.84 crore

Scheduled Tribes = ₹6157.37 crore

(b) The details of budget allocated for Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare during the last three years are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates
2015-16	24909.78
2016-17	44485.20
2017-18	51026.00

(c) Yes Sir.

#### **Rise in Government debt liability**

987. SHRI. RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Status Report on Government Debt release recently, total liabilities of the Government have increased up to 49 per cent during the last four and half years;

(b) if so, details thereof and

(c) the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Madam, as per the Status Paper on Government Debt for year 2017-18, published by the Government of India, the total outstanding liabilities (adjusted) of the Central Government stood at ₹ 77,98,848 crore at the end

of 2017-18 (Prov.) in comparison to ₹ 53,38,686 crore at the end of 2013-14, showing an increase of 46.08 per cent over this period.

(c) The level of public debt reflects the cumulative effect of Government borrowings over time, which tends to be higher for a developing economy due to the need for creating adequate infrastructure with limited revenues. Government borrowing requirements are increasing every year due to increase in the size of the budget. However, yearly borrowing as percentage of GDP have decreased from 4.5 per cent in year 2013-14 to 3.5 per cent in 2017-18 (Prov), which shows the financial consolidation path being followed by the Government. As a result of these efforts, public debt to GDP ratio has also come down to 46.5 per cent at in F.Y. 2017-18 from 47.5 per cent in the F.Y. 2013-14.

#### **Reversion of employees to Old Pension Scheme**

988. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of Central and State Governments employees under NPS have courted arrest on 21st January, 2019 against Government's decision of non-reversion of NPS to Old Pension Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would reconsider its decision and would revert the employees to Old Pension Scheme in view of courting arrest by employees on large scale;

(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) and (b) The National Pension System (NPS) is applicable to Central Government employees (except armed forces) under Section 20 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) Act, 2013, which was notified w.e.f 01.02.2014. Under Section 12(4) of PFRDA Act, 2013, the State Governments have been

empowered to notify NPS for its employees. As informed by the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare, the Department has no information on arrest of employees covered under NPS.

(c) to (e) The Government has made a conscious move to shift from the defined benefit pension scheme to defined contribution pension scheme *i.e.* National Pension System (NPS) due to rising and unsustainable pension bill. The NPS is a well designed pension system. The pension wealth which includes both employee and Government contribution accumulates over a period of time till retirement. It grows with a compounding effect and is paid to the subscriber in the form of lump sum withdrawal and annuity. The transition also has the added benefit of freeing the limited resources of the Government for more productive and socio-economic sectoral development. There is no proposal to replace the NPS with old pension scheme in respect of Central Government employees recruited on or after 01.01.2004.

#### **Income tax refunds**

989. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of income tax compliance in the last three financial years;
- (b) the total amount of refunds made to the assesses in the last three years and in the current year;
- (c) how many returns are still pending for scrutiny and refund in the current financial year, as on 15th of January, 2019; and
- (d) the efforts made to expedite scrutiny of returns and make refunds for the middle class people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The level of income-tax compliance has continuously increased over the last three / Financial Years, which is reflected in the number of income-tax returns filed over this period, as given hereunder:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total Number of Income Tax Returns filed	Percentage increase over previous Financial Year
1.	2015-16	4.63 crore	14.6%
2.	2016-17	5.57 crore	20.3%
3.	2017-18	6.86 crore	23.2%

(b) The total amount of refunds made to the assesseees during the period under reference is as under:—

Financial Year	Refund (₹ in crore)
2015-16	122271
2016-17	162661
2017-18	151602
2018-19 (up to 2nd February, 2019)	143117

(c) As on 15th January 2019, 3,07,485 returns including 36,616 cases of refunds are pending for scrutiny. The scrutiny of these cases is to be completed by 31.12.2019. A total of 16,21,848 claims of refund (including non-scrutiny cases) are pending for issue as on 31st January, 2019.

(d) Since only about 0.5% of the returns is selected for scrutiny, refunds are issued expeditiously at the time of processing itself for the bulk of the taxpayers. With regard to the pending scrutiny cases, the Assessing Officers have already been advised in the Central Action Plan for 2018-19 to expedite assessment in such cases, especially cases selected for "limited scrutiny", so that resultant refunds, if any, can be issued at the earliest.

#### **Pension under Atal Pension Yojana**

990. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present slabs of pension being distributed to senior citizens under Atal Pension Yojana;



- (b) the total number of subscribers under the scheme and the number added in the current year;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to increase the pension limit up to ₹10,000 and to increase the age limit;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has completed actuarial valuation of portfolios; and
- (f) by when the pensioners would get the additional benefits of increased pension, and the number of beneficiaries, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Under the Atal Pension Yojana (APY), five guaranteed pension slabs namely, ₹ 1000, ₹ 2000, ₹ 3000, ₹ 4000 and ₹ 5000 have been made available to the subscribers on attaining the age of 60 years.

(b) As on 31st January, 2019, about 1.42 crore subscribers have been enrolled under APY. During the FY 2018-19, nearly 45 lakh APY accounts have been added till 31st January, 2019.

(c) and (d) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has submitted a proposal to increase the limit of pension and age under APY.

(e) The actuarial valuation of the APY by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority has been completed.

(f) There is no decision in this regard.

#### **Converting SHCs and PHCs into health and wellness centres**

†991. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the objective of Government is to convert approximately 1.5 lakh Sub-Health Centres (SHCs) and Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) into health and wellness centres for providing holistic primary healthcare service of good quality throughout the country by 2022 while ensuring the principles of equality, universality and affordability;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the progress made in this direction so far conforms to the target; 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) As per the budget announcement 2017-18, 1.5 lakh Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres are to be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) by December, 2022. The roll out plan of Ayushman Bharat - HWCs is given as below:—

- FY 2018-19= 15,000
- FY 2019-20 = 25,000 (Cumulative 40,000)
- FY 2020-21 = 30,000 (Cumulative 70,000)
- FY 2021 -2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,10,000)
- Till 31st December 2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,50,000)

(c) and (d) In the current year against target of 15000 Health and Wellness Centres by March, 2019, approval has been accorded to States/UTs for over 21000 Health and Wellness Centres.

As per information reported by the States/UTs on HWC portal, 8030 HWCs are operational as on 04.02.2019.

**Upgradation of district hospitals with super-speciality medical treatment facilities**

992. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to upgrade the district hospitals in the country at par with privately-owned super-speciality hospitals to make them affordable even for economically poor people; and

(b) if not, how the economically poor people can avail the benefits of so much of advancement taken place in the field of medical science at district HQs level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Public health and hospitals is a State Subject. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), to strengthen secondary care and make them affordable for all including economically poor people, financial and technical support is already being provided to States for strengthening their healthcare systems including for strengthening districts hospitals for multi-specialty care and as sites for skill based training and teaching, particularly for clinical learning for different levels of health care workers. Guidelines have already been issued under NHM to States which contains a roadmap for identification and strengthening of district hospitals for multi-specialty care and developing it as a training site.

To improve availability of doctors and specialists in underserved areas, the Government is upgrading District Hospitals to Medical Colleges in 82 districts which do not have any Medical College thereby providing at least one Medical College for every three contiguous Parliamentary Constituencies.

#### **Guidelines on examination of rape victims**

993. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines that the rape victims should be examined by qualified forensic pathologist to prevent denial of justice to the victims in view of lack of proper evidence;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued to avoid unnecessary visits of doctors in the court to submit evidence; and

(c) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain India's forensic report and the percentage of conviction of the accused in rape cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Section 164A of Criminal Procedure Code, rape victim's examination shall be conducted by Registered Medical Practitioner (RPM) employed in a hospital run by the Government or a local authority and in the absence of such a practitioner, by any other RPM, with the consent of such woman or of a person competent to give such consent on behalf of the said victim.

(b) As per available information, no guidelines have been issued.

(c) As per available information, no such study has been conducted.

**Guidelines regarding re-use of medical devices**

994. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any guidelines with regard to prohibiting the re-use of disposable medical items, like the same gloves being used for several patients, if so, the details thereof, including the list;

(b) the number of cases registered against hospitals in last three years for such use and whether the affected patients have been reimbursed for the same;

(c) whether there is any regulation on re-sterilization of such devices and of obtaining special consent from patients to permit use of such re-sterilized items; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that cost saved by re-sterilization is passed on to the patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act., 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration of Clinical Establishments with a view to prescribe the Minimum Standards of facilities and sendees provided by them. Under the said Act, the National Council for clinical establishments has approved Minimum Standards for different levels of hospitals. These minimum standards *interalia* provide that the hospitals should have adequate drugs, medical devices and consumables commensurate to the scope of services and number of beds. These standards further provide that the quality of drugs, medical devices and consumables shall be ensured. The Hospitals are also required to follow standard precautions like practicing hand hygiene, use of personal infection equipment etc. and infection control practices including compliance to Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules to reduce high risk of healthcare associated infection. Currently, the Act has been adopted by 11 States namely, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, U. P., Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Assam and Haryana and all Union Territories except Delhi. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the ambit of the States/Union territories.

As per Constitutional provisions, 'Health' is a State subject and such issues would generally be addressed to the State/Union Territory concerned for taking

appropriate action as per the provisions of Act and Rules applicable in the concerned State/UT. Data regarding the complaints received by States and action taken by the State to reimburse the affected patients is not maintained Centrally.

Further, Central Government has published Medical Devices Rules, 2017 effective from 01.01.2018. As per the said rules, Medical Device intended to be used for single use should be labeled appropriately.

**Monitoring of healthcare service provided under PPP mode**

995. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that healthcare services under Public Private Partnership mode are being offered across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has put in place any comprehensive policy to control/regulate/monitor the private service providers entering into healthcare services;
- (d) if so, details thereof; and
- (e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. Public Health and Hospitals is State subject. National Health Mission offers flexibility to the States to provide healthcare services under Public Private Partnership mode depending upon its requirements.

Under the National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). This includes support for provision of healthcare services through Public Private Partnership mode for projects/programmes such as Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme, Free Diagnostic Service for high end low volume tests like Teleradiology Services and CT Scan Services, Ambulance Services, Biomedical Equipment Management Maintenance Programme, National Quality Assurance Programme and other ancillary services duly sharing the suggested guidelines with them.

States may contract in or outsource those services which improve efficiency and quality of care in public health facilities or close the existing critical gaps. The areas of overall supervision and monitoring of these PPP arrangements, including identification of services, private partner, terms of engagement, payment, etc. lie within the jurisdiction of the respective State Government.

Further under Revised National TB Control Programme, there is a provision of engagement of NGOs/private providers for expanding free diagnosis or treatment services under the National guidelines on Partnerships.

(c) to (e) Government of India has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration and regulation of clinical establishments including private healthcare establishments. The provisions of the said Act and rules, are given in the Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Provisions of the Act and rules*

Government of India has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration and regulation of clinical establishments including private healthcare establishments. The States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

The Act provides for registration and regulation of the clinical establishments providing both therapeutic and/or diagnostic services belonging to all recognised systems of medicine from both Government and private sector (except those of Armed Forces) with a view to prescribe minimum standards of facilities and services as may be provided by them.

In accordance with the aforesaid rules, the States/Union Territories where the said Act is in force, the clinical establishments are *inter alia* required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines (STGs) issued by the Central/State Governments, display the rates charged for each type of services provided and facilities available, at a conspicuous place and charge rate for each type of procedure and service 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 standard template for costing of medical procedures and shared the same with the States and Union Territories for appropriate action by them.

At present, the Clinical Establishments Act is applicable in 11 States *viz.* Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Assam and Haryana and all Union Territories (except Delhi).

### **Cashless facility under PMJAY**

†996. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the objective of Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana is to bring more than 10 crore poor and weak families under this scheme by providing the coverage upto ₹5 lakh to each family every year for admission to secondary and tertiary hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana provides the paperless and cashless access to the beneficiaries during the services taken by them in the empanelled hospitals (both Government and private) throughout the country; 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) Yes. The details of the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes. Any beneficiary of PMJAY can approach any empanelled hospital in the country under PMJAY to avail the benefits. It is an entitlement based scheme and does not involve enrolment, or issue of plastic cards. On establishment of the beneficiary's identity, services are rendered to him/her in a cashless manner.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Details of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)***

1. Government of India has launched Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) on 23.09.2018. PMJAY is Centrally sponsored scheme. It is

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

entirely funded by Government and the funding is shared between Centre and State Governments as per prevailing guidelines of Ministry of Finance.

2. PMJAY provides health coverage up to ₹ 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries).
3. PMJAY is an entitlement based scheme. This scheme covers poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per SECC data.
4. PMJAY provides cashless and paperless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service in any (both public and private) empanelled hospitals across India. In other words, a beneficiary from one State can avail benefits from an empanelled hospital anywhere in the country.
5. Under PMAJY, the States are free to choose the modalities for implementation. They can implement the scheme through insurance company or directly through the Trust/ Society or mixed model.
6. There is no restriction on family size, ensuring all members of designated families specifically girl child and senior citizens get coverage.
7. At national level, National Health Authority (NHA) has been set up to implement the scheme.
8. MoU has been signed between National Health Agency (now National Health Authority) and 33 States/UTs to implement PMJAY.
9. About 1393 treatment packages are available for the beneficiaries under PMJAY.
10. The details of package, operational guidelines and key features are available at [www.pmjay.gov.in](http://www.pmjay.gov.in).

**Non-implementation of reservation norms in UG medical college admissions**

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

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is not implementing reservations for SCs, STs and OBCs in undergraduate medical college admissions conducted by NTR University of Health Sciences by violating GO. No. 550 of 2001;



(b) whether such action tantamounts to violation of reservation rights of SC, ST and OBC students; and

(c) if so, the manner in which Government will ensure that reservations are strictly followed in the undergraduate medical college admissions in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (C) No. 138 of 2006, 15% reservation for SC and 7.5% for ST candidates is being provided in All India Quota from the academic year 2007-08 onwards. Also, the Central Educational Institutions (Reservations in Admission) Act, 2006 provides for 27% reservation for OBC candidates in Central Institutes of the country in All India Quota from the year 2008-09 onwards. Each State has its own reservation policy for admissions in Medical colleges in their State which are applicable for admission in all Medical Educational Institutions in the State/Union Territory. Further, the States are at liberty to frame special provisions by law to provide reservation for the OBCs / SCs and STs in the Private medical colleges (except in minority educational institutions) in accordance with Article 15 (5) of the Constitution of India.

#### **Swine flu cases in Andhra Pradesh**

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

(a) whether Government is aware of rapid increase in swine flu cases in Visakhapatnam, Kurnool, Chittoor etc., in Andhra Pradesh and also death of nearly 20 people;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which Government is helping the above districts and other districts in the State to contain swine flu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported cases and deaths due to Seasonal Influenza A (H1N1/Swine Flu) in the State. 17 deaths due to the disease was confirmed in 2018 and 04 deaths have been confirmed in 2019. District-wise cases and deaths as reported from State in 2018 and 2019 are as under:—

District	2018		2019 (as on 06.02.2019)	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Ananthapur	16	1	0	0
Chittoor	89	3	5	0
Cuddapah	18	1	1	0
East Godavari	8	0	3	1
Guntur	52	2	8	0
Kurnool	66	6	9	0
Krishna	9	0	2	0
Nellore	19	0	0	0
Prakasam	10	1	5	0
Srikakulam	12	1	4	1
Visakhapatnam	80	2	32	2
Vizianagaram	17	0	5	0
West Godavari	6	0	3	0
TOTAL	402	17	77	4

(b) and (c) Seasonal Influenza A (H1N1/Swine Flu) is affecting many parts of the country. The Central Government is closely monitoring the situation and is in regular touch with the States including Andhra Pradesh to review their preparedness to combat the disease. Review meetings and video conferences with the affected States are regularly conducted. The Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare reviewed the preparedness of the States on 17.01.2018, 25.4.2018 and 16.10.2018.

Video conferencing with the Senior Officers of States/UTs on 17.10.2018, 25.10.2018, 21.01.2018 and 11.02.2018.

The Integrated Disease Control Programme assisted 12 lab networks are providing lab support. Diagnostic capacity has been strengthened by Indian Council for Medical Research through more than 41 Virus Research Diagnostic Laboratories to test clinical samples. A Joint Monitoring Group under the Director General of Health Services is closely monitoring the situation. The States have also been asked to procure necessary

logistics and Government of India is supporting them to tide over the shortages during crisis.

**Prevention of mortality from vector-borne diseases**

999. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of deaths in the country, year-wise, for the last three years due to vector-borne diseases like dengue, chikungunya etc.;
- (b) whether any advanced research work is being carried out by Government to study the severity as well as possible treatments to prevent mortality in such cases; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The number of deaths due to Vector Borne Diseases like Malaria, Dengue, Kala-Azar (KA), and Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in the country for last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below). No death has been reported from the States/Union Territories due to Chikungunya and Lymphatic Filariasis (LF).

(b) and (c) Research work pertains to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). ICMR is in the process of initiating the following studies in Task Force mode:—

- (i) Identification of biomarkers that could predict the severity of dengue viral disease in vulnerable individuals. This study will help in identifying prognostic markers of dengue disease well in advance. This in turn would lead to better clinical management of the patient.
- (ii) Many a times, several patients' deaths have been reported in dengue viral disease, due to fluid overload for management of dengue shock syndrome. In view of this, ICMR is planning to initiate studies to standardize the fluid therapy in dengue pediatric as well as adult patients. These studies will be initiated soon.
- (iii) Other studies to understand the immuno-pathogenesis of dengue viral disease in symptomatic versus asymptomatic individuals are also being initiated.

*Statement**Number of deaths due to vector borne diseases*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Deaths due to Malaria			Deaths due to Kala-azar			Deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis			Deaths due to Dengue			Suspected cases of Chikungunya		
		2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	960	1162	616
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	133	507
3.	Assam	6	0	2	0	0	0	92	87	94	4	1	0	40	41	2
4.	Bihar	0	2	0	0	0	0	25	11	10	0	0	0	566	1251	156
5.	Chhattisgarh	61	81	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	337	509	436
7.	Gujarat	6	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	6	4	3285	7953	10117
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5394	220	62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1

11.	Jharkhand	15	0	4	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	5	1	47	269	3385
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	8	10	4	15666	32831	16792
13.	Kerala	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	37	37	129	78	74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	5	2280	2477	3199
15.	Maharashtra	26	20	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	33	65	46	7570	8110	9227
16.	Manipur	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	3	1	1	0	0	0	2
17.	Meghalaya	45	12	6	0	0	0	4	4	6	0	0	0	360	236	38
18.	Mizoram	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
19.	Nagaland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Odisha	77	24	4	0	0	0	42	0	0	11	6	5	51	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	18	9	4407	3251	571
22.	Rajasthan	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	14	10	2506	1612	245
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	130	384
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	65	13	86	131	247
25.	Telangana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	611	1277	1484
26.	Tripura	14	6	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	311	574	651
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	35	0	29

Written Answers to

[12 February, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

217

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	93	18	42	28	4	2458	103	57
29.	West Bengal	59	29	10	0	0	0	39	40	34	45	46	0	1071	2103	52
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	93	138
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	u	1810	3281	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2857	1810	328
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	4	12279	940	407
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Pudducherry	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	2	463	475	1493
	TOTAL	331	194	77	0	0	0	283	254	171	245	325	167	64057	67769	50793

1. Provisional data up to December, 2018.

2. No death has been reported from the States/UTs due to Chikungunya and Lymphatic Filariasis.

218 Written Answers to

[RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Medical colleges in Assam**

1000. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to strengthen the medical colleges and District General Hospitals in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government during the last three years;

(c) whether Government proposes to extend financial assistance to existing medical colleges in the State and if so, the details of the financial assistance given during the aforementioned period;

(d) whether Government had received a proposal from Government of Assam for the financial assistance to new medical colleges at Assam; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals". Under phase-I of the scheme, 4 new medical colleges in the State of Assam have been approved viz. Dhubri, Nagaon, North Lakhimpur and Diphu. A sum of ₹611.97 crore as central share has been released to the State. Details is as under:-

(₹ in crore)					
District	Amount Released				Total amount released
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 till date	
1. Dhubri	10.00	20.00	41.00	82.00	153.00
2. Nagaon	10.00	20.00	41.00	82.00	153.00
3. North Lakhimpur	10.00	20.00	41.00	82.00	153.00
4. Diphu	0	83.97	38.00	31.00	152.97
	30.00	143.97	161.00	277.00	611.97

Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for strengthening/up-gradation of existing Government Medical Colleges to increase PG seats, 3 medical colleges namely Silchar

Medical College, Silchar; Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh and Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati have been approved for increase of 143 PG Medical seats. A sum of ₹38.3454 crore as Central share has been released to the State.

Under Phase-III of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), 2 Government Medical Colleges namely Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh and Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati have been taken up for upgradation at an approved cost of ₹150 crore (Central share - ₹ 120 crore and State share - ₹ 30 crore) for each project.

### **Progress in implementation of Ayushman Bharat**

1001. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made in implementation of Ayushman Bharat Scheme; and
- (b) the targets fixed for implementation of the Scheme and progress made in achieving them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Ayushman Bharat Yojana comprises two components, namely,-

- (i) Provision of Comprehensive Primary Healthcare through Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) and
- (ii) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)

Under Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs), as per the budget announcement 2017-18, 1.5 lakh Health Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres are to be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) by December, 2022. The roll out plan of Ayushman Bharat HWCs is as under -

- FY 2018-19 = 15,000
- FY 2019-20 = 25,000 (Cumulative 40,000)
- FY 2020-21 = 30,000 (Cumulative 70,000)
- FY 2021 -2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,10,000)
- Till 31 st December 2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,50,000)



In the current year against target of 15000 Health and Wellness Centres by March, 2019, approval has been accorded to States/UTs for over 21000 Health and Wellness Centres. As per information reported by the States/ UTs on HWC portal 8030 HWCs are operational as on 04.02.2019.

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has been launched on 23.09.2018, to provide health coverage up to ₹ 5.00 lakh perfamily per year to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families as per Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC).The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementing PMJAY has been signed by National Health Agency (Now National Health Authority) with 33 States/UTs. Out of these 33 States/UTs 29 have already started extending services to the targeted beneficiaries.

#### **Ban on FDC drugs**

1002. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has banned several Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) drugs recently, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons which prompted Government for such action; and
- (c) whether efficacy of such drugs had been verified by any expert panel, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Some cases of grant of manufacturing license of new drugs including Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) falling under the purview of Rule 122E of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 by some of the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) without due approval of the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG (I)] came to the notice of the Government.

Apart from issuing repeated statutory directions under Section 33P of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to the State Governments in this regard, the Central Government constituted an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Prof C.K. Kokate to examine the safety and efficacy of such FDCs.

Based on the recommendations of the Prof. C. K. Kokate Expert Committee, the Central Government prohibited 344 FDCs *vide* notification dated 10.03.2016. Further, the Central Government had also prohibited 5 FDCs *vide* notification dated 08.06.2017.

However, with respect to the said 344 FDCs, several writ petitions were filed in different High Courts across the country challenging the ban of the FDCs. After that, the High Court of Delhi *vide* its order dated 01.12.2016 quashed the said notification. The Union of India challenged the said order of Delhi High Court before the Supreme Court by way of filing Special Leave Petition (SLP). Further, about 20 cases against 5 FDCs prohibited on 08.06.2017 which were pending before various High Courts across the country, were also transferred to Supreme Court. Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 15.12.2017 directed that an analysis be made in greater depth and these cases of (344+5) FDCs should go to the Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) and/or a Sub-Committee formed by the DTAB for the purpose of having a relook into these cases.

Accordingly, a Sub-Committee of DTAB was constituted which after providing hearing to all the petitioners/appellants, submitted its report to DTAB which was accepted by DTAB.

Based on the recommendations of DTAB, the Central Government *vide* notifications dated 07.09.2018 prohibited 328 FDCs for manufacture, sale or distribution as there was no therapeutic justification for these FDCs and they could involve risk to human beings. The Government also restricted 06 FDCs for manufacture, sale or distribution with certain conditions *vide* notifications issued on the same date. However, various firms/stakeholders have filed writ petitions in various High Courts across the country including the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the said notifications dated 07.09.2018.

Further, based on the recommendations of DTAB, the Central Government *vide* notifications dated 11.01.2019 prohibited 80 FDCs for manufacture, sale or distribution as there was no therapeutic justification for these FDCs and they could involve risk to human beings. These 80 FDCs were part of the list of 294 FDCs identified in year 2007, which were earlier *sub-judice* in Hon'ble High Court of Madras.

#### **Widening the scope for coverage under Ayushman Bharat Yojana**

†1003. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients who received treatment so far under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana and the amount spent by Government for the said purpose, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has any plan to further widen the scope of this Scheme to cover more beneficiaries; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the categories of citizens to whom Government proposes to provide the benefits of this Scheme in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Ayushman Bharat Yojana comprises two components, namely, -

(i) Provision of Comprehensive Primary Healthcare through Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) and

(ii) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)

As per the information shared by the States/ UTs the State-wise details of adults screened for Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) at Health and Wellness Centres are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As on 06.02.2019, the total number of hospital admissions under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is 10,94,254/. The number of claims made after discharge of beneficiaries is 8,16,151/- and claims amount submitted is ₹ 1051 crore as on 06.02.2019. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) facilities are available to all. At present no proposal to widen the scope of Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana is pending before the Government.

