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Tuesday  
2 July, 2019  
11 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT  
(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, 2nd July, 2019/11th, Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMEOPATHY (AYUSH); AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH):—

- (1) No. 12-15/2012-CCH (Pt.), dated the 9th January, 2019, publishing the Corrigendum to Notification No. 515, dated the 18th December, 2018.
- (2) No. 12-11/2010-CCH (Pt. II) (1), dated the 11th February, 2019, publishing the Homeopathy (Post Graduate Degree Course) M.D. (Hom.) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
- (3) No. 12-15/2012-CCH (Pt. I), dated the 27th February, 2019, publishing the Homeopathy Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirement of Homeopathic Colleges and attached Hospitals) amendment Regulations, 2019.
- (4) No. 12-15/2012-CCH (Pt. I), dated the 30th April, 2019, publishing the Homeopathy Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirement of Homeopathic Colleges and attached Hospitals) Amendment Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 51/17/19]

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

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National School of Drama (NSD), 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 School.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 66/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 67/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, (LTWA) Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 65/17/19]

**Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of RAN, New Delhi, CMSS, New Delhi and related papers**

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) (formerly National Illness Assistance Fund), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 52/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Medical Services Society (CMSS), 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 Society.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 688/17/19]

**I Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs**

**II Annual Report (2017-18) of PFRDA, New Delhi**

**III MoU (2019-20) between Government of India and SPMCIL**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR) : Sir, I lay on the Table :—

- I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (1) G.S.R. 1218 (E), dated the 19th December, 2018, publishing the Companies (Registration of Charges) Second Amendment Rules, 2018, along with delay Statement.
  - (2) G.S.R. 1219 (E), dated the 19th December, 2018, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2018, along with delay Statement.
  - (3) G.S.R. 29 (E), dated the 15th January, 2019, publishing the National Company Law Tribunal (Amendment) Rules, 2019.
  - (4) G.S.R. 42 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2019, publishing the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules, 2019.
  - (5) G.S.R. 43 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2019, publishing the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Amendment Rules, 2019.
  - (6) G.S.R. 100 (E), dated the 8th February, 2019, publishing the Companies (Significant Beneficial Owners) Amendment Rules, 2019.
  - (7) G.S.R. 130 (E), dated the 20th February, 2019, publishing the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Second Amendment Rules, 2019.
  - (8) G.S.R. 131 (E), dated the 20th February, 2019, publishing the Companies (Adjudication of Penalties) Amendment Rules, 2019.

- (9) G.S.R. 143 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2019, publishing the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (10) G.S.R. 144 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2019, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (11) G.S.R. 180 (E), dated the 6th March, 2019, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Second Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (12) G.S.R. 275 (E), dated the 1st April, 2019, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Third Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (13) G.S.R. 273 (E), dated the 30th March, 2019, publishing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (14) G.S.R. 274 (E), dated the 30th March, 2019, publishing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (15) G.S.R. 332 (E), dated the 26th April, 2019, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (16) G.S.R. 329 (E), dated the 25th April, 2019, publishing the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Second Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (17) G.S.R. 339 (E), dated the 30th April, 2019, publishing the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (18) G.S.R. 340 (E), dated the 30th April, 2019, publishing the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Third Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (19) G.S.R. 341 (E), dated the 30th April, 2019, publishing the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Second Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (20) G.S.R. 342 (E), dated the 30th April, 2019, publishing the Companies (Registration of Charges) Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (21) G.S.R. 350 (E), dated the 8th May, 2019, publishing the Companies (Removal of Names of Companies from the Register of Companies) Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (22) G.S.R. 351(E), dated the 8th May, 2019, publishing the National Company Law Tribunal (Second Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (23) G.S.R. 357 (E), dated the 11th May, 2019, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2019.