**Statement-I**

*No of adults screened for Non Communicable Diseases at HWCs as on  
24th January, 2019*

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of adults screened for Hypertension	Number of adults screened for Diabetes	Number of adults screened for Oral Cancer	Number of adults screened for Breast Cancer	Number of adults screened for Cervical Cancer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,590	6,590	6,590	3,756	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36,118	34,978	30,488	14,151	15,550
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	981	981	83	43	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Assam	37,047	36,808	32,659	17,595	154
5.	Bihar	266	266	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	2,373	1,930	1,288	1,427	414
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,91,266	153,109	47,843	30,874	6708
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	21,124	21,124	21,124	13,007	13,007
9.	Daman Diu	1,04,103	1,04,103	1,04,103	49,987	NA
10.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	Goa	4,543	4574	4497	2913	1528
12.	Gujarat	1,27,579	1,04,587	2,21,818	1,43,149	125158
13.	Haryana	1,67,811	1,68,601	1,53,552	97,361	70013
14.	Himachal Pradesh	330	330	330	120	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	26,474	26,474	26,474	12,416	0
16.	Jharkhand	4,60,730	4,60,730	4,60,730	2,39,425	239425
17.	Karnataka	1,27,687	1,05,697	32,016	9,404	0
18.	Kerala	27,409	17,191	NA	NA	NA
19.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,530	2,394	18	15	15
21.	Maharashtra	56,95,984	56,95,984	56,95,984	NA	NA
22.	Manipur	1,427	1,412	1,275	871	270
23.	Meghalaya	1,035	185	1	0	1
24.	Mizoram	4,782	3,520	591	639	45
25.	Nagaland	658	255	58	0	0
26.	Odisha	78,652	53,764	4,198	2,738	550
27.	Puducherry	4,839	4,839	4,839	1,073	322
28.	Punjab	9,162	6,043	1437	569	124
29.	Rajasthan	2,71,505	2,71,505	2,71,505		
30.	Sikkim	4,030	4,013	2,776	818	281

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Tamil Nadu	27,29,281	21,19,781	NA	1001,481	7,43,546
32.	Telangana	4,55,589	3,41,691	47,457	18,982	9,654
33.	Tripura	2,652	1,282	NA	NA	NA
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12,210	23,459	11,398	4,058	0
35.	Uttarakhand	1,046	716	256	218	34
36.	West Bengal	23,84,251	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL		1,30,03,064	97,78,916	71,85,388	16,67,090	12,26,799

Note: Delhi and Lakshadweep are yet to start the implementation of Health and Wellness Centers

### Statement-II

#### State-wise status under PMJAY (as on 06.02.2019)

State	Hospitals Empanelled Hospital	Beneficiaries Admitted in Submitted	Claims Submitted	Claims Submitted Amount
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	8	6	23,000
Andhra Pradesh	660	27,406	617	124,45,828
Arunachal Pradesh	2	165	49	8,84,300
Assam	153	16,094	9,038	1240,91,775
Bihar	631	10,866	9,345	762,67,598
Chandigarh	10	266	221	34,04,805
Chhattisgarh	1,325	2,05,719	1,86,705	13202,48,838
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	2,850	2,482	68,84,620
Daman and Diu	4	954	828	29,23,400
Goa	4	2,829	1,818	658,94,655
Gujarat	2981	2,03,645	1,49,102	21724,63,350
Haryana	357	5,435	4,665	690,49,053
Himachal Pradesh	198	4,518	2,362	251,82,594

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	150	1,280	956	89,74,015
Jharkhand	576	53,619	47,534	4551,49,577
Karnataka	880	87,182	66,103	17223,08,605
Kerala (implementing RSBY)	446	1,95,688	90,660	3859,68,832
Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	212	26,193	20,048	1815,26,432
Maharashtra	488	67,450	59,144	14024,67,597
Manipur	15	954	693	116,48,519
Meghalaya	152	7	1	9,635
Mizoram	104	3,926	3,297	239,67,431
Nagaland	59	127	120	11,94,680
NHA Empanelled Hospitals	21	1,025	625	250,00,000
Puducherry	1	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	7	8	7	1,11,200
Tamil Nadu	2,180	1,18,736	1,12,015	19519,21,676
Tripura	64	3,151	2,697	134,05,700
Uttar Pradesh	1618	31,174	26,874	2800,40,522
Uttarakhand	182	5,343	3,362	280,89,370
West Bengal	1240	17,636	14,777	1414,52,393
TOTAL	14,728	10,94,254	8,16,151	105130,00,000

\*Includes PM-JAY extension to State funded categories of beneficiaries

**Research on medicinal benefits of rivers**

1004. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to conduct a comprehensive research for establishing the medicinal benefits of rivers and related health impact on people in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the financial and operational modalities worked out for the purpose;
- (c) whether a study conducted by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi has found antibiotic medicines in the water of Yamuna river; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) A multi centric and multi-institutional study, titled "A detailed study to understand the non-putrefying property of River Ganga, in both water and sediment" with budget of ₹ 4.96 cr., has been undertaken by M/o Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, in 2017.

(c) and (d) Yes. In the study, conducted by All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Antibiotics and other drugs have been found in Yamuna river. Need to segregate and destruct bioactive compounds in densely populated place, has been suggested thorough continuous monitoring and creating awareness among public. The outcome of the study has been shared with Drug Controller General of India.

**Holding of dual posts by faculty member**

1005. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that as per rules of the Medical Council of India (MCI), a faculty member in a medical college cannot hold two administrative posts at the same time;
- (b) whether the post of Additional Medical Superintendent in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi is a full time administrative post and accordingly an Additional MS has never been made Head of the Department;

(c) whether an Additional MS has been made Head of the Department of Cardiology, Safdarjung Hospital, in contravention of laid down rules and norms; and

(d) if so, corrective action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) As informed by Medical Council of India "Dean / Principal / Director of Medical college / institution, who is head of the institute and the Medical Superintendent who is head of the affiliated teaching hospital can be in-charge of a Unit but cannot be Head of the Department (HoD) in the medical college/institution."

One Additional Medical Superintendent has recently been made HoD of Cardiology Department of Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi as per the functional requirement of the hospital which is not in contravention of laid down rules.

#### **Postponement of polio immunization day campaign**

1006. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Immunization Days (NIDs) are mass campaigns during which doses of Oral Poliovirus Vaccine (OPV) are given to children under the age of five across the country; and

(b) whether polio immunization day campaign has been postponed and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes, it is a fact.

(b) Yes, the 2019 National Immunization Day (NID) for polio campaign has been rescheduled to 10th March 2019. This has been done to ensure availability of safe and quality polio vaccine to our children.

#### **Shortage of bivalent oral polio vaccine in the country**

1007. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the required quantity of bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (bOPV) for each polio National Immunization Days (NIDs) programme;



- (b) the details of the current stock of bOPV with Government; and
- (c) whether there is any shortage of bOPV in the country, if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) About 22.5 crores doses of bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (bOPV) is required for each polio National Immunization Days (NID) programme.

- (b) Currently 22.5 crore doses of bOPV has been secured for upcoming NID.
- (c) No, there is no shortage of bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (bOPV) vaccine in the country.

#### **Progress made under PMJAY**

1008. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has begun its implementation;
- (b) if so, the progress made under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), State-wise;
- (c) the details of allocation made under the Scheme, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of third-party administrators associated, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) was launched on 23.09.2018.

- (b) The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementing PMJAY has been signed by National Health Agency (now National Health Authority) with 33 States/UTs to implement PMJAY. Out of these 33 States/UTs, 29 have already started extending services to the targeted beneficiaries.
- (c) The State-wise details of funds released under PMJAY up to 31.01.2019 are given in the Statement (*See below*).
- (d) The PMJAY is being implemented through trust/insurance as well as mixed

mode as is being adopted by the respective State Governments. The States implementing PMJAY may engage Third-Party Administrators (TPA)/ Implementing Support Agency (ISA) for implementing PMJAY. The Ministry has no role in selection of such TPA/ ISA.

***Statement***

*State-wise releases made under PMJAY till 31.01.2019*

Sl. No.	Name of States to whom Funds are released	Amount in crore
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.31
3.	Assam	21.08
4.	Bihar	88.27
5.	Chandigarh	0.33
6.	Chhattisgarh	114.44
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.94
8.	Daman and Diu	0.29
9.	Goa	0.64
10.	Gujarat	77.50
11.	Haryana	26.81
12.	Himachal Pradesh	7.18
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.64
14.	Jharkhand	48.48
15.	Lakshadweep	0.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	27.57
17.	Maharashtra	22.55
18.	Manipur	7.18
19.	Mizoram	8.73
20.	Nagaland	4.72
21.	Puducherry	0.31
22.	Sikkim	1.03

Sl. No.	Name of States to whom Funds are released	Amount in crore
23.	Tamil Nadu	36.66
24.	Tripura	12.81
25.	Uttar Pradesh	32.71
26.	Uttarakhand	10.12
27.	West Bengal	193.35
GRAND TOTAL		766.71

### Current status of family planning in India

1009. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has a higher replacement level fertility rate in comparison with global standard;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the difference in replacement level fertility rates between urban and rural areas, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether funds allocation for family planning under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) flexi-pool budget has been minuscule in last three years, if so, State/UT-wise details thereof and reasons therefor;

(e) the measures taken by Government for family planning; and

(f) the details of beneficiaries of family planning initiatives by Government in last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) No.

The replacement level fertility rate is 2.1.

There is no difference in replacement level fertility rates between urban and rural areas, and States and UTs;

(d) No.

The Budget that has been allocated towards family planning under the National Health Mission, in the last three years is:

(1) 2015-16: 2420.2 crores

(2) 2016-17: 2673.6 crores

(3) 2017-18: 2943.1 crores

(e) Measures taken by Government for family planning are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(f) Details of beneficiaries of family planning initiatives by Government in last three years, State/ UT wise are given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Steps being taken under the Family Planning Programme of India*

1. **Mission Parivar Vikas** - The Government has launched Mission Parivar Vikas for substantially increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services in 146 high fertility districts with Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3 and above in seven high focus states. These districts are from the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam that itself constitutes 44% of the country's population.
2. **New Contraceptive Choices** -Three new contraceptives *viz.* Injectable contraceptive, Centchroman and Progesterone Only Pills (POP) have been added to the existing basket of choices.
3. A new method of IUCD insertion immediately after delivery *i.e.* **post-partum IUCD (PPIUCD)** has been introduced.
4. **Redesigned Contraceptive Packaging** - The packaging for Condoms, OCPs and ECPs has now been improved and redesigned so as to increase the demand for these commodities.
5. **Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors** - under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilizations.
6. **COT Scheme** - The scheme has been launched in 146 Mission Parivar Vikas districts for providing Family planning services through mobile teams from accredited organizations in far-flung, underserved and geographically difficult areas.

7. Scheme for **Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs** at doorstep of beneficiaries.
8. Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births.
9. Scheme for provision of **Pregnancy Testing Kits** in the drug kits of the ASHAs for use in communities.
10. **Family Planning Logistic Management and Information System (FP-LMIS):** A dedicated software to ensure smooth forecasting, procurement and distribution of family planning commodities across all the levels of health facilities.
11. **National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS)** under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization.
12. Ensuring **quality of care in Family Planning services** by establishing Quality Assurance Committees in all states and districts.
13. Appointment of dedicated **RMNCH+A counselors** at high case load facilities.
14. **Improved Demand generation activities** through a **360 degree media campaign**.

*Statement-II*

*Beneficiaries of Family Planning Initiatives in last 3 years*

(Source: HMIS)

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
All India	17479989	18158289	17833129
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5493	5066	5114
Andhra Pradesh	646314	812567	802854
Arunachal Pradesh	6546	6715	7588
Assam	327260	382981	393864
Bihar	1142017	1108341	1114165
Chandigarh	23126	30015	29088
Chhattisgarh	289839	303500	337104
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4560	5064	6106
Daman and Diu	3759	4770	4072
Delhi	194439	213867	196972
Goa	10895	10706	10090

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Gujarat	1463183	1537903	1623461
Haryana	631413	629816	630871
Himachal Pradesh	161695	147820	134432
Jammu and Kashmir	98952	98796	114325
Jharkhand	306657	321293	346249
Karnataka	821576	817310	901830
Kerala	201575	199982	164671
Lakshadweep	223	426	549
M/O Railways	17978	7049	0
Madhya Pradesh	1377051	1256303	1300591
Maharashtra	1341231	1373516	1404515
Manipur	11129	11224	11009
Meghalaya	15480	17943	20042
Mizoram	10534	10580	12563
Nagaland	9146	9072	9236
Odisha	578971	587531	532971
Puducherry	23217	22762	23385
Punjab	779130	757475	681026
Rajasthan	1803632	1831201	1619922
Sikkim	11804	11996	12215
Tamil Nadu	843579	810563	778412
Telangana	318365	303387	232275
Tripura	20129	20713	19937
Uttar Pradesh	2304363	2469441	2175866
Uttarakhand	200028	178150	163545
West Bengal	1474700	1842443	2012217

**Mass awareness programmes on measles and rubella**

1010. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had organised mass awareness programmes in various places including schools and educational institutions to bring awareness of rubella and measles;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the various vaccination and other related programmes Government has taken up for eradicating these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Government had organised mass awareness programmes in various places including schools and educational institutions to bring awareness on Rubella and Measles. The Measles Rubella campaign emphasises on the Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) to sensitize general public, and also focus groups *i.e.* Principals of schools, nodal teachers, health workers, ASHAs, opinion leaders, Parents etc. Awareness on Measles and Rubella is also carried out through information cards, leaflets, posters, parents-teacher's meetings apart from Inter Personal Communication by the front line workers. In addition, social media are being used to generate awareness in the public about Measles Rubella campaign.

(c) The Government has undertaken the following steps for eradicating these diseases:—

1. Under routine immunization two doses of Measles Rubella vaccine (1st dose at 9 -12 months and 2nd dose at 16 -24 months of age of child) is provided to children as per national schedule.
2. Mission Indradhanush has been undertaken to improve vaccination coverage.
3. Measles Rubella vaccination campaign has being carried out and 26.73 crore children in age group of 9 months to less than 15 years across 32 states/ UTs have been vaccinated till date.

**Fatalities from swine flu**

1011. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of deaths reported so far this year in various parts of the country due to swine flu and the number of cases which have been detected as positive, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has adopted any new methods and taken concrete steps to curb this dreaded disease so as to save the lives of human beings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) State-wise details of cases and deaths due to Seasonal Influenza A (H1N1 / Swine Flu) reported in Country in, 2019, as on 27.01.2019, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) is in constant touch with the States/UTs to know their preparedness to control the disease. Availability of drugs, hospital beds, ventilators, etc. for treatment of H1N1 is constantly checked from the States and wherever required, assistance is provided. The other actions taken by the Government in this regard are as under:

- i. Video conferences are held regularly with the Nodal Officers of the States to review their preparedness to combat H1N1 cases. The situation was last reviewed by the Ministry on 21.1.2019 and 06.02.2019.
- ii. The Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare reviewed the preparedness of the States on 17.01.2018, 25.4.2018 and 16.10.2018.
- iii. Video conferencing with the Seniors Officers of States/UTs on 17.10.2018, 25.10.2018, 21.01.2019 and 11.02.2019.
- iv. The situation is also regularly reviewed by the Joint Monitoring Group headed by the Director General of Health Services.
- v. Details of the manufactures for human influenza vaccine in India were shared with all States/UTs on 22.10.2018.
- vi. MoHFW has provided guidelines on categorization of patients, treatment protocol and guidelines on Ventilatory management to the States/UTs. These



guidelines are also available on the website of the Ministry ([www.mohfw.nic.in](http://www.mohfw.nic.in)) and National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) ([ncdc.gov.in](http://ncdc.gov.in)). State Governments have also been advised to vaccinate health care workers dealing with H1N1 cases.

- vii. States have been requested to procure logistics. Government of India also supports the States to tide over the shortages during crisis.

Further, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) assisted lab network of 12 Laboratories are providing laboratory support in terms of testing, quality assurance, guidance, providing viral transport mediums and diagnostic reagents. The diagnostic capacity has also been strengthened by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) through more than 41 Virus Research Diagnostic Laboratories (VRDL) to test clinical samples (6 labs are common to both IDSP and ICMR).

**Statement**

*Seasonal Influenza (H1N1): laboratory confirmed Cases and Deaths: State/UT-wise for 2019(As on 27th January, 2019)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2019	
		Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	50	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	2	1
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	10	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	8	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	479	0
11.	Goa	13	0
12.	Gujarat	576	20

1	2	3	4
13.	Haryana	363 <sup>^</sup>	2 <sup>^</sup>
14.	Himachal Pradesh	44	9
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	121 <sup>^^</sup>	100 <sup>^^</sup>
16.	Jharkhand	2	0
17.	Karnataka	152 <sup>\$</sup>	0 <sup>*\$</sup>
18.	Kerala	98	3
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	29	6
21.	Maharashtra	75	12
22.	Manipur	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Odisha	4	0
27.	Puducherry	4	0
28.	Punjab	164	26
29.	Rajasthan	1856	72
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	77 <sup>^</sup>	1 <sup>^</sup>
32.	Telangana*	245	0
33.	Tripura	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	17	1
35.	Uttar Pradesh	181	4
36.	West Bengal	0 <sup>@</sup>	0 <sup>@</sup>
CUMULATIVE TOTAL		4571	169

<sup>^^</sup>As on 26.01.2019; As On 25.01.2019; <sup>\$</sup> As on 23.01.2019;

<sup>@</sup> Not reported the data for the year 2019.

*Note :* The reports on cases and deaths of seasonal influenza (H1N1) are based on the reports received from States/UTs to Central Surveillance Unit, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, NCDC, Delhi

**Enforcement of Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation)  
Act, 2010**

1012. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of States and UTs that have enforced the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010;
- (b) the number of cases registered against medical practitioners and hospitals under this law, State-wise, in the States in which it is enforced;
- (c) the details of States that have enforced their own laws to ensure uniform standards in healthcare; and
- (d) the steps being taken to ensure uniform standards in private healthcare and tackle medical negligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been adopted by and applicable in 11 States viz. Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Assam and Haryana and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may also adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

(b) As per the provisions of the Clinical Establishments Act, 2010, the State Government authorities namely, District Registering Authority at District level and State Council for Clinical Establishments at the State level are responsible for implementation and monitoring of the Act. Presently, such complaints, if received, are also forwarded to the concerned States/UTs for appropriate action. Implementation and enforcement of the Act falls within the ambit of the State/UT Governments. Central Government does not maintain such data.

(c) As per the provisions of Constitution of India, 'health' is a State subject. Therefore, States may enact their own legislation on a State subject. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare does not maintain such details centrally.

(d) The Government of India enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government)

Rules, 2012 for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishments including those in the private sector. 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 implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the ambit of the States/Union territories.

Also, as per Medical Council of India's (MCI) regulations *viz.* Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, MCI or the appropriate State Medical Council have been empowered to take disciplinary action against a registered medical practitioners for complaints of medical negligence. The complaints related to overcharging, deficiency in medical care, etc. can also be filed in District/State/National Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums under the Consumer Protection Act. Further, depending upon the nature of carelessness and criminal act, the relevant sections of Indian Penal Code/Criminal Procedure Code are also applicable.

#### **Swine flu cases**

†1013. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of cases of swine flu (H1N1) have come to light recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures being taken/proposed to be taken by Government for its prevention;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to facilitate for immediate treatment to the patients of swine flu; and

(d) whether Government proposes to start any campaign to spread awareness among people and the steps being taken by Government for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) As on 27.01.2019, 4571 cases and 169 deaths have been reported due to Seasonal Influenza A (H1N1 / Swine Flu) in the Country during the year 2019. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(MoHFW) is in constant touch with the States/UTs to know their preparedness to control the disease. Availability of drugs, hospital beds, ventilators, etc. for treatment of Seasonal Influenza A (H1N1 / Swine Flu) is constantly checked from the States and wherever required, assistance is provided. States have been asked to earmark separate wards/beds for patients of swine flu with adequate number of ventilators. Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme assisted Lab network of 12 laboratories are providing lab support. The other actions taken by the Government in this regard are as under:

- i. Video conferences are held regularly with the Nodal Officers of the States to review their preparedness to combat H1N1 cases. The situation was last reviewed by the Ministry on 21.1.2019 and 06.02.2019.
- ii. The Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare reviewed the preparedness of the States on 17.01.2018, 25.4.2018 and 16.10.2018.
- iii. Video conferencing by MoHFW with the Senior Officers of States/UTs on 17.10.2018, 25.10.2018, 21.01.2019 and 11.02.2019.
- iv. The situation is also regularly reviewed by the Joint Monitoring Group. Last meeting of this group was held on 22.10.2018.
- v. Details of the manufactures for human influenza vaccine in India shared with all States/UTs on.
- vi. MoHFW has provided guidelines on categorization of patients, treatment protocol and guidelines on Ventilatory management to the States/UTs. These guidelines have also been made available on the website of the Ministry ([www.mohfw.nic.in](http://www.mohfw.nic.in)) and National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) ([ncdc.gov.in](http://ncdc.gov.in)). State Governments/UTs have also been advised to vaccinate health care workers dealing with H1N1 cases.
- vii. MoHFW has advised State Governments to engage Collectors, and through Collectors, the field level functionaries including Patwaris and ASHA workers for extensive public awareness campaign at ground level. MoHFW has assured all possible help to State Governments in containing and combating the menace of Swine flu.
- viii. MoHFW regularly conducts press conference on Swine flu.

Government of India is constantly supporting the States/UTs to tide over shortages of drugs, during crisis.

**Transforming SHCs and PHCs as health and wellness centres**

1014. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to transform Sub-Health Centres (SHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) as Health and Wellness Centres;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps being taken for providing quality primary care close to the community; and
- (d) the total Health and Wellness Centres presently operational in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the budget announcement 2017-18, 1.5 lakh Health Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres are to be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) by December, 2022. The roll out plan of Ayushman Bharat - HWCs is given as below:—

- FY 2018-19 = 15,000
- FY 2019-20 = 25,000 (Cumulative 40,000)
- FY 2020-21 - 30,000 (Cumulative 70,000)
- FY 2021 -2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,10,000)
- Till 31st December 2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,50,000)

(c) and (d) As part of Ayushman Bharat, the Government is supporting the States for strengthening Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres as Health and Wellness Centres for provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach. Universal screening, prevention and management of common non-communicable diseases has been rolled out across the country. States are using a Community based Assessment Checklist (CBAC) for universal screening of 30+ population to sensitize and mobilize community for availing services for chronic illnesses at HWCs. The status of universal NCD screening of 30 years plus population, new identified positive cases and individuals on treatment at HWCs is as follows:—

Condition	Screened for Common NCDs	New Identified PosWve	On -Treatment
Hypertension	1,30,03,064	9,01,994	22,69,192
Diabetes	97,78,916	8,90,663	12,13,860
Oral Cancer	71,85,388	13,747*	1495
Breast Cancer	16,67,090	12,098*	1848
Cervical Cancer	12,26,799	11,923*	872

\*Suspected cases for Oral, Breast and Cervical Cancer

In the current year against target of 15000 Health and Wellness Centres by March, 2019, approval has been accorded to States/UTs for over 21000 Health and Wellness Centres. As per information reported by the States/ UTs on HWC portal 8030 HWCs are operational as on 04.02.2019.

#### **Action against ill-equipped diagnostic centres**

1015. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the mushrooming diagnostic centres in Maharashtra, the National Capital and other parts of the country, which are functioning without having requisite infrastructure and qualified staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take against such mushrooming diagnostic centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Government is aware of the reports appearing in the media from time to time about functioning of some diagnostic centres without having requisite infrastructure and qualified staff. Since, health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Government to regulate diagnostic centres in their State/UT under the appropriate statutory provisions applicable in the respective State/UT including taking action in case of any violation. Details in this regard are not maintained centrally.

The Government of India enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules,

2012 for registration and regulation of clinical establishments, including diagnostic laboratories. In the State /UTs 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.

Currently, the Act has been adopted by and applicable in 11 States namely, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, U.P, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Assam and Haryana and all Union Territories except Delhi. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the ambit of the States/ Union territories.

#### **Misleading /false advertisements on food products**

1016. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noticed any trend of misleading advertisements by companies about their food products, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the extant penal provisions to check this trend and action taken during last three years against major food companies on this count; and
- (c) whether these provisions are sufficient to check the malpractice, if not, the steps Government proposes to take to strengthen the provisions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Instances of misleading advertisements of food products have come to the notice of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

Sections 23, 24, 52 and 53 of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 lay down the provisions regarding packaging and labelling of foods, restrictions of advertisement and prohibition as to unfair trade practices, penalty for misbranded food and penalty for misleading advertisement respectively.

Enforcement of the FSS Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily lies with State/UT Governments. To ensure the availability of safe and wholesome food



for human consumption, regular surveillance, monitoring, and sampling of food products are carried out by Food Safety Officials of States/UTs. In case sample found to be non-conforming including misleading and misbranded, the action has been initiated against the defaulting Food Business Operator (FBO). As per the information received from States/UTs Government, the details of samples analysed, found not conforming including misleading and misbranded food and action taken during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, to address the cases of misleading advertisements in the Food and Beverage Sector (F&B), FSSAI has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) partnering with the Advertising Standard Council of India (ASCI) under which ASCI will comprehensively monitor these advertisements across various media. ASCI has been given a suo motu monitoring mandate by FSSAI to process complaints against misleading F&B advertisements and the same shall be reported to FSSAI.

FSSAI has also notified the Food Safety and Standards (Advertising and Claims) Regulations on 19.11.2018. These regulations are aimed at establishing fairness in claims and advertisements of food products and make food businesses accountable for such claims/advertisements so as to protect consumer interests. Food Business Operators are required to comply with all the provisions of these regulations by 1st July 2019.

#### ***Statement***

*Details regarding number of samples of food products examined, found non-confirming and prosecution launched during the last three years*

Year	No. of samples analysed	No. of samples found non-confirming	No. of Civil/ Criminal cases Launched	Convictions	No. of cases in which Penalties imposed/Amount raised
2015-16	72499	16133	9979	540	3669/₹21,65,98,989
2016-17	78340	18325	13080	1605	4757/₹17,01,93,266
2017-18	99353	24262	15121	5198	7627/₹26,35,41,067

Source: States/UTs

**Low spending out of GDP on health**

1017. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the GDP which has been spent on health during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has achieved its target of spending 2.5 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on health as proposed under the National Healthcare Policy 2015; and

(c) if not, the steps Government has taken to ensure at least 2.5 per cent of GDP is spent on health during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Economic Survey 2017-18, the Government Health Expenditure as a percentage of GDP is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Year	Total Govt. Health Expenditure as percentage of GDP
1.	2015-16	1.1
2.	2016-17 (RE)	1.5
3.	2017-18	1.4

(b) and (c) The National Health Policy 2017 envisages raising Government health spending to 2.5% of GDP by 2025 in a time bound manner.

**Involving private insurance companies in PMJAY**

1018. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the rationale behind involving private insurance companies in the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY); and

(b) the manner in which the bearings of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) are incorporated in PMJAY with reference to working with the private insurance companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is being implemented by the State concerned either through trust, or insurance or through mixed mode. Decision in each case is being taken by the State Government concerned.

The States implementing PMJAY through Insurance mode, select insurance companies through open tendering process. Both private and public insurance companies are allowed to bid in the open tendering process so as to have level playing field. However, the decision lies with the State Government concerned.

(b) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was an enrolment based scheme. On the other hand, PMJAY is an entitlement based scheme. Under RSBY the insurance companies were required to undertake enrolment of beneficiaries and issue them smart card in addition to claim management. Under PMJAY, there is no enrolment of beneficiaries and no smart card is issued. The insurance companies are required to undertake claim management activity only.

#### **Deciding of package rates for PMJAY**

1019. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which the package rates for "Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) were decided and the details thereof;
- (b) the data at the disposal of Government when it decided the package rates; and
- (c) the frequency at which these rates will be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Package rates for PMJAY were decided based on the recommendations of a Committee headed by Director General Health Services, Government of India and peer reviewed by NITI Aayog. The recommendations were based on a series of consultations with various stakeholders including medical professionals, NITI Aayog, AIIMS, hospitals' associations, industry bodies etc. The package rates are indicative in nature and States have the flexibility to decrease or increase up to 10% depending on their suitability.

- (c) At present no such proposal is pending before the Government.

**Food testing laboratories**

1020. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of food testing laboratories across the country, State/UT-wise including Haryana and Punjab;
- (b) whether the present number of these laboratories are as per international standards and capable to meet the demand of industries;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government for modernisation of these laboratories and setting, up new food testing laboratories in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Presently, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has a network of 266 food testing laboratories across the country comprising of 247 laboratories for primary food testing and 19 laboratories for appellate (referral) testing. The category-wise composition of all the laboratories recognised and notified by FSSAI is as below-

<b>(a) Primary Food Testing Laboratories</b>		
State Food Testing laboratories		12
Central Government institutes /autonomous bodies		18
Private laboratories		141
State Government laboratories under transition provision		76*
TOTAL		247
<b>(b) Referral Food Testing Laboratories</b>		
Central Government institutes/autonomous bodies		17
FSSAI's own laboratories		02
TOTAL		19
Total Primary and Referral labs		266

(\* working under transition provision of Section 98 of FSS Act, 2006).

State/UT-wise number of these laboratories including in Haryana and Punjab is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) FSSAI notifies only those food testing laboratories which are compliant to ISO: 17025, which is an international standard for accreditation of testing laboratories. Out of 266 laboratories, 189 laboratories across the country are of international standard. Thus, there is adequate quality testing infrastructure available in the country.

Government through Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is implementing a Central Sector Scheme for "Strengthening of Food Testing System in the Country including Provision of Mobile Food Testing Labs" with an outlay of ₹481.95 crore and implementation period of 2016-17 to 2018-19. Under this scheme, a total of 31 food laboratories of 25 States/UTs have been taken up for upgradation and a total of 42 mobile laboratories *i.e.* Food Safety on Wheels (FSWs) have also been sanctioned to 30 States/UTs.

#### *Statement*

##### *State-wise number of food testing laboratories in the country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Food Testing labs notified under Section 43(1) of FSS Act, 2006			Referral Laboratories notified under Section 43(2) of FSS Act, 2006	Laboratories under Transition phase
		Government		Private		
		State	Other Institutions			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-		-	-	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	3	1	2
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	1
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	1
6.	Daman and Diu	-	-	1	-	-
7.	GNCT of Delhi	-	-	18	-	1
8.	Goa	-	-	1	-	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Gujarat	4	-	10	1	2
10.	Haryana	-	-	14	-	2
11.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1	-	1
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	1	1	2
13.	Jharkhand	-	-	1	-	1
14.	Karnataka	-	-	13	2	6
15.	Kerala	3	6	6	2	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	8	-	3
17.	Maharashtra	2	2	24	3	15
18.	Manipur	1				
19.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	1
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	1
21.	Odisha	-	-	1	-	1
22.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	1
23.	Punjab	-	1	2	1	3
24.	Rajasthan	-	1	4	-	9
25.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	-	1	16	2	7
27.	Telangana	1	-	8	3	-
28.	Tripura	-	1	-	-	1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2	3	4	2	4
30.	Uttarakhand	-	-	1	-	1
31.	West Bengal	-	2	4	1	5
TOTAL		12	18	141	19	76

**Healthcare facilities for migrant workers and nomadic tribes**

1021. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps or provisions made for providing healthcare facilities to the migrant workers in Delhi and other metropolitan cities of the country;
- (b) the steps taken to ensure healthcare facilities to nomadic tribes whose number is no less than one and half million; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to issue health cards to persons belonging to both the categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the responsibility of providing health care facilities to all including the migrant workers and nomadic tribes, lies with the State Governments/Union Territories. Under National Health Mission (NHM), comprising of sub missions of National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission, financial and technical support is provided to States/Union Territories for providing equitable and quality primary health care services.

National Urban Health Mission, which was approved in the year 2013, specially focuses on the slum and vulnerable population with provision of strengthening of health facilities, community outreach through regular and special outreach camps and other interventions. As reported, free healthcare services through the Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres are available for the entire population including migrant workers.

(b) Under National Health Mission (NHM) relaxed norms are applicable for tribal areas based on time to care approach. The identified tribal and LWE districts receive more resources per capita under the NHM as compared to rest of the districts in the State. The special focus districts receive higher per capita funding, relaxed norms, enhanced monitoring and focussed supportive supervision, and encouraged to adopt innovative approaches to address peculiar health challenges.

(c) Currently, the Ministry does not envisage any proposal for issue of health cards.

**Mechanism to ban ENDS**

1022. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any mechanism to ban E-Cigarettes and Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government had issued advisory to States for introducing Vendor Licensing for sale of tobacco products; and

(c) whether Government has received any compliance report from States in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) In larger public health interest and in order to prevent the initiation of Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) by non-smokers and youth with special attention to vulnerable groups, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, has issued an Advisory to all States/ Union Territories to ensure that any Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) including e-Cigarettes, Heat-Not-Burn devices, Vape, e-Sheesha, e-Nicotine Flavoured Hookah, and the like devices that enable nicotine delivery are not sold (including online sale), manufactured, distributed, traded, imported and advertised in their jurisdictions, except for the purpose and in the manner and to the extent, as may be approved under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder.

(b) and (c) This Ministry has requested States/Union Territories to consider developing a mechanism to provide permission/authorization through Municipal Authority/Local Authority to retail shops who are selling tobacco products with a condition/provision in the authorization that the shops authorized for selling tobacco products, cannot sell any non-tobacco product such as toffees, candies, chips, biscuits, soft-drinks, etc., which are essentially meant for children.

The State Government of Rajasthan (only in Urban Local Bodies' areas) and other Urban Local Bodies in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar have issued order/circular for stopping tobacco shops from selling toffees, candies, chips, biscuits, soft-drinks, etc.



**Measures to reduce neo-natal mortality rate**

1023. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that neo-natal mortality rate in the country is 25 per 1000 live births, as per the report of UNICEF;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any effective and concrete steps to reduce the current neo-natal mortality rate from existing 25 per 1000 live births to single digit neo-natal mortality rate; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per Sample Registration System (SRS), 2016 report of Registrar General of India, the Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) for India is 24 per 1000 live births. State-wise NMR is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of "Single Digit Neo-natal Mortality Rate" and "Single Digit Stillbirth Rate", by 2030.

Various programmes and schemes under National Health Mission (NHM) are implemented by States/UTs to reduce neo-natal mortality are as under:—

Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), entitlements under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), LaQshaya initiative for all government facilities to ensure respectful quality maternity care and ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies, Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices, Mother's Absolute Affection programme (MAA) to promote early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months-appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases."Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush"

have been implemented to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated.

Besides this, Government is also implementing Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) which provides newborn and child health screening and early intervention services for birth defects, diseases, deficiencies and developmental delays to improve the quality of survival.

Capacity building of health care providers is supported to build and upgrade the skills of healthcare providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care, and also care of sick and small newborns.

***Statement***

*State-wise Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) in India, SRS 2016*

States	2016
<b>India</b>	24
Andhra Pradesh	23
Assam	23
Bihar	27
Chhattisgarh	26
Delhi	12
Gujarat	21
Haryana	22
Himachal Pradesh	16
Jammu and Kashmir	18
Jharkhand	21
Karnataka	18
Kerala	6
Madhya Pradesh	32
Maharashtra	13
Odisha	32

States	2016
Punjab	13
Rajasthan	28
Tamil Nadu	12
Telangana	21
Uttar Pradesh	30
Uttarakhand	30
West Bengal	17

#### **Eradication of tuberculosis**

1024. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that India has a target to eradicate tuberculosis by 2025;
- how does this target date compare with global targets;
- the steps being taken by Government to achieve this target; and
- whether Government is coordinating with the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes, India targets to end tuberculosis by 2025.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include ending the TB epidemic by 2030 under SDG 3.

However, Government of India has set a target of 2025, five years ahead of the SDG for ending TB in India.

(c) The Ministry has developed and is implementing the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-2025) with the goal of ending TB by 2025.

The key focus areas are:—

- Early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt and appropriate treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens along with suitable patient support systems to promote treatment adherence.

- Engaging with the private sector service providers and the patients seeking care in the private sector.
- Prevention strategies including active case finding and contact tracing in high risk/vulnerable population
- Airborne infection control.
- Multi-sectoral response for addressing social determinants of TB.

(d) Yes. RNTCP is being implemented in the country under the aegis of National Health Mission (NHM) as a centrally sponsored scheme. Under the NHM the Centre and the States share the resources for programme implementation as per an agreed programme implementation plan on an annual basis. It is primarily the State Governments who are implementing TB services.

#### **Adulteration in fishery products**

1025. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of large scale adulteration and use of hazardous chemicals in fish as a preservative to keep it a long time;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken against such practice by Government;
- (c) whether Government proposes to bring any effective mechanism to protect the eatables free from poison and chemicals;
- (d) whether Government has taken note of the request from Kerala to help the State Government to keep the fish trade in the State free of adulteration; and
- (e) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Instances of sale of chemical laced fish have come to the notice of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). The Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder does not permit the use of formaldehyde or formalin in any form, including as preservative and/or additive, in any food products.

Generally, formaldehyde is naturally present in marine fishes (like mackerel, Bombay duck etc.) and shellfishes (shrimps and brackishwater prawns) and it is very minimal (<4 mg per kg) or absent in freshwater fish. Presence of formalin in freshwater fish testing positive, either through the rapid test or through laboratory analysis indicates added formalin, and such presence amounts to illegal use of prohibited substance that affects the safety of consumers; and the Food Business Operators (FBOs) found indulging in such practices are liable to be prosecuted.

Some of the State Food Authorities (Assam, Goa, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya) have issued directions through gazette notification banning the sale and import of formalin laced fish. FSSAI, in consultation with Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT), Kochi has prepared a guidance document which has been issued to all the States. It has also been placed on FSSAI's website *i.e.* [www.fssai.gov.in](http://www.fssai.gov.in) for the benefit of general public as well. FSSAI has also provided testing kits to some of the State Governments through CIFT for immediate use by them.

(c) FSSAI has fixed the Maximum Residue Limits (MRL) tolerance limits for contaminants and toxins in food commodities such as pesticides, antibiotic residues, heavy metals etc. under Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011. These are reviewed from time to time and necessary amendments are carried out in the Regulations on the basis of such review. Use of certain chemicals/additives including certain types of pesticides, is also prohibited. Use of prohibited chemicals and presence of residues in excess of MRLs in food is punishable under the FSS Act, 2006.

The enforcement of FSS Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily lies with State/UT Governments. To ensure the availability of safe and wholesome food to the consumers, regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products are carried out by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to ensure compliance of the standards laid down under FSS Act, 2006, and the Rules, Regulations made thereunder. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, penal action are initiated against the defaulting FBOs under the provisions of FSS Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

(d) and (e) No such request has been received.

**Granting of "Fellow" status by National Academy of Medical Sciences**

1026. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a practice of grant of "Fellow" status to doctors by the National Academy of Medical Sciences without following the extant guidelines in this regard; and

(b) the details of number of grant of "Fellow" status in last three years in respect of General, SC, ST, OBC and women doctors, State-wise, particularly in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS) grants Fellow status to doctors strictly as per its Memorandum of Association, Rules and Regulations only.

(b) State/UT-wise details including Punjab for the last three yeers *i.e.* 2016, 2017 and 2018 are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of fellowships granted by National Academy of Medical Sciences  
(NAMS) during 2016-2018*

State	Male	Female	General*	SC*	ST/ OBC*
Andhra Pradesh	2	1	National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS) does not maintain the category-wise data.		
Chandigarh	8	6			
Delhi	17	7			
Haryana	2	-			
Karnataka	3	-			
Kerala	1	-			
Madhya Pradesh	1				
Maharashtra	1	-			
Odisha	1	-			
Pudducherry	1	-			
Punjab	2	-			

State	Male	Female	General*	SC*	ST/ OBC*
Tamil Nadu	2	-			
Uttar Pradesh	9	6			
Uttarakhand	1	-			
West Bengal	3	1			

\*Presently there is no. column in Fellowship Form to divulge caste (or General, SC, ST/OBC status). All criteria for election of Fellowship are strictly based on one's merit. There may be done who me belonging to these catogroes but this information cannot be stated correctly as the is not available in Nomination Forum (B).

### Availability of large number of dialysis machines

1027. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) predicted an increase in kidney diseases due to increasing number of patients with diabetes and hypertension and increasing cases of acute kidney injury which may require huge number of dialysis machines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any scheme to ensure availability of adequate dialysis machines at all District Hospitals (DHs) across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research INDIAB study estimated 62.4 million people with diabetes (> 20 years of age) in 2011 and projected figure of 73 million for 2018. Further, National Family Health Survey-4, 2015-16 also shows 11% of women and 15% of men of age 15-49 are Hypertensive. Due to this increasing trend, it is anticipated that there is a likelihood of increase in the number of cases of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD). Increase in patients with kidney diseases will necessitate increased availability of dialysis facilities.

(c) and (d) Public Health is a State subject. However, the Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS has interventions for CKD as well.

Further, Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme (PMNDP) under the National Health Mission is under implementation for providing free dialysis services to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients. Under PMNDP, 427 districts have been covered with 618 centers in the country, which includes 32 centers established in all 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh covering all District Hospitals and selected Sub-District Hospitals in the State.

**Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana**

1028. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY);
- (b) the details of the number of beneficiaries reached through the PMJAY and funds spent for the same; and
- (c) whether there have been, any concerns regarding private hospitals enrolling to provide care for beneficiaries under the PMJAY, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The salient features of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) are given in the Statement-I [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 996 (Part (a) and (b))]

(b) As on 06.02.2019, the total number of hospital admissions under PMJAY are 10,94,254. The number of claims made after discharge of beneficiaries are 8,16,151 and claims amount submitted are ₹ 1051 crore. The details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*) [Refer to the Statement-II Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1003 (Part (a))]

(c) As on 06.02.2019, 14728 hospitals have been empanelled under PMJAY, out of which 7299 are private hospitals. Empanelment of hospitals is an ongoing process and situation is being monitored by the implementing authorities for PMJAY.

**Support for treating TB patients in private hospitals**

1029. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the mechanisms/steps taken by Government to provide public health action (*e.g.* Contact Tracing, Direct Benefit Transfer) for TB patients under the private sector hospitals as their number is more than those in public sector;



(b) the steps taken by Government to support TB/Drug-resistant TB patients to complete their treatment other than the free medicines; and

(c) the budgetary allocation made to provide psycho-social and economic support to the TB patients under the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Number of TB patients reported from public sector is 16,14,910 and Number of TB patients reported from private sector is 5,37,369 in 2018. Hence, number of TB patients reported from public sector is more than those from private sector.

The Government has made TB a notifiable disease through a Gazette notification.

Government of India has issued guidance and instructions to States for taking public health action for all patients notified through the private sector.

In addition, public private partnerships arrangements are also being implemented to expand the outreach capacities of RNTCP to ensure public health action. Through such outreach, chemoprophylaxis of contacts, treatment adherence support and services such as HIV testing are being offered to the patients.

(b) To support TB patients for completion of treatment, every TB patient is assigned a treatment supporter who is accessible and acceptable to TB patients.

IT enabled adherence support systems such as 99DOTS have also been implemented. Further, to improve treatment adherence, support of ₹ 500/- per month is also provided for nutrition support to TB patients, till completion of their treatment.

(c) A budgetary allocation of ₹ 600 crore has been made for providing economical support to TB patients in form of direct benefit transfer for supplementary nutrition.

Other efforts to provide economic support include free diagnostics and free drugs, and transportation costs for patients in scheduled tribal areas.

The Ministry is running a TB helpline for providing psychological support. The annual cost of running the helpline is ₹ 4.2cr.

Psychological support is also provided through counselling by Medical Officers and support through trained TB treatment supervisors.

**Engaging of analytics firms for fraud detection in PMJAY**

1030. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Health Authority has engaged five analytics firms to detect fraud in the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the company which detects the most frauds over a six month period will get the job after a tendering process, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. The details are available on the official website of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). The specific URL is [https://www.pmjay.gov.in/sites/default/files/2018-11/PMJAY\\_IC\\_FC\\_20112018\\_v1.0.pdf](https://www.pmjay.gov.in/sites/default/files/2018-11/PMJAY_IC_FC_20112018_v1.0.pdf)

(b) After the conduct of the Proof of Concept, the solutions are to be evaluated based on defined parameters. Those agencies who achieve an overall score of 80 or above may be requested to provide financial quotes for 'fraud management as a service', through a formal commercial evaluation process. If no agency achieves the threshold, the commercial evaluation process is not to be rolled out.

**Ayushman Bharat Yojana**

1031. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the number of eligible beneficiaries for the Ayushman Bharat Yojana;

(b) if so, the details of the number of beneficiaries, State-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether Government has identified adequate number of hospitals under the scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has taken steps to create awareness among people in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Ayushman Bharat Yojana comprises two components, namely, -

- I. Provision of Comprehensive Primary Healthcare through Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) and
- II. Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)

Under Ayushman Bharat Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs) facilities are available to all.

The State-wise details of beneficiaries covered under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) All public hospitals (Community Health Centre and above) in the States implementing PMJAY are deemed empanelled for PMJAY. All National Institutes run by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare as well as Institutes of National Importance are part of the empanelled healthcare provider network for PMJAY.

As far as private hospitals are concerned, they are empanelled by the State Health Agency of the State concerned based on defined criteria and hospital empanelment guidelines.

The total number of hospitals empanelled under Ayushman Bharat PMJAY is 14728. Out of these, 7299 are public hospitals.

(d) A comprehensive media and outreach strategy has been developed to spread awareness about Ayushman Bharat PMJAY, which, inter alia, includes use of print media, electronic media, social media platforms, traditional media, IEC materials, and outdoor activities.

The steps taken by the Government to spread awareness about Health and Wellness Centres under Ayushman Bharat are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise beneficiary families covered under PMJAY*

State	Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)*
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.78
Arunachal Pradesh	0.89

1	2
Assam	27.02
Bihar	108.95
Chandigarh	0.71
Chhattisgarh	41.46
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.4
Daman and Diu	2.4
Goa	0.37
Gujarat	44.85
Haryana	15.51
Himachal Pradesh	4.8
Jammu and Kashmir	6.13
Jharkhand	57
Karnataka	115
Kerala (implementing RSBY)	34.84
Lakshadweep	0.01
Madhya Pradesh	118
Maharashtra	83.63
Manipur	2.77
Meghalaya	8.37
Mizoram	1.95
Nagaland	2.5
NHA Empanelled Hospitals	-
Puducherry	1.04
Punjab	42
Rajasthan	
Sikkim	0.4
Tamil Nadu	157

1	2
Tripura	4.9
Uttar Pradesh	118.04
Uttarakhand	19.68
West Bengal	112
TOTAL	1136

\* Includes PMJAY extension to State funded categories of beneficiaries.

### ***Statement-II***

#### *Steps taken to spread awareness about Health and Wellness*

#### *Centres under Ayushman Bharat*

- The Ayushman Bharat Operational guidelines for Comprehensive Primary Health Care through HWCs specify the following activities to make common people aware of the care delivered through Health and Wellness Centres—
  - The Family Health Folders are being given to ASHAs. The ASHA uses Family Health Folders and Community Based Assessment Checklist to undertake population enumeration and assessment of all individuals aged 30 years and above through home visits. As part of this activity ASHA builds community awareness on life style modification and mobilizes families to avail screening services at the HWC closest to the family.
  - ASHAs with the support of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee are expected to play a critical role in delivery of comprehensive primary health care services by demand generation for HWCs. The operational guidelines have also specified awareness building through community-based health promotion/IEC activities such as campaigns, distribution of print materials, through folk-programs/nukkad nataks, rallies etc.
  - It is also compulsory for all the Health and Wellness Centres to prominently display services provided to the patients as citizen's charter for community awareness.
- For easy recognition by the community MoHFW has also shared with States Design Manual for the facade of HWC to plan for customized branding for HWC.

Videos on Health and Wellness Centres component of Ayushman Bharat have been developed and several States are also developing context specific IEC material for the same.

**Malnourished and stunted children**

1032. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly one-third of world's 150.8 million stunted children lived in India, as revealed by 2018 Global Nutrition Report recently;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that over 46 million children under five years of age in India are stunted due to malnutrition;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to curb malnutrition and allied diseases like anaemia and stunting in the country; and
- (d) the number of deaths of children due to malnutrition in India since 2014, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c)

- Stunting is a form of malnutrition. As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4, 2015-16), 38.4% of the under-five children in the country are stunted.
- The Government has accorded high priority to prevent malnutrition including stunting and anaemia in the country. For this purpose several schemes and programmes have been implemented by different Ministries through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition.
  - Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) has been implemented as one of the key components of the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme which has provision of 300 days of supplementary food for children, pregnant and lactating mothers. Also, scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana are implemented as direct targeted interventions under the Umbrella ICDS scheme.

- Recently, the Government has implemented POSHAN Abhiyaan in the country which aims to prevent and reduce prevalence of stunting, underweight and anaemia among children (0-6 years), prevalence of anaemia among women (15-49 years) and reduction in prevalence of low birth weight in the country in a time-bound manner.
- Under National Health Mission, various specific interventions namely, Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) Programme for breastfeeding promotion, National De-worming Days (NDDs) for prevention of soil transmitted helminthiasis, Mission Indradhanush to immunize all eligible children against vaccine preventable diseases, Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) for treating children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) along with medical complications, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for screening developmental delays and specific diseases among children, Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) for community awareness on health and nutrition interventions are being implemented in the country.
- As a part of POSHAN Abhiyaan Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also initiated Home Based Young Child Care (HBYC) programme and Anaemia Mukta Bharat (AMB) programme in the country for preventing malnutrition including wide-spread anaemia among women, children and adolescents.

(d) Malnutrition especially under-nutrition increases the susceptibility of under-five children for various infections such as diarrhoea. Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death among children; however, it is an attributing risk factor for mortality among under-five children.

#### **Rise in cases of autoimmune diseases**

1033. 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 there is a rise in cases of autoimmune diseases in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has any statistics regarding the number of people suffering from autoimmune diseases in country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any special programme or scheme to help the people with autoimmune diseases; and

(d) whether Government is creating awareness among the public on the autoimmune diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No data is available on autoimmune diseases.

(c) and (d) Some research projects on different aspects of autoimmune disorders, have been funded by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

A multi-centric Network Programme on Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE), which is an autoimmune disease, has also been implemented by the Deptt. of Biotechnology.

#### **CGHS coverage for more cities**

1034. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of retired Central Government pensioners who migrate to their native places/States suffer because of non-coverage of their places/cities by CGHS;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of cities which are CGHS covered so far, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the action taken by Government to cover more cities under CGHS, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) CGHS is presently operational in 37 cities all over the country. A list of cities presently covered under CGHS is given in the Statement (*See* below). Besides, steps have been taken to cover more cities under CGHS, as follows:—

- Necessary Order regarding opening of new CGHS Allopathic Wellness Centres at Kochi, Varanasi, Srinagar, Jalandhar, Visakhapatnam, Baghpat, Faridabad and Jabalpur has been issued.



- The order regarding merger of 33 Postal Dispensaries with CGHS has also been issued.

CGHS pensioner beneficiaries residing in non-CGHS areas have the following options to avail medical facility under CGHS:-

- They have the option to avail CGHS facility by registering themselves in the nearest CGHS city after making the required subscription.
- CGHS pensioner beneficiaries (and their dependent and eligible family members), who are holding a valid CGHS card and are residing in a non-CGHS areas shall be eligible to obtain treatment from Government Hospitals (Central Government/State Government/Local Self Government/hospitals recognized under CS (MA) Rules, 1944/hospitals and clinics empanelled under ECHS) and submit the medical reimbursement claim to the Additional Director of the concerned CGHS City, where the CGHS card is registered through CMO in-charge of CGHS Wellness Centre, where the CGHS card is registered.
- In case of non-emergency treatment from hospitals approved under Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 and Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS), it is necessary to obtain prior approval from CMO in-charge of concerned Wellness Centre where the CGHS card is registered.
- In case of medical emergency, treatment may be obtained from any hospital and medical claim shall be submitted to the Additional Director/Joint Director of the concerned CGHS City through CMO in-charge of concerned CGHS Wellness Centre, where the CGHS card is registered.

#### *Statement*

*Details showing functioning CGHS Wellness Centres State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT	City	Allopa- thic	Ayurve- dic	Homoeo- pathic	Unani	Siddha	Yoga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Assam	Guwahati	5	0	1	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	1	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	Patna	5	1	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	Delhi	86	12	13	5	1	4
6.	Goa	Panaji	1	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	8	1	1	0	0	0
		Gandhinagar	1	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	Faridabad*	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Gurgaon*	2	1	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	2	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	3	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	10	2	1	1	0	0
13.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	3	1	1	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Jabalpur	5	0	0	0	0	0
		Indore	1	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	26	2	3	0	0	0
		Nagpur	11	2	1	0	0	0
		Pune	9	1	2	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	Imphal	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	Aizawl	1	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	Kohima	1	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	3	1	0	0	0	0
21.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	7	1	1	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	Gangtok	1	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	14	1	1	0	2	0
25.	Telangana	Hyderabad	13	2	2	2	0	0
26.	Tripura	Agartala	1	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	3	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	7	1	1	0	0	0
		Ghaziabad*	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Greater Noida*	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Indirapuram*	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Kanpur	9	1	2	0	0	0
		Lucknow	9	1	1	1	0	0
		Noida*	2	0	0	0	0	0
		Meerut	6	1	1	0	0	0
		Sahibabad*	1	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	Kolkata	18	1	2	1	0	0
30.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL			288	33	35	10	3	4

\* Under Administrative control of CGHS, Delhi

### Report on laws related to post-mortem examination

1035. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission of India has been asked to prepare a report on laws related to post-mortem examination or autopsy in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

- (b) the status of the afore-mentioned report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Law Commission of India, Department of Legal Affairs in 2013, a reference was received from the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, to examine and give comprehensive report covering all aspect of criminal law so that comprehensive amendments can be made in various laws *viz.* Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act, which included provisions relating to the 'Law related to post-mortem examination or autopsy in the country' covered under Section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The 21st Law Commission submitted Six reports (Report No. 264, 267, 268, 271, 273 and 277) covering various issues under Criminal Justice System. However, issues related to 'Law related to post-mortem examination or autopsy in the country' could not be taken up by the 21st Law Commission. The term of the 21st Law Commission, however, ended on 31.8.2018 and the 22nd Law Commission is yet to be constituted.

**States refraining from adopting Ayushman Bharat Yojana**

1036. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

DR. BANDA PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain State Governments have refrained from adopting the Ayushman Bharat Yojana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking to convince those States of the benefits of the scheme and bring them on board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As on date 33 States/UTs have signed MoU with National Health Agency (now National Health Authority) for implementation of Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana. Only the States of Telangana, Odisha and Union Territory of Delhi have not signed the MoU. Efforts are being made to convince these States/UTs to join the scheme.