- (24) G.S.R. 368 (E), dated the 16th May, 2019, publishing the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Second Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (25) G.S.R. 376 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2019, publishing the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Third Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (26) G.S.R. 377 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2019, publishing the National Financial Reporting Authority (Meeting for Transaction of Business) Rules, 2019.
- (27) G.S.R. 411 (E), dated the 7th June, 2019, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 86/17/19]

- B. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. S.O. 6225(E) dated the 20th December, 2018, notifying delegation of certain powers and functions by the Central Government to the Regional Directors at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Shillong, under sub-section (2) of Section 458 of the Companies Act, 2013, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 87/17/19]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 46 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) Act, 2013:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 77/17/19]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Finance) and the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 76/17/19]

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**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received the following message dated the 28th June, 2019, from the President:—

“I have received the expression of Thanks by the Members of Rajya Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on 20th June, 2019.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Statements by Minister.

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Seventeenth Report and three hundred and Twenty-Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I lay the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Seventeenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Department of Biotechnology.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Three Hundred and Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It seems people are more concerned about the health of the country and also the health of individuals. There seems to be more than half of the questions today pertaining only to the Ministry of Health. Now, matters to be raised with permission of the Chair; Zero Hour.

**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION****Rise in fake news on social media**

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, विश्व में जो अनेक स्टडीज़ हुई हैं, उनमें यह बात सामने आयी है कि fake news आतंकवाद से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक है। Fake news के कारण,

कई उदाहरण ऐसे हैं, जहां साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए, फ़साद हुए, जिनकी वजह से पूरे समाज को आज पूरी तरह से डिवाइड कर दिया गया है, बांट दिया गया है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज twitter handle पर तथा और भी अनेक social media sites पर असत्य किस्म के नाम लेकर वे इस तरह की अभद्र भाषा का उपयोग करते हैं, जिनका उल्लेख मैं यहां नहीं करना चाहता। मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि ऐसे कई व्यक्तियों को बड़े-बड़े लोग follow करते हैं। मेरी आपसे, हमारे मंत्रिमंडल से, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री से और Information Technology मंत्री जी से गुज़ारिश है कि एक comprehensive law लाया जाये और जितनी social media sites हैं, उनको बाध्य किया जाए कि इस तरह की अभद्र भाषा का उपयोग वे न करें और जहां भी, जिस प्रकार से भी साम्प्रदायिक विष फैलाने का जो प्रयास किया जाता है, उस पर अंकुश लगाया जाए। यह मेरी प्रार्थना है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति:** जब slips आयेंगी, तब सबके नाम नोट करवाइएंगे। ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राजमणि पटेल** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री मोतीलाल वोरा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The issue raised by Shri Digvijay Singh is very important. But, at the same time, you need to evolve a consensus. Otherwise, the moment you say something like that, then the others will start saying...freedom of expression को रोक रहे हैं, ऐसा है, वैसा है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए आपस में सब लोग मिलकर इस पर थोड़ी चर्चा कर लें तो अच्छा रहेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: The world-over, the European countries have taken an initiative where they have brought the Regulatory Act against such postings, and, particularly, against the Facebook and the Twitter handles.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Information is always useful. Of course, social media provides information. ...(Interruptions)... आप क्यों बीच में ऐसा काम करते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... But, at the same time, information with confirmation is more than an ammunition. But information without confirmation will create a lot of other problems also. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Gokulakrishnan.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, that ammunition is ....(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri N. Gokulakrishnan.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, I just wanted to ask Mr. Digvijaya Singh ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't ask questions.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: If he wanted to give the right of censorship to Facebook and Twitter because that is a very important question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. You can't ask a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, may I respond? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Gokulakrishnan, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please interact with each other. There is nothing wrong; and exchange the ideas and then try to evolve a consensus. That is what I said so that it will be easy for the Government to think on those lines. It is a very important matter which is agitating the society. Shri Gokulakrishnan.

**Demand for reservation of 25 per cent seats in Central Universities  
to the residents of the State**

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): The people of Puducherry, particularly the youth and students, are agitated that their demand for reserving 25 per cent of the seats in all the courses offered by Pondicherry University to the natives of Puducherry has not been considered favourably by the Government of India though the academic session 2019-20 is about to commence.