**AIIMS-like institute at Haryana**

†1037. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a proposal has been received from the State Government of Haryana to set up new AIIMS at Manethi in Rewari District of the State;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the State Government of Haryana has already acquired land for the new AIIMS and the details of points highlighted by the State Government in support of the proposal as standards for the new AIIMS; and
- (d) the number of new AIIMS proposed in the country including Uttar Pradesh and the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Government of Haryana has identified and proposed a site in Village Manethi in Rewari District for setting up of new AIIMS in Haryana. The Central Government has finalised the site as per criteria under Challenge Method.

(d) 22 new AIIMS have been proposed across the country to reduce the regional imbalance in the tertiary healthcare facilities. Of them, six new AIIMS in Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Rishikesh (Uttarakhand) are functional. Present status of the proposed 22 new AIIMS is given in the Statement.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***Status of 22 new AIIMS under PMSSY*

Sl. No.	AIIMS	Date of Cabinet Approval	Approved Timeline	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	AIIMS, Raipur	March, 2006	March, 2013	Functional
2.	AIIMS, Patna	Revised		
3.	AIIMS, Jodhpur	CCEA: March, 2010		
4.	AIIMS, Bhopal			
5.	AIIMS, Rishikesh			
6.	AIIMS, Bhubaneswar			
7.	AIIMS, Rae Bareli, Uttar Pradesh	05.02.2009 [Revised Cost Estimates (RCE) was approved by EFC on 22.06.2017]	March, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OPD and Residential block completed.</li> <li>• OPD inaugurated by Hon'ble PM on 16.12.2018.</li> <li>• Medical College/Hospital under construction               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Progress - 25%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
8.	AIIMS, Mangalagiri, Andhra Pradesh	07.10.2015	60 Months Sep, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress of work:—               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Phase I - OPD Block and Residential Complex: 49.45%</li> <li>- Phase II - Hospital and Academic Campus: 15.95%</li> </ul> </li> <li>• New MBBS batch (50 students) started in August, 2018 in temporary campus.</li> </ul>
9.	AIIMS, Nagpur, Maharashtra	07.10.2015	60 Months Sep, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress of work:—               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Phase I - OPD Block and Residential Complex: 50.50%</li> <li>- Phase II - Hospital and Academic Campus: 12%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New MBBS batch (50 students) started in August, 2018 in temporary campus.</li> </ul>
10.	AIIMS, Kalyani, West Bengal	07.10.2015	60 Months Sep., 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress of work:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Phase I - OPD Block &amp; Residential Complex: 39.05%</li> <li>- Phase II - Hospital and Academic Campus: 12.20%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
11.	AIIMS, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	20.07.2016	45 Months April, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction in EPC Mode in progress (15.76%)</li> </ul>
12.	AIIMS, Bathinda, Punjab	27.07.2016	48 Months June, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction in EPC Mode in progress (8.23%)</li> </ul>
13.	AIIMS, Guwahati, Assam	24.05.2017	48 Months April, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Master Plan &amp; Concept Design finalized.</li> <li>• Work of land filling under process by State Govt.</li> <li>• Tender awarded on 18.1.2019 in EPC mode.</li> </ul>
14.	AIIMS, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh	03.01.2018	48 Months Dec., 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boundary wall work in progress.</li> <li>• Design consultant appointed.</li> <li>• Master plan finalized.</li> <li>• Tender awarded on 23.1.2019 in EPC mode.</li> </ul>
15.	AIIMS, Tamil Nadu	17.12.2018	45 Months Sep., 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site Finalized at Madurai.</li> <li>• Pre-investment activities in progress.</li> </ul>
16.	AIIMS, Bihar	--	--	State Government yet to identify land for AIIMS
17.	AIIMS, Samba, Jammu	10.01.2019	48 Months Jan., 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executing Agency for main work appointed.</li> <li>• Pre-investment activities in progress.</li> </ul>
18.	AIIMS, Awantipora, Kashmir	10.01.2019	72 Months Jan., 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executing Agency for main work appointed.</li> <li>• Pre-investment activities in progress.</li> </ul>
19.	AIIMS, Deoghar, Jharkhand	16.05.2018	45 Months Feb., 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-investment activities in progress.</li> <li>• Executing Agency for main work appointed.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5
20.	AIIMS, Gujarat	10.01.2019	45 Months, • Oct., 2022 •	Site finalized at Khanderi • Pre-investment activities in progress.
21.	AIIMS, Telangana	17.12.2018	45 Months • Sep., 2022 •	Site finalized at Bibinagar. • Pre-investment activities in progress.
22.	AIIMS, Haryana	-	-	• Site finalized at Manethi.

### Containing dengue

1038. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has been able to contain dengue cases in the country;
- (b) whether any survey has been conducted by Government as to which part of the country is affected most, the reasons for so and the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government has initiated to make people aware of dengue cases and preventive measures thereof and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. There is a decrease in number of dengue cases in 2018 compared to the corresponding period in 2017 as below:

Year	Number of dengue cases
2017	188401
2018	101192

- (b) No. However, the government is regularly monitoring the situation through reports submitted by the States/Union Territories (UTs), reviews and field visits. All States/UTs are affected.

Dengue is an ecological disease Governed by various factors like climate, developmental activities, population movement, inadequate water supply leading to improper storage, improper solid waste management system, use of non-degradable plastics etc.



(c) Government of India has taken the following measures to make people aware about prevention and control of dengue:

- Observation of National Dengue Day on 16th May across the country
- Audio-Visual campaign through Doordarshan, Satellite channels, All India Radio, FM channels and Community Radio
- Digital campaign - Social Media (Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and Hotstar); Mobile (SMS and Out Bound Dialer) and Websites (News, Sports, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW) websites)
- Radio Journalist (Radio Jockey) workshop on Health organized Jointly by MoH&FW and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
- Sensitization of school children

#### **Increase in cancer cases**

1039. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the most prevalent types of cancer found in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is an increase of 16 per cent in cancer cases in the country since 2012;
- (c) the efforts being made by ICMR, National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research and Government to control and contain spread of cancer in the country;
- (d) whether there is a reduction in cases of cervical cancer in the country when compared to other types of cancer; and
- (e) if so, the manner in which Government would replicate the approach to cervical cancer to other types of cancer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Indian Council of Medical Research's Cancer Registry Data report on "Three-year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs 2012-2014), Bengaluru, 2016"; among males; cancers of lung, mouth, oesophagus and stomach are the leading sites (prevalent) across most of the

registries. Among females, breast cancer is the leading site of cancer in 19 registry areas. Cancers of the cervix uteri is the leading site in 6 registry areas.

(b) The National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NCDIR), an institution under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), is implementing Cancer Registry programme. As per their Cancer Registry data, there has been an increase of cancer cases between 2012 to 2018 as shown below:

Year	2012	2018
Estimated Incidence of Cancer cases in India-All sites	1215820	1586571

(c) to (e) The ICMR- National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR) has provided technical inputs for the formulation of "Operational framework document" for cancer screening and management, released by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, in August 2016 to roll out population based screening in India, using cost-effective screening tools. NICPR is the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) Global Knowledge Hub on Smokeless Tobacco, as the focal center for generation and dissemination of information on smokeless tobacco (<http://untobaccocontrol.org/kh/ysmokeless-tobaceo/>). National Tobacco Testing Laboratory (NTTL) has been established at NICPR with state of the art equipment and facilities for analysis of smoked and smokeless forms of tobacco products. It intends to contribute to technology validation and information dissemination. NICPR also provides a platform for dissemination of training and education through an interactive online tool.

Based on the Indian Council of Medical Research Cancer Registry Data Report on "Three-year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries: 2012-14, Bengaluru, 2016", the decrease in incidence rate for cancer cervix is seen across all registries as compared to many other cancers.

Health is a State subject, however to support the states, 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 the district level, includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For Cancer, the focus is on three Cancer namely breast, cervical and oral.

A population level initiative for prevention, control, screening and management for common Non-Communicable Diseases (diabetes, hypertension and cancer viz. oral,

breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 215 districts of the country under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare.

To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Tertiary Care Cancer Centre Scheme to support setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. 35 proposals for setting up of SCIs and TCCCs have been approved.

Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY).

Setting up of National Cancer Institute (NCI) at Jhajjar (Haryana) and Second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has been approved.

#### **Ayushman Bharat Scheme**

1040. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of rates that insurance companies would pay hospitals for the 1,350 procedures covered under the scheme;
- (b) whether there is a clash between Government and hospitals over the rate that insurance companies would pay to hospitals under the scheme or not; and
- (c) if so, the steps Government has taken in order to overcome the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is implemented through the State Governments/UTs. The State Governments have the flexibility to implement PMJAY either through insurance companies, or directly through trust/society, or in a mixed mode. The payment for treatment is done on pre-defined package rate basis. Keeping in view the State specific requirements, States/UTs have the flexibility to modify these rates within a limited bandwidth.

- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.

**Increasing the remuneration of ASHA workers**

†1041. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of ASHA workers engaged in Maharashtra;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps to increase the remuneration of ASHA workers for their inspection visits and other duties being performed by them; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Management Information System (MIS) of National Health Mission (NHM), as on September 2018, there are total 69041 ASHAs in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) Under the National Health Mission, ASHAs are envisaged to be community health volunteers and are entitled only to task/activity based incentives. The incentives to ASHAs finalized at the national level are regularly reviewed by the Government and activities for which ASHAs would get incentives are expanded from time to time. The Government of India has recently approved increase in the amount of routine and recurring incentives under National Health Mission for ASHAs that will enable ASHAs to get at least ₹ 2000/- per month subject to ASHAs carrying out the activities. The activities for which incentives have been increased are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government has also approved enhancement of supervisory visit charges for ASHA facilitators from ₹ 250/-per visit to ₹ 300/- per visit.

***Statement******Details of activities for which incentives have been increased***

Routine and Recurring Activity		Existing Monthly incentives (in ₹)	Revised Monthly incentives (in ₹)
1	2	3	4
1.	Mobilizing and attending VHND	200	200
2.	Convening and guiding VHSNC meeting	150	150,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
3.	Attending the PHC Review meeting	150	150
4.	Line listing of households done at beginning of the year and updated after six months	100	300
5.	Maintaining village health register and supporting universal registration of births and deaths to be updated on monthly basis	100	300
6.	Preparation of due list of children to be immunized to be updated on monthly basis	100	300
7.	Preparation of list of ANC beneficiaries to be updated on monthly basis	100	300
8.	Preparation of list of eligible couples to be updated on monthly basis	100	300
TOTAL		1000	2000

#### Shortage of pharmacists with wellness centres of CGHS

1042. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prescribed any service rules for pharmacists;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of patients they have to attend in a day, particularly when the senior citizens are present in large number in queue and when their official duty time is likely to get over;
- (c) whether Government is aware that many wellness centres of CGHS are facing shortage of staff including pharmacists particularly in Wellness Centre, CGHS Rohini, Delhi; and
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government to provide adequate staff, particularly pharmacist, in Wellness Centre, Rohini, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Government have issued instructions for the duties and responsibilities of Pharmacists working in CGHS, which *inter alia*, include-correct dispensing of medicines as per prescriptions issued by

the Medical Officer, safe custody of the stores, issue medicines in accordance with the instructions issued by the Directorate of CGHS/ Medical Stores Depot/Medical Officer In-charge, etc.

Pharmacists are required to remain on duty to clear the patients even at the end of the Wellness Centre hours.

The norms for the Pharmacists are as under:

Average daily Attendance of patients	Number of Pharmacists
Upto 240	3
240-480	4
481-720	5
721-960	7
961-1100	8

(c) Yes, a large number of para-medical and other posts are vacant in CGHS. A Details showing sanctioned strength and vacancies in group 'C' Technical posts are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Government has taken steps for recruitment of personnel against vacant posts by conducting examination for recruitment through Mahaonline Ltd., APonline Ltd. KGM University and at the level of Additional Directors, as per instructions of the Government.

#### ***Statement***

*Details showing sanctioned strength and vacancies in Group 'C' technical posts*

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Sanctioned Strength of Gr. C Staff All CGHS Units		
		Strength	In position	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ANM	38	25	13
2.	Dark Room Assistant	10	4	6
3.	Dental Hygienist	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Dental Technician	21	12	9
5.	ECG Technician	21	11	10
6.	Family Planning Field worker	8	1	7
7.	Jr. MLT (Erstwhile Lab. Assistant)	39	27	12
8.	MLT (Erstwhile Lab. Technician)	157	116	41
9.	Lady Health Visitor	36	3	33
10.	Nursing Assistant(Jr. + Sr.)	45	26	19
11.	Nursing Midwife	39	4	35
12.	Sr. Nursing Officer (Allo.)	45	23	22
13.	Sr. Nursing Officer (Ayur.)	2	2	0
14.	OT Assistant	5	2	3
15.	OT Technician	5	3	2
16.	Pharmacist (Allo.)	1045	863	182
17.	Pharmacist (Ayur.)	67	45	22
18.	Pharmacist (Homoeo)	52	34	18
19.	Pharmacist (Unani)	14	6	8
20.	Pharmacist (Siddha)	2	1	1
21.	Panchkarma Assistant	5	2	3
22.	Refractionist(Optometrlist)	4	4	0
23.	Radiographer	15	13	2
24.	Nursing Officer (Allo.)	375	283	92
25.	Nursing Officer (Ayur.)	5	3	2
26.	Gestener Operator	2	0	2
27.	Yoga Instructor	4	3	1
28.	MTS (Common Category)	439	429	10
29.	MTS (LMA)	373	232	141
30.	MTS (MA)	862	621	241
31.	Medical Record Technician	2	2	0
TOTAL		3737	2800	937

**Proposal for setting up medical college at Dausa, Rajasthan**

1043. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to open about 82 new medical colleges in the country, if so, the State-wise numbers and timeline for these colleges:

(b) whether it is also a fact that a memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister's Office to set up a medical college in Dausa district of Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government intends to open a medical college in Dausa, Rajasthan, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals". 82 new medical colleges are to be established under the scheme in two phases. The fund sharing ratio between the Central Government and States is 90:10 for NE/Special Category States and 60:40 for other States.

Under Phase-I of the Scheme, 58 districts in 20 States/UTs have been identified and approved. Total cost of establishment of one medical college is ₹ 189 crore. Funds to the tune of ₹7325.10 crore have been released to the State/UT Governments for the approved medical colleges under the scheme. 22 medical colleges have become functional. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Further, under Phase-II of this scheme, 24 new medical colleges in 8 States have been identified. The total cost of establishment of one medical college under this Phase is ₹250 crore. The State Governments have identified the locations on challenge mode. Out of 24 medical colleges, 17 have been approved till date and funds to the tune of ₹850 crore have been released to the State Governments. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under the Phase-II of this scheme, a Block consisting of Karauli Dholpur, Dausa and Tonk-Sawai Madhopur Parliamentary Constituencies was identified in Rajasthan for establishment of one new medical college on challenge mode. The



State Government has conveyed its decision to establish new medical college at Dholpur and submitted Detailed Project Report (DPR). The DPR has been approved by the Ministry and an amount of ₹50 crore has been released as Central share. The State Government has to apply for permission for establishment of new medical college under the provisions of Section 10A of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and regulations made there under.

***Statement-I***

*List of districts approved under Phase-I of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Naharlagun
3.	Assam	Dhubri
		Nagaon
		North Lakhimpur
		Diphu
4.	Bihar	Purnia
		Saran (Chhapara)
		Samastipur
5.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
		Sarguja
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
		Hamirpur
		Nahan (Sirmour)
7.	Haryana	Bhiwani
8.	Jharkhand	Dumka
		Hazaribagh
		Palamu (Daltonganj)
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag
		Baramulla

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri Doda Kathua
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia Khandwa Ratlam Shahdol Vidisha Chindwara Shivpuri
11.	Maharashtra	Gondia
12.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills (Tura)
13.	Mizoram	Falkawn
14.	Nagaland	Naga Hospital
15.	Odisha	Balasore Baripada (Mayurbhanj) Bolangir Koraput Puri
16.	Punjab	SAS Nagar
17.	Rajasthan	Barmer Bharatpur Bhilwara Churu Dungarpur Pali Sikar

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti Faizabad Firozabad Shahjahanpur Bahraich
19.	Uttarakhand	Almora
20.	West Bengal	Birbhum (Rampur Hat) Cooch Behar Diamond Harbour Purulia Raiganj, North Dinajpur

**Statement-II**

*List of 24 medical colleges identified under Phase-II of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals*

Sl. No.	State	Location Selected by State Government
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	Sitamarhi Jhanjharpur Siwan Buxar Jarnui
2.	Jharkhand	Koderma Chaibasa (Singhbhum)
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
4.	Odisha	Jajpur
5.	Rajasthan	Dholpur

1	2	3
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah Hardoi Pratapgarh Fatehpur Siddharthnagar (Domariyaganj) Deoria Ghazipur Mirzapur
7.	West Bengal	Barasat Uluberia Arambagh Jhargram Tamluk
8.	Sikkim	Gangtok

**Engaging small scale medical equipment suppliers in Government hospitals**

1044. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any mechanism to engage small scale medical equipment suppliers to be accommodated in Government hospital requirements;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the concerned department and nodal officer along with the entire mechanism regarding the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Procurement of medical equipments is carried out as per provisions of General Financial Rules (GFR) and purchase preference provisions are as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Act that are included in tender conditions.

So far as Central Government hospitals in Delhi are concerned, the following steps have been taken to encourage the small scale suppliers as per Government policy:-

- (i) The small scale medical equipments suppliers who are registered with MSME are given exemption for submission of Earnest Money Deposit in tenders as well as 15% price comparisons.
- (ii) The hospital incorporates 'Make in India' Policy in the tender documents for procurement of Medical Equipment for Small and Medium Enterprise. The hospitals have also incorporated Government of India Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises in tender documents for engaging small & Medium Enterprise.
- (iii) No past experience, balance sheet and previous order asked from these suppliers to encourage to participate.
- (iv) Additional Medical Superintendents or equivalent officers of the concerned hospitals are generally the nodal officer for such purpose.

#### **Ayushman Bharat Programme**

1045. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched its ambitious healthcare scheme Jan Arogya Abhiyan or Ayushman Bharat Programme recently, if so, details thereof;
- (b) whether some of the prices of medical services to be given to people are very less and are negligible in comparison with present day rates, and private hospitals have expressed their unwillingness to accept such low rates, if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether any request from IMA and other private hospitals have been received to review the prices, if so, details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to take care of these apprehensions and make modifications accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. The details of the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 996, Part (a) and (b)]

(b) and (c) Package rates for PMJAY were decided based on the recommendations of a Committee headed by Director General Health Services, Government of India and peer reviewed by NITI Aayog. The recommendations were based on a series of consultations with various stakeholders including medical professionals, NITI Aayog, AIIMS, hospitals' associations, industry bodies etc. The package rates are indicative in nature and States have the flexibility to decrease or increase up to 10% depending on their suitability. As on 06.02.2019, 14728 hospitals have been empanelled under PMJAY, out of which 7299 are private hospitals.

Representations have been received from various stakeholders on different aspects of PMJAY including package rates.

(d) In January 2019, the Government approved setting up of a National Health Authority (NHA) by dissolving the existing National Health Agency. NHA has since been set up. One of the functions assigned to the NHA is to create conducive conditions for strategic purchasing of health care services through PMJAY, by preparing list of packages and their rates and updating those from time to time using a transparent, predictable and evidence-based process.

At present no proposal to modify the package rates is before the Government.

#### **Total budget allocated and spent for FP**

1046. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the total budget allocated to the Family Planning (FP) components under National Health Mission (NHM), namely Terminal methods, Spacing methods, Training, Procurement of equipment, Information–Education–Communication/Behaviour change and communication, and ASHA incentives in the year 2017-18, State-wise; and

(b) the break-up of the total budget expenditure on the Family Planning components under NHM, namely Terminal methods, Spacing methods, Training, Procurement of equipment, Information – Education – Communication/Behaviour change and communication and ASHA incentives for the same period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The break-up of the total budget allocated to the Family Planning (FP) components under National Health Mission

(NHM) namely Terminal methods, Spacing methods, Training, Procurement of equipment, Information-Education-Communication/Behaviour change and communication and ASHA incentives in the year 2017-18, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The break-up of the total budget expenditure on the Family Planning components under NHM, namely Terminal methods, Spacing methods, Training, Procurement of equipment, Information-Education-Communication/Behaviour change and communication and ASHA incentives for the same period, State-wise is given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise allocation to the Family Planning (FP) components under National Health Mission: 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State	Terminal Methods	Spacing Methods	FP Training	Procurement of Equipment	FP-IEC/ BCC	FP-ASHA Incentives
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A. High Focus States</b>							
1.	Bihar	13375.2	1714.8	605.1	187.4	157.0	597.5
2.	Chhattisgarh	2006.4	526.5	219.8	23.6	166.0	558.8
3.	Himachal Pradesh	262.5	274.9	40.0	66.0	152.8	195.0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	120.5	129.4	41.9	0.0	100.6	20.3
5.	Jharkhand	4380.1	884.8	132.9	124.3	161.4	803.0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	11004.4	1701.4	585.3	1264.2	734.4	1241.3
7.	Odisha	3141.1	1140.7	236.5	238.0	102.4	893.1
8.	Rajasthan	8200.3	1746.8	432.3	1064.1	1063.9	919.8
9.	Uttar Pradesh	15235.2	3303.2	186.4	53.9	1594.2	2706.4
10.	Uttarakhand	476.6	256.3	38.0	52.0	105.4	149.1
<b>B. NE States</b>							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	132.0	24.6	22.4	151.2	37.2	4.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Assam	1792.7	1418.9	180.8	867.2	603.8	1173.4
13.	Manipur	29.5	72.0	35.9	0.0	11.5	4.5
14.	Meghalaya	48.8	119.9	70.9	14.0	35.9	23.1
15.	Mizoram	37.1	33.8	85.4	0.2	38.7	12.8
16.	Nagaland	74.0	37.2	33.1	0.0	24.8	0.8
17.	Sikkim	7.9	15.3	7.8	0.0	2.5	0.8
18.	Tripura	58.6	137.1	47.2	161.8	19.2	112.8
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	2990.5	271.2	384.2	81.0	0.0	147.5
20.	Goa	37.2	6.1	2.9	62.0	12.9	0.0
21.	Gujarat	4679.9	1098.2	97.3	407.8	79.8	1681.7
22.	Haryana	1819.5	556.9	24.4	0.0	64.0	391.3
23.	Karnataka	2294.9	512.1	206.3	555.0	138.6	61.5
24.	Kerala	892.6	94.3	72.1	0.0	94.5	11.4
25.	Maharashtra	4983.5	1124.2	1266.8	529.3	636.8	82.6
26.	Punjab	336.2	526.8	111.4	6.3	17.8	136.2
27.	Tamil Nadu	2380.1	1539.6	237.8	212.3	144.2	39.8
28.	Telangana	3120.3	330.7	4.8	188.5	99.0	171.5
29.	West Bengal	2929.6	1372.2	488.1	26.0	139.9	387.4
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.2	20.5	14.3	11.7	9.5	1.2
31.	Chandigarh	43.6	17.2	1.6	0.0	2.6	0.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18.2	19.0	8.3	0.6	14.9	16.6
33.	Daman and Diu	6.2	5.4	4.4	10.7	8.7	0.1
34.	Delhi	226.5	249.8	65.0	0.0	22.4	0.0
35.	Lakshadweep	6.2	3.7	5.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
36.	Puducherry	64.1	24.2	6.9	1.2	7.9	1.0



**Statement-II**

*State-wise expenditure on Family Planning (FP) components under  
National Health Mission: 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State	Terminal Methods	Spacing methods	FP Training	Procurement of Equipment	FP-IEC/ BCC	FP-ASHA Incentives
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A. High Focus States</b>							
1.	Bihar	9266.2	431.7	296.4	152.3	100.0	540.0
2.	Chhattisgarh	988.2	338.5	77.1	19.6	45.1	558.8
3.	Himachal Pradesh	96.7	3.2	9.0	0.0	54.8	2.9
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	70.2	6.4	24.2	0.0	75.7	1.7
5.	Jharkhand	1953.1	193.2	132.9	31.6	114.5	274.2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	8007.4	895.2	264.6	338.4	81.2	1241.3
7.	Odisha	1744.9	599.8	59.0	0.0	60.2	893.1
8.	Rajasthan	5603.6	693.9	180.7	333.2	21.1	919.8
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7695.2	2370.4	186.4	53.9	1121.7	2450.1
10.	Uttarakhand	402.3	154.7	16.3	50.7	53.4	149.1
<b>B. NE States</b>							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.1	6.0	0.7	0.0	35.9	4.5
12.	Assam	578.7	537.6	114.0	13.1	358.5	764.5
13.	Manipur	22.0	21.5	17.9	0.5	5.2	0.3
14.	Meghalaya	21.0	25.7	10.3	0.0	6.9	6.3
15.	Mizoram	30.2	10.8	8.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
16.	Nagaland	4.4	6.3	0.0	3.2	2.6	0.0
17.	Sikkim	1.5	0.4	1.3	62.2	1.4	0.1
18.	Tripura	23.3	58.4	17.0	97.7	9.4	75.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	1822.7	3.5	57.7	79.4	0.0	0.0
20.	Goa	7.5	0.9	1.0	1.4	9.7	0.0
21.	Gujarat	3801.8	887.8	66.4	5.6	55.1	1681.7
22.	Haryana	817.7	283.3	8.2	0.0	12.3	388.6
23.	Karnataka	1230.5	121.1	80.5	190.0	81.5	61.5
24.	Kerala	181.9	29.1	36.7	0.0	44.7	1.4
25.	Maharashtra	2004.9	291.8	418.9	0.0	15.3	82.6
26.	Punjab	162.2	52.1	24.2	1.8	7.1	59.8
27.	Tamil Nadu	427.1	135.2	226.6	114.6	136.6	6.1
28.	Telangana	567.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	68.0	82.4
29.	West Bengal	1187.1	766.2	171.2	15.8	82.7	0.0
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.6	0.0
31.	Chandigarh	5.6	4.6	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.9	2.6	0.5	0.0	6.6	1.9
33.	Daman and Diu	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.0
34.	Delhi	70.4	25.7	10.1	0.0	6.3	0.0
35.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36.	Puducherry	36.8	3.3	2.7	0.0	4.9	0.0

**Budget allocation for family planning**

1047. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the budget line item and activity-wise break-up of the 7.4 per cent of the National Health Mission (NHM) budget which was allocated to Family Planning (FP) in 2017-18; and

(b) the budget allocated to the Family Planning and its budget-line items in absolute numbers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The details of the budget line item and budget allocated are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of budget-line item and budget allocated to Family Planning 2017-18*

Budget line No.	Activity	Budget Allocated (₹ in crore) (2017-18)
A 3, A 9.6, B 12.2.9.1	Family Planning + FP Training + Drop Back Services	1237.5
B 1	ASHA	250.4
A 10, B 30	Human Resource (Human Resource + Program Management)	563.8
B 10	IEC and Printing	66.1
B 15	Planning implementation and Monitoring	85.4
B 16	Equipment and Drugs	189.1
B 2, B 4 and B 5	Infrastructure	550.8

**Status of health workers**

1048. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Anganwadi workers and helpers in the country at present, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the total number of ASHA workers in the country at present, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware of the recommendations of the 45th Session of Indian Labour Conference regarding basic minimum wage and regular employment of health workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per information received from Ministry of Women and Child Development the State-wise number of Anganwadi workers and helpers as on 31.12.2018 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per Management Information System (MIS) of National Health Mission (NHM), the State-wise number of ASHAs as on September, 2018 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The recommendations/Record of Discussion of 45th ILC are available at [https://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/45th\\_ILC.pdf](https://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/45th_ILC.pdf). 'Public Health and Hospitals' being a State subject, under the National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to States to strengthen their healthcare systems including for ASHAs. As per the Framework for Implementation of NRHM (now NHM), ASHAs are envisaged to be Community Health volunteers and are entitled only to task/activity based incentives.

***Statement-I***

*Number of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)/Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) Sanctioned, In-Position (as on 31.12.2018)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of AWWs		No. of AWHs	
		Sanctioned by GOI	In-position	Sanctioned by GOI	In-position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	53723	48768	45296
2.	Telangana	35700	34044	31711	29400
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225	6225	6225
4.	Assam	62153	62153	56728	56728
5.	Bihar	115009	95395	107894	87168
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	49968	46660	43590
7.	Goa	1262	1235	1262	1239
8.	Gujarat	53029	51893	51229	49093
9.	Haryana	25962	25249	25450	24757

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18780	18386	18175
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	29599	31938	29599
12.	Jharkhand	38432	37577	35881	34999
13.	Karnataka	65911	64610	62580	59819
14.	Kerala	33318	32986	33189	32986
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	95728	84465	82854
16.	Maharashtra	110486	94527	97475	90504
17.	Manipur	11510	10274	9958	9497
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5896	4630	4630
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	2244	2157
20.	Nagaland	3980	3980	3980	3980
21.	Odisha	74154	71424	63738	61623
22.	Punjab	27314	26824	26074	25093
23.	Rajasthan	62010	59451	55806	53243
24.	Sikkim	1308	1308	1308	1308
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	49178	49499	43662
26.	Tripura	10145	9911	10145	9911
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	173713	167855	149641
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	19940	14947	14931
29.	West Bengal	119481	107711	119481	101206
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	689	689
31.	Chandigarh	450	450	500	450
32.	Delhi	10897	9494	10897	10734
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	247	233
34.	Daman and Diu	107	102	107	102
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	96	96
36.	Puducherry	855	855	855	855
TOTAL		1399697	1307576	1282897	1186473

***Statement-II****Details of ASHAs selected under NHM (as on September, 2018)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	ASHAs selected
1.	Bihar	88361
2.	Chhattisgarh	70008
3.	Himachal Pradesh	32374
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	11935
5.	Jharkhand	41209
6.	Madhya Pradesh	75420
7.	Odisha	48288
8.	Rajasthan	63367
9.	Uttar Pradesh	160378
10.	Uttarakhand	12267
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3880
12.	Assam	32256
13.	Manipur	4090
14.	Meghalaya	6686
15.	Mizoram	1170
16.	Nagaland	1945
17.	Sikkim	676
18.	Tripura	7946
19.	Andhra Pradesh	42209
20.	Goa	0
21.	Gujarat	43577
22.	Haryana	19832
23.	Karnataka	40362
24.	Kerala	29935
25.	Maharashtra	69041

Sl. No.	States/UTs	ASHAs selected
26.	Punjab	21376
27.	Tamil Nadu	3905
28.	Telangana	32369
29.	West Bengal	59796
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	422
31.	Chandigarh	30
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	515
33.	Daman and Diu	110
34.	Delhi	5760
35.	Lakshadweep	110
36.	Puducherry	146
TOTAL		1031751

Source: NHM-MIS report.

#### **Distribution of modern methods of contraception**

1049. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the types of contraception available which are approved by Government, their percentage of usage, State-wise, in the last three years;

(b) the method and extent of distribution of modern contraceptives "Chhaya", "Injectable Contraceptive-MPA" and "POP-Progesterone Only Pill", State-wise, since their launch;

(c) the reasons why modern contraceptive usage is very low in India;

(d) whether any study or survey has been undertaken by Government to understand the reasons why modern contraceptive penetration is low in India, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to increase the usage of modern contraceptives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The types of contraception approved by the Government and their percentage of usage, State-wise (NFHS4, 2015-16) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Method and extent of distribution of Chhaya and Injectable Contraceptive-Medroxy Progesterone Acetate (MPA) by States since their launch is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) As per Track 20 estimates, India's current modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR) stands at 54.1% (2018) which is not low compared to global mCPR which is 56%, as per Population Reference Bureau, 2018);

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Steps taken by the Government to increase usage of modern contraceptives are given in the Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*Types of Contraception approved by the Ministry and their % of usage,  
State-wise (NFHS4, 2015-16)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Female Sterilization	Male Sterilization	Pill	IUD/ PPIUD	Condom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39.9	0.0	2.2	2.1	4.2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	68.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.2	0.0	10.2	3.4	1.4
4.	Assam	9.5	0.1	22	2.2	2.7
5.	Bihar	20.7	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.0
6.	Chandigarh	19.9	1.3	3.6	5.4	27.3
7.	Chhattisgarh	46.2	0.7	1.7	1.6	3.9
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31.7	0.0	1.2	1.4	3.7
9.	Daman and Diu	25.7	0.0	1.3	2.4	2.2
10.	Delhi	19.4	0.2	3.2	5.4	19.0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Goa	16.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	7.1
12.	Gujarat	33.6	0.1	1.4	3.0	4.9
13.	Haryana	38.1	0.6	2.7	5.7	12.0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	34.5	2.4	0.9	1.5	12.7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.9	0.2	4.6	1.7	19.3
16.	Jharkhand	31.1	0.2	2.6	1.0	2.2
17.	Karnataka	48.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3
18.	Kerala	45.8	0.1	0.2	1.6	2.6
19.	Lakshadweep	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	42.2	0.5	1.3	0.5	4.9
21.	Maharashtra	50.7	0.4	2.4	1.6	7.1
22.	Manipur	3.1	0.1	4.2	3.7	1.3
23.	Meghalaya	6.2	0.0	11.7	2.1	1.3
24.	Mizoram	17.2	0.0	13.2	3.4	1.3
25.	Nagaland	9.1	0.0	4	6.7	1.3
26.	Odisha	28.2	0.2	12.	1.1	3.4
27.	Puducherry	58.0	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.8
28.	Punjab	37.5	0.6	2.5	6.8	18.9
29.	Rajasthan	40.7	0.2	2.4	1.2	8.7
30.	Sikkim	17.6	3.4	11.6	6.3	5.2
31.	Tamil Nadu	49.4	0.0	0.2	1.9	1.8
32.	Telangana	54.2	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.5
33.	Tripura	13.9	0.0	26.3	0.6	1.9
34.	Uttar Pradesh	17.3	0.1	1.9	1.2	10.8
35.	Uttarakhand	27.4	0.7	3.2	1.6	16.1
36.	West Bengal	29.3	0.1	20	1.2	5.9
INDIA		36.0	0.3	4.1	1.5	5.6

*Note :* Since surveys are not conducted every year, data from last survey *i.e.* NFHS 4 has been given.

**Statement-II**

*Injectable MPA (Antara program) and Chhaya (Centchroman)  
distribution in last 3 years*

States/UT	Injectable MPA (Antara program)*		Chhaya (Centchroman)		
	2017-18	2018-19**	2015-16	2017-18	2018-19**
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	247	350	1457	117	17920
Andhra Pradesh	2696	1273	26363	104124	45533
Arunachal Pradesh	98	505	500	998	1382
Assam	1170	12580	12343	17632	26056
Bihar	15388	164336	26204	33654	123221
Chandigarh	400	1205	0	52	111
Chhattisgarh	15082	6156	4382	8455	21746
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	970	10	480	27
Daman and Diu	0	0	2	81	392
Delhi	4948	13626	328	6669	18820
Goa	84	353	0	622	1200
Gujarat	7265	25742	35141	225672	79919
Haryana	1928	8457	0	23827	65811
Himachal Pradesh	618	2157	0	296	2261
Jammu and Kashmir	941	11152	4994	8170	9372
Jharkhand	2322	10435	15023	30912	35463
Karnataka	7356	21000	5043	35817	54974,
Kerala	685	1346	1945	6855	3514
Lakshadweep	6	11	50	220	89
Madhya Pradesh	12888	51599	4545	32314	73710
Maharashtra	8334	10522	0	51717	45849

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	0	44	481	395	606
Meghalaya	14	1526	497	256	1506
Mizoram	222	230	0	618	601
Nagaland	0	89	330	1021	334
Odisha	181	11363	0	3386	8548
Puducherry	8	483	211	2718	1729
Punjab	139	5034	3342	14074	15909
Rajasthan	34479	86261	176797	113481	37211
Sikkim	24	1043	17	86	1979
Tamil Nadu	3204	23146	0	3713	46057
Telangana	2791	4173	35588	0	51818
Tripura	0	44	571	863	919
Uttar Pradesh	20267	75380	119778	210830	160910
Uttarakhand	253	1082	4107	4519	4784
West Bengal	1761	72480	4449	14789	59142
ALL INDIA	145812	626153	484498	959433	1019423

\*MPA was introduced in 2016 hence data available only from 2017-18 onwards;

\*\* Data as per HMIS till 01.02.2019;

POP is still in pilot phase and not been introduced in the National Family Planning Programme, hence data not yet available;

### ***Statement-III***

#### *Steps taken by Government to encourage modern contraceptive usage*

1. **Mission Parivar Vikas** -The Government has launched Mission Parivar Vikas for substantially increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services in 146 high fertility districts with Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3 and above in seven high focus States. These districts are from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam that itself constitutes 44% of the country's population.
2. **New Contraceptive Choices** - Three new contraceptives viz. Injectable contraceptive, Centchroman and Progesterone Only Pills (POP) have been added to the existing basket of choices.

3. A new method of IUCD insertion immediately after delivery *i.e.* **post-partum IUCD (PPIUCD)** has been introduced.
4. **Redesigned Contraceptive Packaging** - The packaging for Condoms, OCPs and ECPs has now been improved and redesigned so as to increase the demand for these commodities.
5. **Compensation scheme** for sterilization acceptors - under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilizations.
6. **COT Scheme** - The scheme has been launched in 146 Mission Parivar Vikas districts for providing Family planning services through mobile teams from accredited organisations in far-flung, underserved and geographically difficult areas.
7. Scheme for **Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs** at doorstep of beneficiaries.
8. Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births.
9. Scheme for provision of **Pregnancy Testing Kits** in the drug kits of the ASHAs for use in communities.
10. **Family Planning Logistic Management and Information System (FP-LMIS):** A dedicated software to ensure smooth forecasting, procurement and distribution of family planning commodities across all the levels of health facilities.
11. **National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS)** under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization.
12. Ensuring **quality of care in Family Planning services** by establishing Quality Assurance Committees in all States and districts.
13. Appointment of dedicated **RMNCH+A counselors** at high case load facilities.
14. **Improved Demand generation activities** through a 360 degree media campaign.

**Demand for setting up AIIMS at Varanasi, U.P.**

1050. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a number of people including few doctors

are sitting on indefinite hunger strike for setting up of AIIMS at Varanasi, to cater to the people of eastern UP, Western Bihar and Nepal in view of the overcrowded IMS, BHU;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and response of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Government would set up AIIMS at Varanasi; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) No. Two new AIIMS at Rae Bareli and Gorakhpur have already been approved to be set up in the State of Uttar Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

There is no proposal for setting up of a separate AIIMS at Varanasi.

#### **People benefited under PMJAY**

1051. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of poor people who have taken advantage of the Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) as health insurance scheme in the last four months, State-wise;
- (b) the number of hospitals empanelled under the scheme;
- (c) whether there was any restriction in some States that the hospitals should have accreditation of NABH, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken to broad-base the scheme in the rural areas and to include more hospitals under this scheme, for the poor people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As on 06.02.2019, the number of beneficiaries hospitalised under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is 10,94,254. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) As on 06.02.2019, the total number of hospitals empaneled under PMJAY are 14,728, of these, 7299 are private hospitals.

(c) Hospital empanelment guidelines have been issued to all the States laying down the detailed criteria and process. No such restriction has been placed under these guidelines. As PMJAY is being implemented through State/UT, the process relating to empanelment of the hospitals is being done by the State Health Agency of the State concerned depending on its specific requirements.

(d) All public hospitals (Community Health Centre and above) in the States implementing PMJAY are deemed empanelled for the scheme.

All National Institutes run by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as well as Institutes of National Importance are part of the empanelled healthcare provider network for PMJAY. As far as private hospitals are concerned, they are empanelled by the State Health Agency of the State concerned based on defined criteria and hospital empanelment guidelines.

***Statement***

*State-wise status under PMJAY (as on 06.02.2019)*

State	Hospitals Empanelled	Beneficiaries Admitted in Hospital	Claims Submitted	Claims Submitted (Amount ₹)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	8	6	23,000
Andhra Pradesh	660	27,406	617	124,45,828
Arunachal Pradesh	2	165	49	8,34,300
Assam	153	16,094	9,038	1240,91,775
Bihar	631	10,866	9,345	762,67,598
Chandigarh	10	266	221	34,04,805
Chhattisgarh	1325	2,05,719	1,86,705	13202,48,838
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	2,850	2,482	68,84,620
Daman and Diu	4	954	828	29,23,400
Goa	4	2,829	1,818	658,94,655
Gujarat	2981	2,03,645	1,49,102	21724,63,350

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	357	5,435	4,665	690,49,053
Himachal Pradesh	198	4,518	2,362	251,82,594
Jammu and Kashmir	150	1,280	956	89,74,015
Jharkhand	576	53,619	47,534	4551,49,577
Karnataka	880	87,182	66,103	17223,08,605
Kerala (implementing RSBY)	446	1,95,688	90,660	3859,68,832
Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	212	26,193	20,048	1815,26,432
Maharashtra	488	67,450	59,144	14024,67,597
Manipur	15	954	693	116,48,519
Meghalaya	152	7	1	9,635
Mizoram	104	3,926	3,297	239,67,431
Nagaland	59	127	120	11,94,680
NHA Empanelled Hospitals	21	1,025	625	250,00,000
Puducherry	1	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	7	8	.7	1,11,200
Tamil Nadu	2180	1,18,736	1,12,015	19519,21,676
Tripura	64	3,151	2,697	134,05,700
Uttar Pradesh	1618	31,174	26,874	2800,40,522
Uttarakhand	182	5,343	3,362	280,89,370
West Bengal	1240	17,636	14,777	1414,52,393
TOTAL	14,728	10,94,254	8,16,151	105130,00,000

\* includes PMJAY extension to State funded categories of beneficiaries

**Bridging healthcare divide between rural-urban areas**

1052. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether healthcare in the rural areas of the country is very poor despite several efforts made by Government;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to address the problems of rural healthcare sector in rural areas of the country;

(c) whether there is any proposal to draw a long term perspective plan to address the prevailing inequalities in the rural health sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating programmes/schemes being implemented/proposed to be implemented by Government to reduce rural-urban gap in access to quality healthcare and advanced treatment and diagnostic facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The key health indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), proportion of institutional deliveries etc. and availability) of health human resources and health infrastructure are poor in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

(b) to (d) "Public Health and Hospital" being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide healthcare to its citizens lies with the State Governments. To address the healthcare challenges, particularly in rural areas, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to supplement the efforts of the State/UT governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all those who access public health facilities. Currently, NRHM is a sub-mission of National Health Mission.

This support under NHM includes provision of a host of free services such as maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/ AIDS, vector borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc. Other major initiatives for which states are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)(under which free drugs, free diagnostics, free blood and diet, free transport from



home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home is provided). Rashtriya Bui Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK). Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK). implementation of NHM Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives. PM National Dialysis Programme and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework.

Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) & Telemedicine are also being implemented with NHM support to improve healthcare access particularly in rural areas.

As part of Ayushman Bharat, the Government is supporting the States for strengthening Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres as Health and Wellness Centres for provision of comprehensive primary health care that includes preventive and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach. Further, the Government / has launched Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) under Ayushman Bharat to provide affordable quality inpatient care.

To improve availability of doctors and specialists in underserved areas, the Government is upgrading District Hospitals to Medical Colleges in 82 districts which do not have any Medical College thereby providing at least one Medical College for every three contiguous Parliamentary Constituencies.

**Registration by ineligible people for Ayushman Bharat**

†1053. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that names of rich and influential people have been registered under "Ayushman Bharat Yojana" as its beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken at the level of Government to tackle such discrepancies so that the scheme may reach to the intended people and those people who are not entitled may remain out of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) PMJAY is an entitlement-based scheme under which beneficiary families figuring in the specific deprivation criteria of Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) database are entitled to avail the benefit. Families belonging to automatically included categories and deprivation criteria

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(D1 to D5 & D7) in rural areas and identified occupational categories in urban areas are entitled under PMJAY.

In the states where Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was under implementation at the time of launch of PMJAY, such RSBY beneficiary families that are not figuring in the identified criteria for PMJAY are also entitled to avail benefits under PMJAY.

(c) Before the launch of PMJAY the Government had conducted extensive drives both in rural and urban areas to identify the beneficiaries with reference to the SECC database. Further, the beneficiaries are issued e-cards upon verification. As on 04.02.2019, 1.20 crore beneficiaries have been issued e-cards.

#### **Physiotherapists in government hospitals**

1054. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR:

SWRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of physiotherapists working in each hospital/ institution under the Ministry all over India including autonomous organisations;
- (b) the promotional hierarchy, pay and allowances extended to them;
- (c) when the cadre was formed, and restructuring done till date;
- (d) if cadre restructure has been done, whether physiotherapists are involved with equal opportunity or not, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) if involved, whether their views were considered or not, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals and autonomous organisation namely All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in Delhi are concerned, the number of physiotherapists working in these hospitals is as below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	Number of physiotherapists
1.	Safdarjung Hospital	44
2.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	14
3.	Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals	00 05
	Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital	
4.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	62

(b) The physiotherapists and the Sr. Physiotherapists in the three Central Government Hospitals as stated above are working in level-6 and level-10 of the pay-matrix respectively. Promotional hierarchy is as below:

Sr. Physiotherapist (Level 10)

^

Physiotherapist (Level 6)

(c) to (e) Each of the above hospitals are having physiotherapists separately and there is no common pool of physiotherapists for these hospitals. Cadre restructuring of physiotherapists is an administrative matter which is undertaken as per procedure and requirement of each hospital.

#### **Nai Manzil Scheme**

1055. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the beneficiaries of Nai Manzil scheme till date, religious community-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the fund allocated, released and utilised by the Government under the Nai Manzil scheme till date, State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the details of the proposals received from project implementing agencies for the scheme till date, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The details of the beneficiaries of Nai Manzil scheme till date, religious community-wise and State/ UT-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Total project cost allocated for 5 years is ₹ 650 crore. The details of the fund released and utilized by the Government under the Nai Manzil Scheme till date, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The details of the proposals received from project implementing agencies for the scheme till date State/UT-wise are given in the Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*Religion community-wise and State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries of  
Nai Manzil Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	Musli- ms	Christia- ns	Buddhi- sts	Sikhs	Parsis	Jain	Others	Hindu	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	111	222	1	1	1		75	2	413
2.	Andhra Pradesh	756	81							837
3.	Arunachal pradesh		789		5			9	8	811
4.	Assam	5244	1	18				301	9	5573
5.	Bihar	6526	27	5	1	1	1	512	1944	9017
6.	Chhattisgarh	1251	27	405	28	2	62	272	1	2048
7.	Delhi	2759	30	30	966			115	1	3901
8.	Goa	165	198		50					413
9.	Gujarat	2749	6				2	153		2910
10.	Haryana	2060	60		780	1	111	171	9	3192
11.	Himachal Pradesh	833			25			111		969
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	6414	102		501			446	1	7464
13.	Jharkhand	5251	54	2	430	13		403		6153
14.	Karnataka	1940	28		2			1		1971
15.	Kerala	1490	312	1	2			167	25	1997
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3638		9			14	67		3728

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Maharashtra	2050	4	118			2	31		2205
18.	Manipur	405	188		735				53	1381
19.	Meghalaya	44	2053	9	43			204		2353
20.	Nagaland	221	533					70	2	826
21.	Odisha	413								413
22.	Punjab	299	12		6058		1	33	4	6407
23.	Rajasthan	2326			295			172	1	2794
24.	Tamilnadu	1958	718	1			26	197	3	2903
25.	Telangana	3799	221	13	6	10		437	7	4493
26.	Tripura	275	1	148				56		480
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10312	1	2	1		3	426	1037	11782
28.	Uttarakhand	878		1	50		1	39		969
29.	West Bengal	2564	321	196		2		293	1940	5316
GRAND TOTAL		66731	5989	959	9979	30	223	4761	5047	93719

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of funds released and utilized under the Nai Manzil Scheme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Fund released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.40
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.40
4.	Assam	5.14
5.	Bihar	21.90
6.	Chhattisgarh	6.03
7.	Delhi	9.29
8.	Goa	0.70
9.	Gujarat	8.95

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Fund released
10.	Haryana	8.95
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3.01
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.62
13.	Jharkhand	15.83
14.	Karnataka	6.03
15.	Kerala	3.50
16.	Madhya Pradesh	9.07
17.	Maharashtra	7.18
18.	Manipur	3.69
19.	Meghalaya	6.03
20.	Nagaland	1.40
21.	Odisha	2.10
22.	Punjab	16.23
23.	Rajasthan	7.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	7.61
25.	Telangana	15.48
26.	Tripura	1.64
27.	Uttar Pradesh	26.67
28.	Uttarakhand	3.01
29.	West Bengal	14.19
TOTAL		237.20

***Statement-III***

*Details of proposals received from project implementing agencies for the Nai Manzil Scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of proposals received from PIAs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9
2.	Assam	11
3.	Bihar	27

1	2	3
4.	Chandigarh	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Delhi	56
7.	Gujarat	6
8.	Haryana	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19
11.	Jharkhand	8
12.	Karnataka	17
13.	Kerala	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50
15.	Maharashtra	23
16.	Manipur	4
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	1
20.	Odisha	7
21.	Puducherry	1
22.	Punjab	6
23.	Rajasthan	15
24.	Tamilnadu	10
25.	Telangana	32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	59
27.	Uttarakhand	3
28.	West Bengal	26
TOTAL		426

**Educational advancement of religious minorities in Tamil Nadu**

1056. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government in the last three years and current year to ensure an increase in educational and employment opportunities for religious minorities in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government provides any scholarship for minority students till the university level; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements fifteen Schemes throughout the country (including Tamil Nadu), for educational and economic empowerment of six Centrally notified minority communities namely Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain and Parsi (Zoroastrians). The schemes are as under:—

- (i) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme (for students<sup>1</sup> of Class I to X);
- (ii) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme (for students of Class XI to Ph.D.);
- (iii) Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme (For students of Professional and Technical courses at Under Graduate and Post Graduate level);
- (iv) Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) (for M.Phil 85 & Ph.D.);
- (v) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme (for Competitive Examinations of Professional Courses and Government jobs);
- (vi) Support for Minorities (for clearing prelims exam conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and State Public Service Commissions (SPSCs));
- (vii) Padho Pardesh (for overseas studies at Masters, M.Phil, and Ph.D. Level);
- (viii) Nai Manzil - A scheme to provide education and skill training to the youth from Minority communities. Provide education bridge program to eligible minority youth, to obtain open schooling certification of class 8th / 10th. Impart high quality skill training including soft skills ' leading to productive employment. Provide job placement support to assist sustainable employment to those students who opt to the labour market;



- (ix) Begam Hajrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to Minorities- Implemented by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) (for minority girls studying in Class IXth to XIIth Standard).
- (x) Seekho aur Kamao -Seekho aur Kamao is a placement linked skill development scheme that aims at upgrading the skills of minority youth in various modern/traditional skills depending upon their qualification, present economic trends and market potential, which can earn them a suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment.
- (xi) USTTAD - The scheme "Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)" aims at capacity building and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans; documentation of identified traditional arts/crafts of minorities; set standards for traditional skills; training of minority youths in various identified traditional arts/crafts, through master craftsmen; and develop national and international market linkages. Hunar Haat is also being organised under this Scheme from 2016-17 to further promote traditional crafts/arts, employment generation and strengthen their market linkages.
- (xii) Nai Roshni - The scheme for leadership development of Minority Women. Under this scheme, a new component of economic . empowerment is implemented for.
- (xiii) Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for Minorities - A scheme to provide short-term job oriented skill development courses to youths belonging to the 06 centrally notified minority communities, namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains {implemented through Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)}.
- (xiv) 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).
- (xv) Concession credit through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC).

The details of all these schemes are available on the website of this Ministry *i.e.* [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in) / [www.maef.nic.in](http://www.maef.nic.in) / [www.nmdfc.org](http://www.nmdfc.org).

**USTTAD scheme**

1057. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any action to ensure implementation of the USTTAD scheme to upgrade skills and training in traditional arts and crafts for development of minorities;
- (b) if so, the details of the funds allocated and utilised in Tamil Nadu; and
- (c) whether Government has set up any mechanism to monitor the utilisation of these funds by the State Governments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development (USTTAD) scheme has been launched on 14th May, 2015 to preserve the rich, heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities. The scheme aims at capacity building and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans; documentation of identified traditional arts/crafts of minorities; set standards for traditional skills; training of minority youths in various identified traditional arts/crafts through master craftsmen; and develop national and international market linkages. Scheme is implemented through selected Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in the States on the basis of their proposals. So far, no PIAs have been empanelled from Tamilnadu in this scheme.

(c) The scheme's guidelines provide for monitoring and inspection of the project. State Government/MAEF Inspector and officials of the Ministry are also assigned to monitor/inspect the projects from time to time.

**Insufficient budget provisions for minorities**

1058. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that only 0.49 percent of the total 2016-17 Budget had been earmarked for the development of minorities despite the fact that religious minorities constitute 21 per cent of total population as per census 2011; and
- (b) whether the total expenditure reported for minorities by Centre through 15 point programme and MsDP(Multi-Sectoral Development Programme) has shown a declining trend since 2012-13?

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

No Sir. Against the total plan allocation of Rs 550010 crore of the Government of India for 2016-17, the plan allocation of Ministry of Minority Affairs was Rs 3800 crore *i.e.* 0.69%. This does not include the allocation of other Ministries/Departments of Government of India on several schemes / projects / programmes for all the citizens including minorities, namely, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Sikh, Jain and Parsi.

(b) The schemes/ programmes covered under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme (PM's New 15-PP) for the welfare of minorities are reviewed in the Ministry of Minority Affairs on quarterly basis with the Nodal Officers of the concerned Ministries/ Departments for effective implementation of schemes. The shortfalls, if any, are pointed out and the concerned Ministries/ Departments are advised to take remedial actions to ensure -that the targets are achieved. Details of the schemes/ initiatives covered under PM's New 15-PP, including expenditure since 2006-07 as available, can be seen at this Ministry's website - [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in).

As regards MsDP(Multi-Sectoral Development Programme) the year-wise release of funds since 2012-13 is as under:-

Financial Year	Amount released
2012-13	₹ 641.27 crore
2013-14	₹ 953.22 crore
2014-15	₹ 767.87 crore
2015-16	₹ 1120.35 crore
2016-17	₹ 1080.72 crore
2017-18	₹ 1195.75 crore
2018-19	₹ 491.73 crore (Till 31.01.2019)

#### **Leadership development of young boys from minority communities**

1059. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether amount sanctioned under Nai Roshni Scheme has not been utilised in 2017-18;

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

(c) whether Government has devised any scheme for leadership development of young boys belonging to minority communities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The amount sanctioned under the scheme Nai Roshni- the scheme for Leadership Development of Minority women has been utilized by the selected PIAs whom the fund has been released to conduct the training programme under the scheme in the year 2017-18.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Minority Affairs implements the scheme "Nai Roshni" - the scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women with an aim to empower and instill confidence in women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and intermediaries at all levels. The scheme wNai Roshni" is exclusively for women and not for leadership development of young boys belonging to minority communities.

#### **Impact of Nai Roshni on minority women**

1060. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of minority women who have been trained under the Nai Roshni scheme for leadership development since 2015;

(b) funds that have been disbursed under the scheme so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that now Indian women can go for Haj pilgrimage without a male guardian; and

(d) other steps that are being taken by Ministry to uplift the condition of minority women in India?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Minority Affairs implements the Nai Roshni scheme to empower and instill confidence among minority women, including their neighbours from other communities living in the, same village/locality, by providing knowledge, tools and

techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and other institutions at all levels. The number of minority women trained and the fund disbursed under the Nai Roshni scheme since 2015 is as follows:-

Total No. of minority women trained and the fund disbursed under the Nai Roshni scheme since 2015

Fund Disbursed (in ₹ Crore)	No. of Minority women trained
56.74	220300

(c) The Ministry decided last year that ladies above 45 years of age, who want to go for Haj but do not have a Mehram (Male Companion) and their school of thought (Maslak) permits, will be allowed to travel in group of four (4) or more ladies.

(d) After completion of 12th five year plan *i.e.* 2012-17, the Nai Roshni scheme has been approved for the period of 2017-2020 with revised Guidelines. This includes Economic Empowerment of the trainee women so that they ultimately become independent and confident members of the society. A short term training programme component has been added for sensitization of women with special emphasis who are willing and can be further trained under any short duration training for Economic empowerment besides general handholding so that they get sustainable economic livelihood opportunities through suitable wage employment or self-employment / micro-enterprises, which includes programme for Handicapped Women.

Besides above, this Ministry also implements three scholarship schemes for Educational Empowerment of Minorities in which, more than 50% of scholarship have been disbursed to minority girls.

Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), an autonomous body under the Ministry, implements an exclusive "Begum Hazrat Mahal Scholarship Scheme for Meritorious Girls" for scholarship in class IX, X, XI and XII.

In addition, "National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC)", a Central Sector Public Enterprise under the Ministry, implements an exclusive scheme for minority women called "Mahila Samridhi Yojana" for their economic empowerment, and also gives preference to women in its lending schemes, particularly Micro-Finance at concessional interest rates.

**Solar energy generation in Twelfth and Thirteenth Plan periods**

1061. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set and achievement made in the field of solar energy generation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;
- (b) the target fixed for the Thirteenth Five Year Plan and the steps being taken by Government for achieving the target during the Plan;
- (c) the funds released and spent by each State during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the expenditure likely to be incurred to promote and popularize the solar energy in the country during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No specific target for Solar Energy generation was set for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The National Solar Mission was launched in 2010 with a target of installing solar power capacity of 20GW by 2022. This target was further enhanced in 2015 to 100 GW by 2022. A cumulative capacity of 26.03 GW has been installed so far out of which 11.26 GW was installed during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(b) The Government has set a target of installing 100 GW of solar power capacity by 2022. The Union Government has launched various schemes, as detailed below, for development and deployment of solar energy in the country and achieving the target set:—

- (i) Solar Park Scheme for setting up of over 50 Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects targeting over 40,000 MW of solar power projects.
- (ii) Scheme for setting up 1000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and the Government of India organisations with Viability Gap Funding (VGF).
- (iii) Scheme for setting up 300 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects by Defence Establishments and Para Military Forces with VGF.
- (iv) Pilot-cum-demonstration projects for development of grid connected Solar PV power plants on canal banks and canal tops.

- (v) Bundling Scheme - 15000 MW Grid-Connected Solar PV power plants through NTPC Ltd./ NVVN.
  - (vi) VGF Scheme for setting up of 2000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects through SECI.
  - (vii) VGF Scheme for setting up of 5000 MW of Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Projects through SECI.
  - (viii) Installation of Grid-Connected Solar Rooftop Power Plants.
  - (ix) Off-Grid Solar PV Scheme.
- (c) ₹ 8186.07 crore were released under solar energy programmes during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The State-wise details of funds released under few schemes are given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (d) A total fund of ₹ 2929.75 crore has been earmarked for grid-connected and off-grid solar energy programmes during the current year 2018-19.

**Statement***State-wise details of funds released during the Twelfth Five Year Plan*

Details of State-wise, year-wise CFA released by SECI to project implementing agencies under pilot-cum-demonstration project for development of grid connected Solar PV power plants on canal banks and canal tops

State	Year*	
	2015-16	2016-17
Andhra Pradesh	₹ 20,820,000	₹ 18,180,000
Gujarat	₹ 105,000,000	₹ 103,152,000
Karnataka	₹ 48,192,000	₹ 33,899,800
Kerala	₹ 15,000,000	₹ 12,112,470
Punjab	₹ 120,000,000	₹ 30,000,000
Uttar Pradesh	₹ 28,272,000	
Uttarakhand	₹ 63,000,000	₹ 63,000,000
West Bengal	₹ 30,000,000	₹ 48,000,000
TOTAL	₹ 430,284,000	₹ 308,344,270

\* Scheme was launched in December, 2014.

*B. Year-wise CFA released by SECI to SPPD/STU/CTU under Solar Park Schemes:*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Solar Park	Year*		
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu-I Solar Park	7410.34	6104.89	9.77
2.		Kurnool Solar Park	4858.50	4141.50	25.00
3.		Kadapa Solar Park	0.00	0.00	625.00
4.		Ananthapuramu-II Solar Park	0.00	0.00	325.00
5.		Hybrid Solar Wind Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.		Ext Trans PGCIL-AP	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.		Ext Trans APTRANCO-AP II	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.		Ext Trans APTRANCO-Kurnool	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL			12268.84	10246.39	984.77
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit Solar Park	0.00	19.65	0.00
10.		Solar Park in Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.		Rajnandgaoun Solar Park	0.00	0.00	15.00
12.		Radhnesada Solar Park	0.00	3311.35	0.00
13.		Harsad Solar Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.		Dholera Solar Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.		Ext Trans PGCIL-Radhnesada	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL			0.00	3331.00	15.00
16.	Haryana	Solar Park in Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Himachal Pradesh	Solar Park in Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	Solar Park in J&K	0.00	0.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Karnataka	Pavagada Solar Park	0.00	10000.00	7980.00
20.		Ext Trans PGCIL-Pavagada	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL			0.00	10,000.00	7980.00
21.	Kerala	Kasargod Solar Park	0.00	0.00	200.00
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa Solar Park	0.00	3750.00	0.00
23.		Neemuch-Mandsaur Solar Park	0.00	0.00	25.00
24.		Agar Solar Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.		Shajapur Solar Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.		Morena (Chambal) Solar Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.		Ext Trans PGCIL-Rewa	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL			0.00	3750.00	25.00
28.	Maharashtra	Sai Guru Solar Park (Pragat)	0.00	0.00	435.00
29.		Patoda Solar Park (Paramount)	0.00	0.00	25.00
30.		Dondaicha Solar Park	0.00	0.00	25.00
31.		Latur Solar Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.		Washim solar park	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.		Yavatmal Solar Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.		Kacharala solar park	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL			0.00	0.00	485.00
35.	Manipur	Bukpi Solar Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Meghalaya	Solar park in Meghalaya	0.00	3.07	0.00
37.	Mizoram	Vankal Solar Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
38.	Nagaland	Solar Park in Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
39.	Odisha	Solar Park in Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
40.		Solar Park by NHPC	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL		0.00	3.07	0.00
41.	Rajasthan	Bhadla-II Solar Park	3319.00	2801.00	0.00
42.		Bhadla-III Solar Park	0.00	4575.00	450.00
43.		Bhadla-IV Solar Park	0.00	0.00	1525.00
44.		Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park	0.00	0.00	25.00
45.		Fatehgarh Phase-1B Solar Park	0.00	0.00	25.00
46.		Nokh Solar Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
47.		RVPN- Bh-II, Bh-III, Bh-IV	0.00	0.00	0.00
48.		PGCIL- Bh-II, Bh-III, Bh-IV, PP, F 1B	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL		3319.00	7376.00	2025.00
49.	Tamil Nadu	Solar Park in Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00
50.	Tamil Nadu	Kadaladi Solar Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
51.	Telangana	Gattu Solar Park	0.00	25.00	0.00
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Solar Park in UP	0.00	2081.80	0.00
53.		UP Kanpur Dehat Solar Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
54.		UP Jalaun Solar Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
55.		UP Kanpur Nagar Solar Park	0.00	0.00	0.00
56.		Ext Trans UPPTCL	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL		0.00	2106.80	0.00
57.	Uttarakhand	Solar Park in Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	8.25
58.	West Bengal	Solar Park in West Bengal	0.00	0.00	25.00
	TOTAL		15587.84	36813.26	11748.02

\* Scheme was launched in December, 2014.

*C. Details of State-wise, year-wise, VGF released by SECI to CPSUs/GoI organisations under Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) scheme*

State	Year*	
	2015-16	2016-17
Andhra Pradesh	₹ 1,250,000,000	₹ 1,275,000,000
Madhya Pradesh		₹ 825,000,000
Rajasthan		₹ 1,800,000,000
Tamil Nadu		₹ 25,000,000
Telangana		₹ 7,500,000
TOTAL	₹ 1,250,000,000	₹ 3,935,000,000

\* Scheme was launched in January, 2015.

*D. Details of funds released by MNRE to NWN payment security scheme for grid-connected solar power projects under phase-I of NSM*

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount released (₹ in crore)	Towards
1.	2012-13	32.85	3rd installment
2.	2013-14	23.47	4th installment
3.	2014-15	0.00	-
4.	2015-16	58.32	5th installment
5.	2016-17	126.39	6th installment
	TOTAL	241.03	

*Note : State-wise break-up is not possible as the funds under the scheme are being released to NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN) for implementing Payment Security Mechanism for solar power plants being implemented through NVVN under Phase-I of National Solar Mission.*

*E. CFA released by MNRE to SECI under Defence Scheme:*

Sl. No.	Year*	Expenditure incurred (₹ in crores)
1.	2014-15	Nil
2.	2015-16	3.78
3.	2016-17	24.35

\* Scheme was launched in December, 2014.

*F. Funds released by MNRE to implementing agencies under off-grid programmes*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134	29	3205	10368	3953
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	582	428	261	57	694
3.	Assam	223	304	57	439	1358
4.	Bihar	20	350	648	1541	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	5282	1115	3014	3327	6549
6.	Delhi	0	0	102	124	0
7.	Gujarat	0	7	1689	1797	2608
8.	Haryana	226	0	624	1922	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	191	2098	1628	4100	2650
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3361	3697	1915	4395	2466
11.	Jharkhand	270	0	651	1551	0
12.	Karnataka	114	840	834	66	3901
13.	Kerala	855	0	2370	965	2359
14.	Lakshadweep	0	645	0	375	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	449	0	1570	41	66
16.	Maharashtra	28	0	3431	2442	0
17.	Manipur	1483	369	147	1160	442
18.	Meghalaya	0	502	573	312	1354
19.	Mizoram	179	394	702	753	1354
20.	Nagaland	1036	425	350	555'	1501
21.	Odisha	0	0	1294	195	1700
22.	Puducherry	0	0	26	0	0
23.	Punjab	97	203	1024	824	0
24.	Rajasthan	3890	1248	11489	20063	6711
25.	Sikkim	262	820	141	28	282

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
26.	Tamil Nadu	128	2029	2939	8262	207
27.	Telangana	0	0	2232	1502	0
28.	Tripura	402	0	113	347	1372
29.	Uttarakhand	123	4057	115	2510	373
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2675	17	4481	3851	1896
31.	West Bengal	382	0	167	34	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	276	0	0
33.	Others (CEL, REIL, NABARD, Regional Rural Banks, NGOs, etc.) and other Channel Partners	17526	13059	13411	26515	11266
TOTAL		39918	32637	61478	100422	55065

*G. CFA released by MNRE to implementing agencies under roof-top programmes*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	2.41	3.87	9.150
2.	Assam	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.4615
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.525
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0.00	3.60	5.495
5.	Delhi	0	0.00	0.00	5.76	19.467
6.	Gujarat	0	1.03	0.00	4.50	17.43
7.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	1.44	0.00
8.	Haryana	0	0.00	0.00	3.60	16.2225
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.675
10.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.7125
11.	Kerala	0	0.00	0.00	4.68	4.05
12.	Karnataka	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.52
13.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.455

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	1.24	31.95588
15.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.175
16.	Odisha	0	0.00	0.00	2.88	0.86
17.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.1045000
18.	Punjab	0	0.00	0.00	9.22	4.50
19.	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00	4.26	14.79
20.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.51	0.00	8.23	69.67
21.	Telangana	0	0.00	0.00	3.78	20.12
22.	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	0.01	22.13	25.973
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	5.86	1.16
25.	West Bengal	0	0.00	0.00	3.09	0.17
26.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	1.26	9.09	6.72
27.	Manipur	0	0.00	0.00	0.91	8.11
28.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.4315
SUB TOTAL		0.00	1.54	3.68	98.14	343.89
29.	PSU/Govt. Department	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.52	74.7439
30.	SECI	42.68	0.00	0.00	128.00	250.00
31.	NISE	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.62	0.00
32.	TERI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
33.	Others (NFDC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.017	9.380
TOTAL		42.68	1.54	3.68	247.39	678.01

#### Central and State projects in renewable energy sector

1062. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central and State Government projects in the renewable energy sector and the companies which have been given the projects, in the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that small companies have been unsuccessful in winning the power project auctions and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the steps Government plans to take to resist dominance of large players and give fair opportunities to small companies in the renewable energy sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) is the implementing and executing arm of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the implementation of National Solar Mission and Wind energy projects. The details of solar and wind power projects awarded by the SECI during last three years are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The Government through the process of transparent competitive bidding for solar and wind energy projects offers equal and fair opportunity to all companies including small companies that fulfill the requisite technical and financial eligibility criteria to participate in the bidding process.

Wind power projects up to capacity of 25 MW and solar power projects up to capacity of 5MW can be awarded through Feed in Tariff route by respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs).

**Statement**

*The details of solar and wind power projects awarded by the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) during the last three years*

**1. Solar-NSM Ph-II Batch-III**

Sl. No.	Bidder's Name	Project Capacity (MW)	Project Location
1	2	3	4

**Maharashtra 450 MW under Part-B**

1.	Bhageria Industries Limited	30	Vill-Kombhalne, Tehsil-Akole, Dist. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
2.	Taletututayi Solar Projects Four Private Limited	50	Village-Chatgon Telgaon, Tehsil-Dharur, Districts-Maharashtra,
3.	Orange Renewable Power Private Limited	50	Vill-Mahasale, Tehsil-Sakri, Dist.-Dhule, Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
	Orange Renewable Power Private Limited	50	Vill-Mahasale, Tehsil-Sakri, Dist.-Dhule, Maharashtra
4.	Sepset Constructions Limited	20	Vill-Dongargaon & Salai, Tehsil-Katol, Dist.-Nagpur
	Sepset Constructions Limited	20	Vill-Dongargaon & Salai, Tehsil-Katol, Dist.-Nagpur
5.	Krishna Windfarms Developers Pvt-Ltd-	10	Vill-Mohari, Taluk-Jamkhed, Dist. - Ahmednagar
6.	Ampl Cleantech Pvt- Ltd-	50	Vill-Mograle, Tehsil-Man, Dist.-Satara,
7.	Welspun Renewables Energy Private Limited	100	Vill-Varkute-Malawadi & Shirtav, Taluk-Man, Dist.-Satara, Maharashtra
8.	Suzlon Energy Ltd	50	Vill-Satlek and Bhamera, Tehsil-Sakri, District-Dhule, Maharashtra
	Suzlon Energy Ltd	20	Vill-Satlek and Bhamera, Tehsil-Sakri, District-Dhule, Maharashtra
SUB-TOTAL		450	
<b>Maharashtra 50 MW under Part-A</b>			
1.	Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	30	Village, Palaswadi Tulka-Mann, District-Satara, Maharashtra,
2.	Adani Green Energy Limited	20	Village, Tuiljapur, Tulka, District-Osmanabad, Maharashtra,
SUB-TOTAL		50	
<b>UP Solar Park (125 MW) under Part-B</b>			
1.	Solairedirect Energy India Pvt- Ltd-	75	Village-Vijaypur, Block-Chaanbe, Dist-Mirzapur, U.P
2.	RattanIndia Solar 2 Limited	50	Vill-Kosda Kalan, Tehsil-Meja, Dist.-Allahabad, UP
SUB-TOTAL		125	



1	2	3	4
<b>Ananthapuramu Solar Park (400 MW) under Part-B (Andhra Pradesh)</b>			
1.	FRV Solar Holdings XI BV	50	Galiveedu Manda, Dist-Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, (PLOT-2)
	FRV Solar Holdings XI BV	50	Galiveedu Manda, Dist-Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, (PLOT-8)
2.	Acme Solar Holdings Private Limited	50	Galiveedu Manda, Dist-Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, (PLOT-1)
	Acme Solar Holdings Private Limited	50	Galiveedu Manda, Dist-Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, (PLOT-3)
	Acme Solar Holdings Private Limited	50	Galiveedu Manda, Dist-Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, (PLOT-6)
3.	Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	50	Galiveedu Manda, Dist-Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, (PLOT-4)
	Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	50	Galiveedu Manda, Dist-Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, (PLOT-5)
4.	Azure Power India Private Limited	50	Galiveedu Manda, Dist-Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, (PLOT-7)
SUB-TOTAL		400	

**Karnataka (920 MW) under Part-B\***

1.	Hero Solar Energy Private Limited	30	Village-Beejihalli, Tehsil-Sira, Dist.-Tumkur
	Hero Solar Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Ittagi, Taluk-Huvinahadagali, Dist.-Bellary
	Hero Solar Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Lingadalli Gfundapalli, Santhapur, Taluk-Aurad, Dist.-Bidar
	Hero Solar Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Bellagurai, Taluk-Sindhnoor, Dist.-Raichur
	Hero Solar Energy Private Limited	50	Vill-Kurdi, Tehsil-Manvi, Dist.-Raichur
2.	J K Petroenergy Private Limited	10	Vill-Betagera, Taluk-Honnali, Dist.-Davangere

1	2	3	4
3.	Patil Construction & Infra Ltd	40	Vill-Santhapur, Tehsil- Aurad, Dist.- Bidar, Karnataka
4.	Solitaire Powertech Private Limited	30	Vill-Kanajanahalli, Tehsil-Hiriyur, Dist.-Chitradurga
5.	Energion Soleq Ravi India Power Resources Private Limited	100	Guttigoli Village, Ramdurg Taluk, Belgaum District
6.	Acme Solar Holdings Private Limited	40	Vill-Farhatabad, Taluka & District-Kalaburagi
	Acme Solar Holdings Private Limited	40	Vill-Chittiguppa, Tehsil-Humnabad, Dist-Bidar
	Acme Solar Holdings Private Limited	40	Vill-Byagwat, Tehsil-Manvi, Dist-Raichur
	Acme Solar Holdings Private Limited	40	Vill-Malchapur, Tehsil-Bhalki, Dist-Bidar
7.	Talettutayi Solar Projects One Private Limited	30	Vill-Chikoppa, Tehsil-Yelburga, Dist.-Koppal
8.	Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited	50	Village-Rajeshwar & Handral, Taluka-Basavakailyana, District-Bidar.
	Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited	50	Vill-Maskal, Taluka-Aurad, District-Bidar
	Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited	50	Village: Madhuvanahally, Taluk: Kollegal, Dist: Chamaraj anagara
	Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited	50	Village: Madhuvanahally, Taluk: Kollegal, Dist: Chamaraj anagara
	Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Nalwar, Taluka-Chittapura, District-Kalaburgi
	Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited	10	Vill-Kallur, Balgera & Kudgunti, Taluka-Yelburga, Dist.-Koppal
	Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited	50	Vill-Hattigudur and Bommanahalli, Taluk-Shahpur, Dist.-Yadgir

1	2	3	4
	Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Yatnal, Taluka-Vijyapura, District-Vijyapura
	Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited	10	Vill-Yatnal, Taluka-Vijyapura, District-Vijyapura
	SUB-TOTAL	920	
<b>Karnataka (50 MW) under Part-A</b>			
1.	Karnataka Power Corporation Limited	10	Vill-Chandpur, Tehsil-Shiggaon Dist.-Haveri, Karnataka
2.	Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Kallur, Balgera & Kudgunti, Taluka-Yelburga, Dist.-Koppal
	SUB-TOTAL	50	
<b>Chhattisgarh (100 MW) under Part-B</b>			
1.	Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited	50	Vill-Rajpur & Gadadih, Taluk-Dhamdha & Saja, Dist.-Bametara & Durg
2.	Parampujya Solar Energy Private Limited	50	Vill-Hathidob, Taluk-Saja, Dist.-Bametara
	SUB-TOTAL	100	
<b>UP Solar Park (40 MW) under Part-B</b>			
1.	Azure Power Venus Private Limited	40	Vill-Dakor, Tehsil-Orai, Dist.-Jalaun, UP
	SUB-TOTAL	40	
<b>UP Non Solar Park (160 MW) under Part-B</b>			
1.	Essel Green Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Khariya Mishar, Tehsil-Mehrauni, Dist.-Lalitpur, UP
	Essel Green Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Khariya Mishar, Tehsil-Mehrauni, Dist.-Lalitpur, UP
	Essel Green Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Puraini, Tehsil-Sarila, Dist.-Hamirpur, UP

1	2	3	4
	Essel Green Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Pura Lacchan, Tehsil-Koraun, Dist.-Allahabad, UP
	SUB-TOTAL	160	

**2. Solar-NSM Ph-II Batch-IV****Odisha 270 MW under Part-B**

1	Jyoti Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	10	Vill-Ganjahuda, Town-Patangarh, Dist-Balangir
2	IBC Solar Ventures India B.V.	20	Vill-Kandel & Sindhbahali, Tehsil-Kesinga, Dist.-kalahandi
3	Essel Green Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Panaspadar, Tehsil-Tentulikhunti, Dist. -Nabarangpur
	Essel Green Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Kurkhai, Tehsil-Tusra, Dist.-Balangir
	Essel Green Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Ghuchapali, Tehsil-Padampur, Dist.-Patangarh
	Essel Green Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Salepali, Tehsil-Tusra, Dist.-Balangir
	Essel Green Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Dendoguda, Tehsil-Kesinga, Dist.-Kalahandi
	Essel Green Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Dendoguda, Tehsil-Kesinga, Dist.-Kalahandi
	SUB-TOTAL	270	

**1 Maharashtra 450 MW under Part-B**

1.	Vijay Printing Press Private Limited	10	Vill-Bhurikhawathe, Tehsil-Akkalkot, Dist.-Solapur, Maharashtra
2.	Solar Edge Power and Energy Private Limited	50	Vill-Malnathpur, Taluk- Bhilegaon & Mhatargaon, Dist.-Parli
	Solar Edge Power and Energy Private Limited	50	Vill-Muktainagar, District-Jalgaon, State Maharashtra.

1	2	3	4
	Solar Edge Power and Energy Private Limited	30	Vill-Malnathpur, Bhilegaon, Mhatargaon & Waghala, Tehsil-Parli, Dist.-Beed, Maharashtra
3.	Lightsource Renewable Energy Holdings Ltd.	50	Vill-Wagdari, Tehsil-Akalkot, Dist.-Solapur, Maharashtra
4.	Neel Metal Products Limited	60	Vill-Bodhare, Tehsil-Chalisgaon, Dist.-Jalgaon
	Neel Metal Products Limited	40	Vill-Islamwadi, Tehsil-jalna, Dist-Jalna
5.	Sukhbir Agro Energy Limited	10	Vill- Bhurikawathe & Gogaon, Tehsil-Akkalkot, Dist.- Solapur, Maharashtra
	Sukhbir Agro Energy Limited	10	Vill- Bhurikawathe, Tehsil-Akkalkot, Dist.-Solapur, Maharashtra
6.	Canadian Solar Energy Holding Singapore 2 Pte. Ltd.	20	Vill-Bodhare & Shivapur, Tehsil-Chalisgaon, Dist.- Jalgaon Maharashtra
	Canadian Solar Energy Holding Singapore 2 Pte. Ltd.	20	Vill-Bodhare & Shivapur, Tehsil-Chalisgaon, Dist.- Jalgaon, Maharashtra
	Canadian Solar Energy Holding Singapore 2 Pte. Ltd.	20	Vill-Bodhare & Shivapur, Tehsil-Chalisgaon, Dist.- Jalgaon, Maharashtra
	Canadian Solar Energy Holding Singapore 2 Pte. Ltd.	20	Vill-Bodhare & Shivapur, Tehsil-Chalisgaon, Dist.- Jalgaon, Maharashtra
7.	Essel Green Energy Private Limited	40	Vill-Gangakhed, Taluk-Gangakhed, Dist.-Prabhani
	Essel Green Energy Private Limited	20	Vill-Dhangar Moha, Taluk-Gangakhed, Prabhani
SUB-TOTAL		450	
1	<b>Gujarat 250 MW under Part-A</b>		
1.	Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited (P6) -DCR	25	Vill-Charanka, Tehsil-Santalpur, Dist.-Patan, Gujarat

1	2	3	4
2.	Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited (P1)	40	Vill-Charanka, Tehsil-Santalpur, Dist.-Patan, Gujarat
3.	Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited (P3)	40	Vill-Charanka, Tehsil-Santalpur, Dist.-Patan, Gujarat
4.	Mahindra Renewables Private Limited (P4)	40	Vill-Charanka, Tehsil-Santalpur, Dist.-Patan
5.	Orange Renewable Power Private Limited (P5)	40	Village- Charnka, Taluka-Santalpur, Distric-Patan. State-Gujarat,
6.	ReNew Solar Power Private Limited (P2)	40	Village- Charnka, Taluka-Santalpur, Distric-Patan. State-Gujarat,
7.	Mahindra Renewables Private Limited (P7)	25	Vill-Charanka, Tehsil-Santalpur, Dist.-Patan
SUB-TOTAL		250	
1	<b>Rajasthan Bhadla 500 MW, Phase III Solar Park, RJ (Part-1)</b>		
1.	ACME Solar Holdings Private Limited	100	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-III
	ACME Solar Holdings Private Limited	100	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-III
2.	Sbg Cleantech One Limited	100	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-III
	Sbg Cleantech One Limited	100	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-III
	Sbg Cleantech One Limited	100	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-III
SUB-TOTAL		500	
1	<b>Rajasthan Bhadla, 250 MW, Phase IV, RJ (Part-1)</b>		
1.	Sbg Cleantech Three Limited	50	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-IV
	Sbg Cleantech Three Limited	50	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-IV
2.	Avaada Power Private Limited	50	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-IV
	Avaada Power Private Limited	50	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-IV
3.	Phelan Energy Group Ltd	50	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-IV
SUB-TOTAL		250	

1	2	3	4
<b>Rajasthan Bhadla, 500 MW, Phase III, RJ (Part-2)</b>			
1.	Hero Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	100	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-III
	Hero Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	100	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-III
	Hero Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	100	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-III
2.	SBE Four Limited	100	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-III
	SBE Four Limited	100	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-III
SUB-TOTAL		500	
<b>1 Rajasthan Bhadla, 250 MW, Phase IV, RJ (Part-2)</b>			
1.	Azure Power India Pvt Ltd.	50	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-IV
	Azure Power India Pvt Ltd.	50	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-IV
	Azure Power India Pvt Ltd.	50	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-IV
	Azure Power India Pvt Ltd.	50	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-IV
2.	Renew Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	50	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-IV
SUB-TOTAL		250	
<b>Kadapa Solar Park 750 MW</b>			
1.	SB Energy Seven Pvt Ltd.	250	Kadapa Solar Park, 220/33 kV pooling s/s
2.	Sprng Soura Kiran Vidyut Pvt Ltd.	250	Kadapa Solar Park, 220/33 kV pooling s/s
3.	Ayana Renewable Power Pvt. Ltd.	250	Kadapa Solar Park, 220/33 kV pooling s/s
SUB-TOTAL		750	
<b>Pavagada Solar Park 200 MW</b>			
1.	SBE Five Limited	50	Pavagada Solar Park
2.	SBE Five Limited	50	Pavagada Solar Park
3.	SBE Five Limited	50	Pavagada Solar Park
4.	SBE Five Limited	50	Pavagada Solar Park
SUB-TOTAL		200	

1	2	3	4
<b>3. Solar-Tenders under Standard Bidding Guidelines</b>			
<b>2000 MW ISTS Connected Projects</b>			
1.	Mahindra Sustem Pvt. Ltd.	250	Tehsil -Bap, Dist-Jodhpur
2.	Mahoba Solar (UP) Pvt. Ltd.	50	-
3.	ACME Solar Holdings Limited	300	Vill-Bhiv Ji ka Gaon, Tehsil-Bap, Dist.-Jodhpur
	ACME Solar Holdings Limited	300	Vill-Bhadla, Tehsil-Bap, Dist.-Jodhpur
4.	Azure Power India Private Limited	300	Village Jagdev wala and Daudsar, Tehsil Bikaner, District Bikaner
	Azure Power India Private Limited	300	Village Jagdev wala and Daudsar, Tehsil Bikaner, District Bikaner
5.	Hero Solar Energy Private Limited	250	Vill-Noore Bhurj, Tehsil-Bap-Dist.-Jodhpur
6.	Shapoorji Pallonji Infrastructure Capital Company Private Limited	250	Vill-Ettayapuram, Dist.-Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu
TOTAL		2000	
<b>3000 MW ISTS Connected Projects</b>			
1.	ACME Solar Holdings Limited	300	-
2.	ACME Solar Holdings Limited	300	-
TOTAL		600	
<b>4. Wind-Tranche I</b>			
1.	Mytrah Energy India Private Limited	250	Tamil Nadu
2.	Green Infra Wind Energy Limited	249.9	Tamil Nadu
		50	Gujarat
		50	Gujarat
3.	Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	50	Gujarat



1	2	3	4
		50	Gujarat
		50	Gujarat
4.	Ostro Kutch Wind Private Limited	250	Gujarat
5.	Adani Green Energy (MP) Limited	50	Gujarat
TOTAL		1049.9	
<b>5. Wind-Tranche II</b>			
1.	ReNew Power Ventures Private Limited	250	Gujarat
2.	Orange Sironj Wind Power Private Limited	200	Tamil Nadu
		50	Gujarat
3.	Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	50	Gujarat
		50	Gujarat
		50	Gujarat
		50	Gujarat
4.	Green Infra Wind Energy Limited	250	Gujarat
5.	Adani Green Energy (MP) Limited	50	Gujarat
TOTAL		1000	
<b>6. Wind-Tranche III</b>			
1.	ReNew Wind Energy (AP2) Private Limited	100	Gujarat
		300	Gujarat
2.	Green Infra Wind Energy Limited	300	Gujarat
3.	Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	50	Gujarat
		50	Gujarat

1	2	3	4
		50	Gujarat
		50	Gujarat
4	Torrent Power Limited	300.3	Gujarat
		199.5	Gujarat
5	Adani Green Energy (MP) Limited	250	Gujarat
6	Alfanar Company	300	Gujarat
7	Betam Wind Energy Private Limited	50.2	Tamil Nadu
TOTAL		2000	
<b>7. Wind- Tranche IV</b>			
1	Srijan Energy Systems Private Limited	250	Gujarat
2	Sprng Energy Private Limited	300	Tamil Nadu
3	BLP Energy Private Limited	285	Gujarat
4	Betam Wind Energy Private Limited	200	Tamil Nadu
5	Inox Wind Infrastructure Services Limited	50	Gujarat
		50	Gujarat
		50	Gujarat
		50	Gujarat
6	Adani Green Energy (MP) Limited	50	Gujarat
		50	Gujarat
		50	Gujarat
		50	Gujarat
7	Mytrah Energy (India) Private Limited	300	Tamil Nadu
8	ReNew Wind Energy (TN) Private Limited	265	Gujarat
TOTAL		2000	

1	2	3	4
<b>8. Wind-Tranche V</b>			
1	Torrent Power Limited	115	Gujarat
2	Adani Green Energy Limited	300	Gujarat
3	Alfanar Company	300	Gujarat
4	Sitac Kabini Renewables Private Limited	300	Gujarat
5	Ecoren Energy India Private Limited	175	Karnataka
TOTAL		1190	

**9. Wind-Tranche VI**

1	Torrent Power Limited	115	Gujarat
2	Adani Green Energy Limited	300	Gujarat
3	Alfanar Company	300	Gujarat
4	Sitac Kabini Renewables Private Limited	300	Gujarat
5	Ecoren Energy India Private Limited	175	Karnataka
TOTAL		1190	

**Subsidy for installation of solar light**

†1063. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision made by Government of India for a citizen to get a subsidy for installation of the solar light run by solar energy for domestic use or for the purpose of a private institute;

(b) if so, the percentage of subsidy; and

(c) the details of the complete process to get the said subsidy?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants Programme, under which, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is being provided for installation of rooftop solar PV plants in residential, institutional and social sector. The solar power generated from rooftop solar can be used for electricity needs including for lighting purpose.

The CFA is 30% of the cost arrived through tender process or the benchmark cost prescribed by MNRE, whichever is less, in case of general category states/UTs and 70% in case of special category states/UTs. The CFA can be availed through State Nodal Agencies of the States.

#### **Replacement of battery of solar street lights**

1064. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that solar street lights provided under various Government schemes become useless after 3-4 years because of loss of battery life;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to replace batteries after their shelf life expire, to make them workable for longer duration; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Presently, the solar street lights installed under the schemes operated by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) are provided with Lithium Ferro Phosphate (LFP) batteries, which are superior to conventional lead acid batteries. These batteries are expected to have an operational life of 7-8 years.

Further, these solar street lights are covered with Comprehensive Maintenance Contract (CMC) for a period of 5 years.

(b) and (c) Currently, there is no provision for replacement of batteries after expiry of CMC period through Government support. Replacement of batteries after expiry of CMC period is the responsibility of beneficiary.

**Research on Tidal power**

1065. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is undertaking any research/study to generate electricity from the tidal waves in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is planning to set up new project in the country to fulfil the demands of electricity from the tidal waves;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has not undertaken any research/study to generate electricity from the tidal waves in the country.

(c) to (e) No Sir, the Government is not planning to setup any tidal power project due to high capital cost of the Tidal power plants.

**Energy generation from biomass**

1066. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has a flagship programme for setting up plants for converting biomass to electricity;
- (b) whether such plants are currently operational in any part of India; and
- (c) whether there exists a plan to improve and enable such plants so that they can substantially contribute to the grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy was running a programme to support biomass based power generation and cogeneration in sugar mills and industries during 11th and 12th plan period. Under this programme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) has been given for setting up of projects based on biomass. Under the implemented programme biomass based projects

with aggregate capacity of 9775MW have been installed so far. To strengthen the contribution of biomass power to grid, the Ministry has modified the previous programme and notified the amended programme on 11.05.2018

**Measures to popularise roof top solar power system**

1067. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite the efforts made by Government, roof top solar system has not done well in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has studied or proposes to study the reasons behind this scenario; and
- (c) the concrete efforts Government proposes to make to popularise roof top solar system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Under the present rooftop solar programme, which was approved by the Government in December 2015, an aggregated capacity of 2100 MW is targeted to be achieved in residential, institutional, social and Government sector through central financial assistance by the year 2019-20.

As per data captured on the SPIN portal of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), a total of 1279 MW capacity grid connected rooftop solar PV systems have been reported installed in the country as on 31.1.2019.

(b) and (c) While no formal study has been commissioned to study the rooftop solar scenario, the Government is taking a number of steps to promote rooftop solar in the country, these include:

- (i) Providing central financial assistance (CFA) for residential/institutional/social sectors and achievement linked incentives for Government sectors through Rooftop Solar Scheme.
- (ii) Persuading States to notify the net/gross metering regulations for RTS projects. Now all the 36 States/UTs/SERCs have notified such regulations and/or tariff orders.
- (iii) Prepared model MoU, PPA and Capex Agreement for expeditious implementation of RTS projects in Government Sector.

- (iv) Allocate Ministry-wise expert PSUs for handholding and support in implementation of RTS projects in various Ministries/Departments.
- (v) Suryamitra programme is being implemented for creation of a qualified technical workforce.
- (vi) Initiated DG S&D rate contract for solar rooftop systems.
- (vii) Creation of SPIN-an online platform for expediting project approval, report submission and monitoring progress of implementation of RTS projects.
- (viii) Initiated Geo-tagging of RTS project, in co-ordination with ISRO, for traceability and transparency.
- (ix) Facilitated availability of concessional loans from World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) to SBI and PNB respectively, for disbursal of loans to industrial and commercial sectors, where CFA/incentive is not being provided by the Ministry.

**Status of solar power generation plants in Karnataka**

1068. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set a target of 100 GW of solar power generation capacity by 2022, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of new plants that are going to be set up;
- (c) the details of all efforts made by Government to encourage the States for using solar energy;
- (d) whether Government has considered generation of electricity through solar medium in the vast desert area of the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the current status of setting up of solar power generation plants in Karnataka, the details thereof along with the funds provided for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has set a target of installing 100 GW of solar power generation capacity by 2022. The State/UT-wise targets have not been fixed.

(b) Letters of Intent (LoIs) have been issued for projects of around 13,000 MW capacity. These projects are under various stages of commissioning. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government has taken various steps to encourage the States for using solar energy in the country. These *inter alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Announcement of a target of installing 100 GW of solar energy capacity by March, 2022;
- (ii) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) upto the year 2021-22;
- (iii) Fiscal and financial incentives such as Capital Subsidy, Viability Gap Funding (VGF), accelerated depreciation benefits etc.;
- (iv) Permitting 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under the automatic route in renewable energy sector;
- (v) Issued guidelines for procurement of solar power through tariff based competitive bidding process;
- (vi) Waiving of Inter-State Transmission System Charges and losses for inter-State sale of solar power for projects to be commissioned upto March, 2022;
- (vii) Raising funds from bilateral and multilateral finance and development institutions;
- (viii) Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate integration of large scale renewable generation capacity addition.

(d) Yes, Sir. 6 Solar Parks for generating capacity of 4331 MW have been sanctioned in the vast desert areas of Rajasthan as detailed under:—

Sl. No.	Location of Solar Park	Capacity (MW)
1.	Bhadla Phase-II Solar Park, Jodhpur	680
2.	Bhadla III Solar Park, Jodhpur	1000
3.	Bhadla IV Solar Park, Jodhpur	500
4.	Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park	750
5.	Fatehgarh Phase 1B Solar Park, Jaisalmer	421
6.	Nokh Solar Park, Jaisalmer	980
TOTAL		4331



(e) So far a total capacity of 5329 MW solar power has been commissioned in the State of Karnataka. One solar park of 2000 MW capacity has been sanctioned in the State of Karnataka for which ₹ 259.80 crore have been released so far. A capacity of 650 MW has already commissioned in this park and for balance 1350 MW, Solar Park Developers have been selected through bidding.

**Statement**

*Details of Solar Power Projects for which LoIs have been issued*

Sl. No.	Organization/ States	Scheme	State	Project Location	Balance Capacity available for commissioning (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	SECI	VGF Scheme/ SBD (3900 MW)	MH Karnataka MH Rajasthan  Rajasthan Karnataka Anywhere Andhra Pradesh	Non Solar park Non Solar park Non Solar Park Bhadla Phase-III Solar Park  Bhadla Phase-IV Solar Park Pavagada Solar Park Anywhere (ISTS) Kadapa Solar Park	100 40 60 500  250 200 2000 750
2.	Other CPSUs	287	Many States	Many States	287
3.	NTPC	Developer mode (1000 MW)	AP Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa Solar Park Ananthapuramu Solar Park	250 750
4.	Punjab	State	Punjab		100
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Scheme (7807 MW)	M.P.	Rewa Solar Park	420
7.	Haryana		Haryana	Anywhere in State	165
8.	Uttar Pradesh		U.P.	Anywhere in State	75

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Andhra Pradesh	A.P.	Ananthapuramu-II Solar Park	250	
11.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Anywhere in State	640	
12.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Pavagada Solar Park	550	
13.	Tamil Nadu	T.N.	Anywhere in State	1345	
14.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Anywhere in State	200	
15.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Anywhere in State	150	
16.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Anywhere in State	50	
17.	Gujarat	Gujarat	Anywhere in State	345	
18.	West Bengal	W.B.		5	
19.	Karnataka	Karnataka	Pavagada Solar Park	500	
20.	Maharashtra	MH	Anywhere in State	235	
21.	Maharashtra	MH	Anywhere in State	1000	
22.	Maharashtra	MH	Anywhere in State	200	
23.	Maharashtra	MH	Anywhere in State	102	
24.	Karnataka	KA(SP)	SP	150	
25.	Karnataka	Karnataka	NSP	100	
26.	Karnataka	Karnataka	NSP	100	
27.	Odisha	Odisha	Anywhere in State	75	
28.	UP	U.P.	Anywhere in State	500	
29.	UP	U.P.	Anywhere in State	550	
TOTAL				12994	

#### **Installed capacity of various renewable modes of energy**

1069. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present installed capacity of various types of renewable energy in the country;

(b) the installed capacity of solar, bio, wind and small hydro power projects, State-wise; and

(c) the amount released to States for taking up schemes under renewable energy programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) A total of 74.79 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country as on 31/12/2018 which includes 25.21 GW from Solar, 35.14 GW from Wind, 9.92 GW from Biopower and 4.52 GW from Small Hydro Power. The State-wise and source-wise installed capacity through various renewable energy sources is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise details of amount released in the form of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) during 2018-19 (upto 5/2/2019) under various renewable energy schemes/programmes of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in the country are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise installed capacity of Grid Interactive Renewable Power  
as on 31.12.2018*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio Power (MW)	Solar Power (MW)	Total Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	162.11	4076.45	500.34	2641.76	7380.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	107.100			5.39	112.49
3.	Assam	34.11			16.68	50.79
4.	Bihar	70.70		121.20	142.45	334.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	76.00		230.50	231.35	537.85
6.	Goa	0.05			1.69	1.74
7.	Gujarat	35.10	5955.07	77.30	1827.38	7894.85
8.	Haryana	73.50		205.66	217.09	496.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	860.61		7.20	3.89	871.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	179.03			9.85	188.88
11.	Jharkhand	4.05		4.30	32.41	40.76
12.	Karnataka	1230.73	4682.80	1799.80	5255.11	12968.44
13.	Kerala	222.02	52.50	0.72	138.49	413.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95.91	2519.890	120.75	1586.25	4322.80
15.	Maharashtra	375.570	4788.13	2528.69	1607.79	9300.18
16.	Manipur	5.45			2.59	8.04
17.	Meghalaya	31.03		13.80	0.08	44.91
18.	Mizoram	36.47			0.20	36.67
19.	Nagaland	30.67			1.00	31.67
20.	Odisha	64.625		59.22	389.40	513.25
21.	Punjab	173.55		326.35	905.62	1405.52
22.	Rajasthan	23.85	4299.72	121.30	3130.99	7575.86
23.	Sikkim	52.11			0.01	52.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.05	8631.19	1003.88	2228.44	11986.56
25.	Telangana	90.87	128.10	177.60	3410.26	3806.83
26.	Tripura	16.01			5.09	21.10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		2117.51	891.01	3033.62
28.	Uttarakhand	214.320		130.50	303.18	648.00
29.	West Bengal	98.50		319.92	42.32	460.74
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.25			6.56	11.81
31.	Chandigarh				32.40	32.40
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				5.46	5.46
33.	Daman and Diu				13.38	13.38
34.	Delhi			52.00	124.21	176.21
35.	Lakshadweep				0.75	0.75
36.	Puducherry				1.73	1.73
37.	Others		4.30			4.30
TOTAL (MW)		4517.445	35138.150	9918.54	25212.26	74786.40

**Statement-II**

*Details showing State-wise amount provided as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the promotion of various renewable energy schemes during 2018-19*

*(As on 5.2.2019)*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total Amount released during 2018-19 (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Maharashtra	9867.34
2.	Telangana	9895.53
3.	Jammu And Kashmir	7141.85
4.	Punjab	2598.15
5.	Rajasthan	5108.98
6.	Kerala	658.47
7.	International Relation-International Corporation Including Investment	55.58
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	493.56
9.	Meghalaya	38.22
10.	Uttarakhand	9.02
11.	West Bengal	426
12.	Gujarat	27769
13.	Haryana	1644.87
14.	Odisha	47
15.	Tamil Nadu	5280.72
16.	Chandigarh	1875.56
17.	Central Agency Cireda, SECI Etc.	232153.09
18.	Jharkhand	99.18
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3432.21
20.	Karnataka	8512.43
21.	Chhattisgarh	9526.4
22.	Delhi	2318.05

1	2	3
23.	Andhra Pradesh	13023.19
24.	Assam	19.76
25.	Bihar	525.94
26.	Himachal Pradesh	8382.48
27.	Puducherry	10.41
28.	Madhya Pradesh	7495.56
TOTAL		358408.54

#### **Floating solar plants in India**

1070. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has studied the new concept of "floating solar plants" in the country, the first one being set up in Banasura Sagar Reservoir in Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is mandating CPSUs to invest in solar power, if possible, on floating solar plants;

(c) the advantages of floating solar plants and in what manner can they be compared with conventional solar farms; and

(d) whether Government has carried out any study of how floating solar farms are working in China and Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Setting floating solar plants is one of the focus areas of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and MNRE is actively involved in promoting setting up of floating solar photovoltaic (PV) power plants through Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), a Public Sector Enterprise under MNRE.

(b) Though Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) have not been specifically mandated to invest in floating solar plants, CPSUs like Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), NTPC Limited and NLC India Limited are involved in development of floating solar power projects.

(c) Developing floating solar plants helps in saving land, reducing evaporation losses in reservoirs, and higher electricity generation than conventional ground mounted solar PV power projects due to cooling effect on solar panels.

(d) Government is regularly interacting with various stakeholders, including experts, to apprise them of latest developments in the field of solar energy, including floating solar, world across. In this context, a team of officials from SECI had visited floating solar power projects in China and some other countries.

#### **KUSUM scheme**

1071. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated and rolled out the Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahaabhiyan (KUSUM) scheme to promote the use of solar power among farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the expected timeline by which the KUSUM scheme is likely to be formulated and rolled-out;

(c) the number of solar pumps and solar power plants that are proposed to be provided/established under the KUSUM scheme, State-wise; and

(d) the expected/actual budget allocated towards the KUSUM scheme, over the next five years, from the State and Central Budgets, particularly the Central Financial Assistance required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government is formulating a Scheme 'Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahaabhiyan (KUSUM)' which *inter alia* aims to promote use of solar energy among the farmers. The proposed scheme provides for:—

- (i) setting up of grid-connected renewable power plants each of 500KW to 2 MW in the rural area;
- (ii) installation of standalone off-grid solar water pumps to fulfil irrigation needs of farmers not connected to grid; and
- (iii) solarization of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps to make farmers independent of grid supply and also sell surplus solar power generated to Discom and get extra income.

The Scheme is under consideration of the Government and therefore, detailed provisions are yet to be finalized.

**CSR expenditure by power sector PSUs**

1072. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) total amount spent by the Power PSUs under their CSR funds in North East India during the last three financial years;
- (b) the total amount spent by the Power PSUs under their CSR funds all over India and details, State-wise and PSU-wise, thereof;
- (c) the details of activities in which the Power PSUs spend their CSR funds in North East India; and
- (d) whether Government has given any directive to the Power PSUs to spend more funds for the States of North East and if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Total amount spent by the Power CPSEs under their CSR funds all over India during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 was ₹ 248962.2 lakhs, out of which ₹ 15743.96 lakhs was spent in North East India. State-wise/CPSE-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The main activities on which Power CPSEs have spent their CSR funds are as under:—

- Promoting Education/Skill Development/Sports/Culture/Art.
- Healthcare
- Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)
- Backward Area Development/Rural Development/Sustainable Development
- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan/Sanitation/Safe Drinking Water.
- Setting up and operation of Disability Rehabilitation Centre.
- Community development programme for ultimate utilization of the naturally available nutrition, food and energy around the communities.
- Installation/distribution LED TV in households of villages of Arunachal Pradesh.



- Supply, Installation and Commissioning of LED based Solar Street Lighting Systems (SSLs) and Solar Home Lighting Systems (SHLSs).
- Projects for providing 'Clean Lighting and ICT Services' to schools through Solar PV energy.
- Construction of Hume Pipe Culvert Bridge.
- Training on System of Rice Intensification method of cultivation.

(d) The expenditure of CSR funds spent by Power CPSEs are governed/guided by Section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 of Government of India, as per which 2% of average net profit (PAT) of the CPSEs is earmarked for the purpose every year. Preference is given to the local areas in which stations/projects are located.

**Statement**

*Amount spent by the Power CPSEs under their CSR funds all over India, State-wise and PSU-wise*

		(₹ in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<b>NTPC</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2776	1379	2462
2.	Assam	296	512	89
3.	Bihar	11467	3005	1253
4.	Chhattisgarh	4921	3784	4684
5.	Delhi	601	713	570
6.	Gujarat	1018	457	1477
7.	Haryana	153	125	140
8.	Himachal Pradesh	244	120	38
9.	Jharkhand	1454	264	11
10.	Karnataka	50	241	29
11.	Kerala	499	395	434
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4967	4252	1035
13.	Maharashtra	205	415	1204
14.	Multiple locations	2032	743	345

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
15.	Odisha	5753	2713	2284
16.	Rajasthan	1183	460	387
17.	Tamil Nadu	-	7	-
18.	Telangana	2507	1881	1337
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3839	4325	5299
20.	Uttarakhand	14	272	89
21.	West Bengal	5202	1718	989
TOTAL		49181	27781	24156

**NHPC**

1.	Assam	4444.71	1331.39	1842.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	326.89	485.41	445.18
3.	Bihar	-	2.00	0.36
4.	Gujarat	-	-	500.00
5.	Haryana	10.00	368.71	135.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	70.06	3862.06	112.40
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	837.52	409.49	356.94
8.	Kerala	-	37.20	-
9.	Maharashtra	-	21.00	-
10.	Manipur	40.31	47.94	17.13
11.	Odisha	-	23.00	23.00
12.	Sikkim	46.89	129.94	145.06
13.	Uttar Pradesh	-	189.45	48.55
14.	Uttarakhand	692.04	58.50	21.95
15.	West Bengal	799.13	615.78	206.49
TOTAL		7267.55	7581.87	3854.71

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<b>POWERGRID</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	294.75	667.23	674.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.97	2.62	8.21
3.	Assam	1,102.85	345.31	418.61
4.	Bihar	3,636.45	797.02	568.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	495.31	349.70	192.07
6.	Delhi	1,714.66	16.97	1,356.32
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	21.89	6.68	-
8.	Gujarat	88.06	116.01	-
9.	Haryana	215.91	156.14	766.49
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	16.63	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	78.88	105.10	177.56
12.	Jharkhand	179.80	227.64	148.69
13.	Karnataka	21.49	540.68	262.42
14.	Kerala	5.70	79.09	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	194.26	453.82	334.61
16.	Maharashtra	308.72	542.31	757.47
17.	Mizoram			43.26
18.	Manipur	126.77	95.65	-
19.	Meghalaya	2.74	-	-
20.	Mizoram	3.42	-	-
21.	Nagaland	4.95	-	-
22.	Delhi	-	3699.63	1056.17
23.	Odisha	702.63	465.14	367.93
24.	Punjab	-	2.34	19.98
25.	Rajasthan	4.73	32.86	218.32
26.	Sikkim	1.00	74.48	27.54

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
27.	Tamil Nadu	57.74	132.46	227.07
28.	Tripura	9.69	0.63	-
29.	Telangana	-	113.08	-
30.	Uttar Pradesh	977.35	2,555.71	2,427.95
31.	Uttarakhand	6.69	16.87	22.31
32.	West Bengal	90.31	625.24	445.52
33.	ALL INDIA	1,218.47	2,490.17	5,277.26
	TOTAL	11578.19	14727.20	15799.41

**REC**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	482.90	-	86.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.16	-	-
3.	Bihar	43.43	38.00	13.81
4.	Chhattisgarh	23.37	-	-
5.	Delhi	41.85	214.00	12.48
6.	Gujarat	30.00	-	-
7.	Haryana	2.00	308.79	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	59.20
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.85	-	33.60
10.	Jharkhand	40.86	-	86.29
11.	Karnataka	4.15	2.00	257.62
12.	Kerala	-	-	49.23
13.	Madhya Pradesh	184.06	39.00	155.36
14.	Maharashtra	4.25	-	-
15.	Odisha	175.95	143.00	219.60
16.	Punjab	45.42	9.00	-

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
17.	Rajasthan	97.91	-	247.69
18.	Tamil Nadu	73.20	580.00	326.00
19.	Telangana	610.62	-	5.57
20.	Uttar Pradesh	154.29	560.00	889.59
21.	Uttarakhand	123.22	-	-
22.	All India Program	10302.66	5080.00	1855.48
23.	Other expenses including indirect overhead	347.64	315.00	337.68
TOTAL		12819.79	6980.00	4944.91

**PFC**

Amount spent/disbursed by PFC under CSR, all over India during last three F.Y.s	19552.40	12585.08	12532.43
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**NEEPCO**

1.	Assam	488.51	114.06	104.74
2.	Meghalaya	161.13	199.27	157.1
3.	Nagaland	29.87	42.6	8.99
4.	Mizoram	108.29	19.29	6.17
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	167.89	190.01	172.33
6.	Tripura	16	42.35	83.02
7.	Manipur	58.9	0	0
TOTAL		1030.59	607.58	532.35

**POSOCO**

1.	Pan India	32.86	62.75	29.29
2.	Delhi	48.27	79.62	64.67
3.	Maharashtra	-	-	33.58

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
4.	Meghalaya	109	-	-
5.	Various parts of the country through which river Ganga flows	-	19.00	-
TOTAL		190.13	161.37	127.54

**SJVNL**

1.	Himachal Pradesh	1962.00	3122.93	3321.25
2.	Uttarakhand	376.00	336.41	292.86
3.	Maharashtra	16.00	31.99	36.37
4.	Bihar	414.00	129.82	201.24
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	76.61	14.38
6.	Delhi	10.00	-	-
7.	Haryana	-	2.70	-
8.	Uttar Pradesh	-	15.66	-
9.	Punjab	-	-	10.05
10.	Chandigarh	9.00	-	-
TOTAL		2887.00	3716.12	3876.15

**THDC**

1.	Uttarakhand	1,297.44	1,457.89	1,509.91
2.	Uttar Pradesh	37.56	76.95	97.07
3.	Delhi	-	-	15.00
TOTAL		1335.00	1534.84	1621.98

**Initiatives for electricity conservation**

1073. SHRI HARNATH SINGHYADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for electricity conservation in day to day domestic and public usage and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to regulate standards on energy efficiency of electric goods and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any programme/scheme for providing benefits to citizens in return for conservation and efficient usage of electricity and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government of India has taken the following steps for electricity conservation in day to day domestic and public usage:

- (i) Hon'ble Prime Minister launched National LED programme on 5th January, 2015 which has two components (i) Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) to provide LED bulbs to domestic consumers at an affordable price, and (ii) Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) to replace conventional street lights with smart and energy efficient LED street lights. Till date, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Power, which is implementing the programme, has distributed over 32.39 crore LED bulbs and installed over 80.35 lakh LED street lights in the country. In addition, private players in the market have sold 111.66 crore LED bulbs till December, 2018.
- (ii) Government of India has issued instructions to all Government Departments and Ministries in August, 2017 to ensure that all the Government buildings become energy efficient. Till date, EESL has completed building energy efficiency projects in 10,102 buildings including railway stations.
- (iii) The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has launched the Standards and Labeling (S&L) programme, which defines minimum standards on energy efficiency of 10 electric goods/appliances covered under its mandatory regime and 12 electric goods/appliances covered under its voluntary regime. The standards on energy efficiency are upgraded from time to time.
- (iv) With an objective to promote energy conservation in space cooling, BEE, under the guidance of Ministry of Power, have developed voluntary guidelines recommending air conditioning temperature setting at optimal level of 24-26° C. These guidelines have been recommended for implementation in large commercial establishments, such as Hotels, Airports, public office complexes and large institutions.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Standards and Labeling (S&L) programme of BEE, provides the consumer an informed choice about the energy saving by star rating of appliances. These appliances are rated from 1 star to 5 star, where 5 star is most efficient. This initiative is expected to impact the energy savings in the medium and long run. At present, 22 appliances are covered under S&L Programme, out of which 10 are in mandatory category and 12 in voluntary category, as under:

Appliances covered under mandatory category	Appliances covered under voluntary category
1. Frost Free Refrigerator	1. Induction Motors
2. Tubular Fluorescent lamp	2. Agricultural Pump sets
3. Room Air Conditioners	3. LPG stoves
4. Room Air Conditioner (Cassette, Floor Standing Tower, Ceiling, Corner AC)	4. Computers (Notebooks/ Laptops)
5. Color Television	5. Office Equipment (printers, copier and scanner)
6. Direct Cool Refrigerator	6. Ceiling fans
7. Inverter AC	7. Diesel Engine Driven Monoset Pumps for Agricultural Purposes
8. LED lamps	8. Solid State Inverter
9. Distribution Transformers	9. Generator
10. Electric Water Heaters	10. Ballast (Electronic/Magnetic)
	11. Washing Machine
	12. Chillers

(c) There are no specific programmes/schemes of the Government of India for providing benefits to citizens in return for conservation and efficient use of electricity. However, citizens get benefit by implementing energy efficiency/conservation measures as well as by using energy efficient appliances, in the form of reduced electricity bills.



**Expansion of Ramayan Circuit**

†1074. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Government's scheme to expand the Ramayan circuit;
- (b) whether any new places of Bihar have been included under the expansion of this circuit including Buxar; and
- (c) the details of the schemes adopted for the development/expansion of the pilgrimages related to Lord Ram under the Ramayan circuit and the details of the funds allocated under this head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Ramayana Circuit is one of the thematic circuits identified for development under the Swadesh Darshan scheme of Ministry of Tourism. The Ministry has initially identified fifteen destinations for development under the Ramayana Circuit namely Sitamarhi, Buxar and Darbhanga (Bihar), Ayodhya, Nandigram, Shringverpur and Chitrakoot (Uttar Pradesh), Chitrakoot (Madhya Pradesh), Mahendragiri (Odisha), Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh), Nashik and Nagpur (Maharashtra), Bhadrachalam (Telangana), Hampi (Karnataka) and Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu).

(c) The details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry under the Ramayana Circuit theme are as below:

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	State/UT and Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Uttar Pradesh 2016-17	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
2.	Uttar Pradesh 2017-18	Development of Ayodhya	133.31
TOTAL			202.76

**Promotion of tourism in NCT of Delhi**

1075. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is decrease in number of tourists in NCT of Delhi in last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) whether Government has taken any initiative for promoting tourism in NCT of Delhi area; and

(d) if so, details of amount sanctioned and expenditure incurred in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) The estimated figures of domestic tourist visits in Delhi during 2015, 2016 and 2017 were 25.3 million, 28.5 million and 29.1 million (provisional) respectively and the estimated figures of foreign tourist visits in Delhi during 2015, 2016 and 2017 were 2.4 million, 2.5 million and 2.7 million (provisional) respectively.

(c) As per the information provided by Department of Tourism, Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, in order to promote tourism, Delhi Government, undertakes following initiatives/ activities/ programmes:

- Tourist Information Centres have been set up at various locations.
- Dilli Haats have been set up at three places.
- Adventure Activities including Boating and Adventure Park.
- Cultural events at Dilli Haats and Garden of Five Senses.
- Tourist related services such as Hop on Hop off Services (HoHo).

Further, in order to promote tourism in India including in NCT of Delhi, Government of India has taken several initiatives which include:

- Extension of e-visa facility to citizens of 166 countries.
- Launch of the Incredible India 2.0 campaign with market specific promotional plans and content creation.
- Launch of 24x7 Toll Free multi-lingual tourist helpline in 12 international languages including Hindi and English.
- Organisation of India Tourism Mart with an objective to create an annual Global Tourism Mart for India in line with major international travel marts being held in countries across the world. It provides a platform for all stakeholders in tourism and hospitality industries to interact and transact business opportunities.

- Organisation of biennial International Buddhist Conclave.
- Organisation of Annual International Tourism Mart for promotion of tourism in North Eastern States.
- Promotional activities in tourist generating markets overseas through the India tourism offices abroad with active participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising Road Shows, "Know India" seminars and workshops.
- Central finance assistance to States/UTs under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan, National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and Assistance to Central Agencies for the development of tourism related infrastructure in the country.

(d) As per the information provided by Department of Tourism, Government of NCT of Delhi, the amount sanctioned and expenditure incurred under the Plan Scheme - Promotion of Tourism - Delhi as a Destination are as under:

(Figures in Lakh)

Year	Sanctioned	Expenditure
2015-16	258.89	258.89
2016-17	446.14	446.14
2017-18	655	490

The amount sanctioned and expenditure incurred under the Plan Scheme - Running of Tourist Information Counters are as under:

(Figures in Lakh)

Year	Sanctioned	Expenditure
2015-16	75	75
2016-17	75	75
2017-18	100	100

#### **Financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh for Kumbh Mela**

1076. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has provided Central financial assistance to Uttar

Pradesh to make necessary arrangements for the Kumbh Mela which will attract millions of people; and

- (b) 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) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has undertaken promotion of the Kumbh Mela 2019 in important and potential markets overseas as part of its Global Media campaign 2018-19. The Kumbh Mela 2019 has also been promoted on the Social Media Handles of the Ministry of Tourism.

#### **Tourist sites in Gujarat**

†1077. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the places of tourist interest in districts of Gujarat;
- (b) the facilities provided by the Central Government, so that tourists could access these places of tourist interest; and
- (c) the amount allocated for these monumental sites during the last three years and the amount utilised, the details thereof, site-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) The identification of places of tourist interest is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments /Union Territory Administrations.

Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for Development of Tourism Infrastructure in various States/UTs under its existing scheme guidelines like Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD based on the proposal received from the States/UTs.

(b) and (c) The projects sanctioned by Ministry containing details of facilities provided and fund released to the State of Gujarat during the last three years are given in the Statement.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Projects sanctioned containing details of facilities provided and fund released to the State of Gujarat*

**SWADESH DARSHAN**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Circuit Name/ Sanction Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1.	Heritage Circuit (2016-17)	Development in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar -Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	85.01	42.13
2.	Heritage Circuit (2016-17)	Development inVadnagar-Modhera and Patan	98.61	79.85
3.	Buddhist Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Buddhist Circuit	35.99	7.20
TOTAL			219.61	129.18

**PRASHAD**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Site/Destination (Year of sanction)	Name of the Project	Project Cost	Amount Released
1.	Dwarka 2016-17	Development of Dwarka	26.23	6.85
2.	Somnath 2016-17	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44	26.51
3.	Somnath 2018-19	Development of Promenade at Somnath	44.59	Administrative approval only on 19.12.2018
TOTAL			108.26	33.36

**Heli-tourism in Karnataka**

1078. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government introduced helicopter services for providing Heli-tourism in Karnataka State;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations in Karnataka where it has been provided; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by when the said helicopter services for promoting tourism in Karnataka State will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) The State Government of Karnataka has informed that Heli-Tourism has not been started by the State Government as cost of heli travel is quite high and not feasible and sustainable. However, airport development projects were taken up in Karnataka at Mysore, Kalaburgi, Hampi, Hubli and Belgavi. Hence, most of the prominent tourism destinations in Karnataka are connected by these airports and flights are available to most of these destinations.

#### **Financial allocation for new tourist places**

†1079. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether new tourist places have been identified in the country in the last three years;

(b) if so, the State-wise names of these tourist destinations;

(c) whether Government has made any financial allocation to develop these tourist destinations; and

(d) if so, the quantum of allocation made and the time period set as target to spend this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (d) Identification and development of tourist sites/destinations is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism under the Schemes of Swadesh Darshan and the PRASHAD (National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive) provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to provide an enriching tourism experience to visitors.

Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, 15 theme based circuits have been identified for development which are Buddhist Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Desert Circuit, Eco Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Krishna Circuit, North-East Circuit, Ramayana Circuit,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Sufi Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit, Tribal Circuit and Wildlife Circuit.

Under the PRASHAD Scheme, 41 religious cities/sites in 25 States have been identified for development which are Amaravati and Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Parasuram Kund (Lohit District, Arunachal Pradesh), Patna and Gaya (Bihar), Balmeshwari Devi Temple (Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Gurudwara Nada Saheb (Panchkula, Haryana), Maa Chintpurni (Una, Himachal Pradesh), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Deogarh and Parasnath (Jharkhand), Chamundeshwari Devi (Mysuru, Karnataka), Guruvayoor, St. Thomas International Shrine (Malayattoor) and Cheraman Juma Mosque (Thrissur, Kerala), Omkareshwar and Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh), Babedpara, West Jaintia Hills and Sohra (Meghalaya), Aizwal (Mizoram), Kohima and Mokokchung Districts (Nagaland), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Tripura Sundari (Tripura), Varanasi, and Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal).

The details of projects sanctioned under the above schemes are given in the Statement (*See below*). The completion timeline for the projects sanctioned under the schemes varies from 18 to 36 months. The Ministry releases funds to the project in installments on receipt of utilization certificate of previous installment and subject to availability of funds.

#### **Statement**

*Details of projects Sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD scheme*

(₹ in crore)

#### **Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>2014-15</b>					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh	49.77	39.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Dakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	67.84	64.44
TOTAL (2014-15)				117.61	104.25
<b>2015-16</b>					
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Khongjom	72.23	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-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (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 & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	70.92	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	77.89
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



1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nallore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	47.76
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	73.30
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	76.55	61.24
12.	Mizoram	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora- Named- Kaziranga-Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	76.54
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28	42.64
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	Norm-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	74.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj- Bakkhilai- Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	61.96
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur- Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar- Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathiya Nawagaon-Jagdulpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.21	73.29
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
TOTAL (2015-16)				1461.97	1080.02
<b>2016-17</b>					
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.	83.88	65.27
23.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	79.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
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.	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	40.14
27.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli- Dandi in Gujarat.	85.01	42.13
28.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	70.60
29.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	45.72
30.	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	47.66
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) in Madhya Pradesh	99.77	49.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Amamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.22	72.42
33.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Tirthankar Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri in Bihar.	52.39	26.19
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	26.17
35.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
36.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	78.09
37.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	40.97
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38	48.19
39.	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	74.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev- Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82	44.52
41.	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	48.19
42.	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
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit -Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	45.03
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45	34.73
45.	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
46.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai- Mamamallapuram - Rameshwaram - Manpadu - Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	49.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti- Ahar- Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi- Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi- Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana- Doamriyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki- Azamgarh)	68.39	33.86
48.	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	50.33
49.	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	34.82	18.76
50.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75
51.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli- Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35	19.67
52.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76	19.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip - Khawhphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee -Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield -Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07	49.53
54.	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	43.69
55.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	98.61	79.85
TOTAL (2016-17)				3071.81	1587.33
<b>2017-18</b>					
56.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
57.	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

1	2	3	4	5	6
58.	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
59.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
60.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68	19.26
61.	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 Smarak) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60	49.80
62.	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	44.83
63.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70



1	2	3	4	5	6
64.	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	73.56
65.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31	66.65
66.	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
TOTAL (2017-18)				824.8	324.54
<b>Year 2018-19</b>					
67.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki- Adasa-Dhapewada- Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh- Telankhandi- Girad in Maharashtra	54.01	0.00
68.	Uttar Pradesh	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
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh	14.52	0.00
70.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco Circuit: Dalma- Chandil- Getalsud-Betla National Park-Mirchaiya-Netarhat in Jharkhand	52.72	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
71.	Tripura	North-East Circuit	Development of North East circuit: Surma Cherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati- Bhunaneshwari-Matabari- Neermahal- Boxanagar-Chotta khola- Pilak- Avangchaarra in Tripura	65.00	0.00
72.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib-Chamkaur Sahib-Ferozpur-Amritsar-Khatkar Kalan-Kalanour-Patiala in Punjab	99.95	0.00
73.	Kerala	Rural Circuit	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project in Kerala	80.37	0.00
74.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	69.47	0.00
75.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Kasaragod, Wayanad, Kannur, Kozhikode, Palakkad, Mallapuram, Thrichur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Allaphuza, Pathananamithitta, Kollam, Trivandrum	85.23	0.00
76.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw-Krem Tirot-Khudoi & Kohmang Falls-Khri River-Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls-Shyrmang-Iooksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	84.97	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	21.16	0.00
TOTAL (2018-19)				645.5	0.00
Grand Total Till Date				6121.69	3096.14

**PRASHAD Scheme**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Project Cost	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5

**2014-15**

1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27	2.91
2.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham- Ramachandi- Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	10.38
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36	7.36

**2015-16**

5.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36	22.69
6.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98	16.99
7.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54	33.23
8.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.40	6.40

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	19.41
10.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78	27.83
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40	16.32
<b>2016-17</b>				
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23	6.85
13.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44	26.51
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	42.02	25.45
15.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14	21.98
16.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	8.24
17.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60	2.59
18.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03	23.39
<b>2017-18</b>				
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67	18.76
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruise Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	10.72	2.14
21.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81	Admn. Appl. only 30.01.2018
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi under Prashad Scheme - II	44.60	10.21
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple in Andhra Pradesh under PRASHAD Scheme	47.45	37.96
<b>2018-19</b>				
24.	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under PRASHAD Scheme	39.24	11.77

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Gujarat	Development of Promenade at Somnath	44.59	Admn. Appl. only 19.12.2018
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Govardhan, Mathura	39.74	Admn. Appl. only 08.01.2019
27.	Jharkhand	Development of Baidyanathji Dham, Deoghar	39.13	Admn. Appl. only 24.01.2019
TOTAL			832.35	369.37

#### Funds for tourism infrastructure reconstruction in Kerala

1080. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special package or assistance to Kerala has been provided for the reconstruction of tourism infrastructure damaged by flood; and

(b) if so, the details of concrete steps taken and the funds earmarked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has not provided any special package to Kerala for reconstruction of tourism infrastructure damaged by flood. However, Ministry, under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD, has sanctioned the following projects to Kerala:

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Scheme/Year of Sanction	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Swadesh Darshan 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady under Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts	76.55
2.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa- Sannidhanam under Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta	99.99

1	2	3	4
3.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula- Sabrimala under Spiritual Circuit	92.22
4.	Swadesh Darshan 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project under Rural Circuit	80.37
5.	Swadesh Darshan 2018-19	Development of Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam under Spiritual Circuit	69.47
6.	Swadesh Darshan 2018-19	Development of Kasaragod, Wayanad, Kannur, Kozhikode, Palakkad, Mallapuram, Thrichur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Allaphuza, Pathananamithitta, Kollam, Trivandrum under Spiritual Circuit	85.23
7.	PRASHAD 2016-17	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14
TOTAL			549.97

#### **Identification and development of new tourist spots**

1081. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to identify new tourist spots in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of new tourist spots added during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the number of tourist spots in the country as on date, along with the number of new places being developed by the Government to boost tourism; and

(d) the possibility of increase in tourists and revenue from these newly developed tourist spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (d) Identification and development of tourist sites/destinations is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory

Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism under the Schemes of Swadesh Darshan and the PRASHAD (National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive) provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to provide an enriching tourism experience to visitors.

Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, 15 theme based circuits have been identified for development which are Buddhist Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Desert Circuit, Eco Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Krishna Circuit, North-East Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Sufi Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit, Tribal Circuit and Wildlife Circuit.

Under the PRASHAD Scheme, 41 religious cities/sites in 25 States have been identified for development which are Amaravati and Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Parasuram Kund (Lohit District, Arunachal Pradesh), Patna and Gaya (Bihar), Balmeshwari Devi Temple (Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Gurudwara Nada Saheb (Panchkula, Haryana), Maa Chintpurni (Una, Himachal Pradesh), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Deogarh and Parasnath (Jharkhand), Chamundeshwari Devi (Mysuru, Karnataka), Guruvayoor, St. Thomas International Shrine (Malayattoor) and Cheraman Juma Mosque (Thrissur, Kerala), Omkareshwar and Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh), Babedpara, West Jaintia Hills and Sohra (Meghalaya), Aizwal (Mizoram), Kohima and Mokokchung Districts (Nagaland), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Tripura Sundari (Tripura), Varanasi, and Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal).

The details of projects sanctioned under the above schemes are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 1079 Part (a) and (b)]

The projects sanctioned under the above schemes are under various stages of implementation. Once completed, the same would lead to increased footfalls to these tourism destinations/sites which in turn would help to increase revenue from tourism sector.

#### **Development of sea beaches for tourism**

1082. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the seashores in different parts of the country which are being developed as sea beaches for tourism purposes;

(b) whether any steps are being taken by Government to improve the condition of the sea beaches in different parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism including development of seashores and sea beaches is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistances for development of tourism infrastructure in the country under its various schemes.

The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Integrated Development of theme-based Tourist Circuits for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. The Coastal Circuit which includes sea beaches and seashores, is one of thematic circuits identified for development under this scheme.

The projects are identified in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence of scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The details of projects sanctioned under the Coastal Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme are given in the Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *List of Projects sanctioned under Coastal Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of State	Year	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2014-15	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	67.84
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2015-16	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70



1	2	3	4	5
3.	Puducherry	2015-16	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under "Swadesh Darshan" Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28
4.	West Bengal	2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit-Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj - Bakkhilai -Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39
5.	Maharashtra	2015-16	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
6.	Goa	2016-17	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinkerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99
7.	Odisha	2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2016-17	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
9.	Tamil Nadu	2016-17	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92
10.	Goa	2017-18	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Don Paula -Colva - Benaullim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35
TOTAL				798.32

## GOVERNMENT BILLS

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रोफेसर साहब, introduction के लिए दो बिल्स हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... दो बिल्स हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... दो बिल्स हैं, उसके बाद ...(व्यवधान)... दो बिल्स हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... The International Financial Services Centres Authority Bill, 2019. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla to move the Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

The International Financial Services Centres Authority Bill, 2019

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority to develop and regulate the financial services market in the International Financial Services Centres in India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. ...(Interruptions)...

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Sir, I introduce the Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रोफेसर साहब, मैं पुनः ...(व्यवधान)... प्रोफेसर साहब, मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि अगर लोग सीट पर लौटें, तो ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, ऐसा था कि कई सप्ताह पहले इलाहाबाद स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)... जिस मुद्दे की सूचना नहीं, कोई स्वीकृति नहीं, ...(व्यवधान)... नियमत: माननीय चेयरमैन ने जिसकी अनुमति नहीं दी है, ...(व्यवधान)... आप समझते हैं कि मैं उसके लिए अनुमति देना चाह रहा हूं! ...(व्यवधान)... मैं पुनः आग्रह करूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव ...(व्यवधान)... हमारा संवैधानिक दायित्व है। ...(व्यवधान)... अपनी मर्यादा के तहत ...(व्यवधान)... जरूरत के तहत हम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा पूरी करें। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय चेयरमैन ने कई बार ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय चेयरमैन ने कई बार इसके लिए आग्रह किया। ...(व्यवधान)... The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2019. ...(Interruptions)... Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore to move the Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2019

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I

move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952.  
...(Interruptions)...

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं पुनः आग्रह करूंगा कि आप लोग अपनी सीट पर लौटें, ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा पूरी होने दें। ...(व्यवधान)... चूंकि ये मुद्दे ऐसे उठे हैं, जिनकी अनुमति ...(व्यवधान)... जिनकी अनुमति माननीय चेयरमैन ने नहीं दी है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं पुनः उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए कोई नोटिस नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रोफेसर साहब, नियमतः कोई नोटिस नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं पुनः आग्रह करूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा को आगे चलने दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल):** उपसभापति जी, राम गोपाल जी जिस मुद्दे को उठाना चाह रहे हैं, वह राज्य का मुद्दा है, ...(व्यवधान)... राज्य के काम से संबंधित हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सबेरे यह तय हुआ था कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर दो बजे चर्चा आरम्भ होगी। ...(व्यवधान)... वह धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पास करना जरूरी है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि केवल चर्चा को आरम्भ करने दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... हर रोज हंगामा मत करें, ...(व्यवधान)... 8 दिन व्यर्थ हो गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** वेल में आए सदस्यों से पुनः मेरा आग्रह है कि आप लोग अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर लौटें। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने इतने दिनों तक सदन के काम को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं पुनः आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि Business Advisory Committee में जो चीजें तय हुई थीं, उनका हम अनुपालन करें। ...(व्यवधान)... किसी और की बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा आग्रह है कि कम से कम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पास करना और धन्यवाद देना हमारा संवैधानिक दायित्व है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसके लिए माननीय चेयरमैन साहब कई बार आप सबसे गुज़ारिश कर चुके हैं, अपील कर चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप लोग अपनी सीट्स पर जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)... चूंकि आप लोग अपनी सीट्स पर नहीं लौट रहे और सदन में इस तरह की स्थिति बन रही है कि कोई चर्चा आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रही है, मैं पुनः आधे घंटे के लिए सदन स्थगित करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... आधे घंटे बाद हम पुनः मिलेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा आप सबसे आग्रह होगा कि आप एक सहमति बनाएं, जिससे हम चर्चा को आगे ले जा सकें। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

*The House reassembled at thirty-five minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं पुनः आपसे अपील करना चाहूंगा कि आप अपनी-अपनी सीट पर लौटें और वेल में न खड़े हों, न ही नारे लगायें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पारित करना हमारा संवैधानिक दायित्व है, सदन का संवैधानिक दायित्व है, उसे पास करना। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नारे नहीं लगायें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जायेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा पुनः निवेदन होगा कि आप अपनी सीट्स पर लौटें और बिज़नेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी के तहत जो चीज़ें तय हुई हैं, उस बहस को आगे चलने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बजट पर भी चर्चा होनी बाकी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण कितना महत्वपूर्ण है, आप जानते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कृपया अपनी-अपनी सीट पर बैठें और राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा आगे चलने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हमारा संवैधानिक दायित्व है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हमारा संवैधानिक दायित्व है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उसके लिए प्रॉपर नोटिस दें। माननीय चेयरमैन उस पर विचार करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा के दौरान आप ये सारी बातें कह सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ये सारी बातें राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा के दौरान कह सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी बार-बार आपसे अपील है कि आप कृपया अपनी सीट्स पर जाएं और राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का जो हमारा संवैधानिक दायित्व है, वह हम समझें और उसको पूरा करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय चेयरमैन पिछले कई दिनों से आपसे अपील कर रहे हैं कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा हमारा संवैधानिक दायित्व है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बजट जैसी महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ पर हम बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, पूरा देश देख रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर बजट पर, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर हम चर्चा नहीं करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जो कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा के दौरान वे सारी बातें कह सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये सारी बातें आप राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा के दौरान कह सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह स्पष्ट लगता है कि बार-बार चेयर की अपील के बावजूद आप नहीं चाहते कि हाउस की कार्यवाही आगे चले। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 13th February, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-nine minutes past two  
of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday,  
the 13th February, 2019.*