Initially, Puducherry University reserved 25 per cent seats to 8 courses in the beginning which increased to 18 subsequently. A sub-committee appointed by Pondicherry University examined the issue and recommended a uniform reservation of 25 per cent seats in all courses. This was accepted by the academic council in the year 2013-14 and was ratified by the executive council too. However, the then Vice-Chancellor, instead of implementing the decision of the executive council, referred it to the Centre.

Sir, reservation in Central institutions to the locals is not a new phenomenon. In Puducherry, the National Institute of Technology has reserved 50 per cent of seats to the Union Territories. JIPMER, another prestigious medical institution, has been reserving 25 per cent seats since its inception in 1964. Therefore, denial of a similar provision is not only against natural justice but is clearly arbitrary and discriminatory.

Sir, the Government of Puducherry has offered over 700 acres of land to the Central University and continues to provide logistic support in the form of electricity, transportation, water supply, etc., to 5000 odd students and staff of the University.

Such a situation should be prevailing in all the States having Central Universities in India. Sir, in this background, what we demand is not a concession, but a matter of moral

obligation. Reserving 25 per cent of seats to the residents of Central Universities can be extended to all the 48 Central Universities in India and that would be certainly hailed as the righteous move by people everywhere.

Sir, by raising this matter, I plead to arouse the collective consciousness of Members from rest of India for realizing a just demand that would satisfy the native students and youth.

Certainly, the Central Government stands to gain laurels from the public.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Urgent need for issuing gaming safety guidelines for  
the protection of children**

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और वह विषय gaming addiction के बारे में है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

Sir, my Zero Hour mention is about the dangerous situation arising out of increasing addiction of online gaming amongst the children. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री:\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... If any Member has got anything, he should come and discuss with the Table Office or with the Chairman, if it is necessary; that too, if it is necessary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rising in the House like that, everybody standing up, is not advisable. You are a senior Member. Please sit down. Shri Sahasrabudhe.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, with online gaming being extremely fascinating, highly interactive and influential, it has become the center of attraction for children between the age-group of 5 and 7 regardless of their geographical location or family background. Sir, it is a welcome thing that children today aspire to become game-developers or game-designers. I believe, these games, if played responsibly and age-appropriately, prove to be beneficial and highly effective. There is no doubt about it. However, in the current scenario, with no limitations or laws in place, they are proving to be extremely harmful because they seem to be providing an entry point into the ugly underbelly of society, leading to abuse and addiction, very unfortunately. There are studies that show that most popular games played by children are age-inappropriate, addictive, unsafe, sexually explicit and extremely violent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vinay, you have to speak. You are not supposed to read. You are capable of speaking without seeing. I am aware of that.

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\*Not Recorded.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, basically, the fact that I am trying to bring to the notice of this House is that there are students who are involved in gaming for 14 hours a day and there have been violent clashes. In fact, very recently, there was a case of a murder by the younger brother in a family of the elder brother simply because the elder brother objected and warned him about his addiction for gaming. Therefore, what I am pleading through you, Sir, is that it is essential to formulate guidelines on online games so as to help users select and understand the game and its impact and, more importantly, make it safe for children. Sir, there are guidelines in other countries also. For example, in China, you are not allowed to depict blood insofar as online gaming is concerned. In Australia, about 220 games have been banned. Even in South Korea, people, especially students, are not allowed to use gaming below the age of 16 and there are restrictions of time also.

Therefore, Sir, I am pleading with this humble mention in the Zero Hour that the Government comes out with some safety guidelines for children. They need to be children-centric, no doubt about that, but at the same time, the general social conditions also need to be kept in mind. A lot of vitiation of atmosphere in the families is happening; family relationships are getting affected very seriously. This is my humble submission.

#### **Inclusion of 17 castes in the Scheduled Castes list in Uttar Pradesh**

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): चेयरमैन साहब, संविधान के आर्टिकल 341 में यह provided है कि Scheduled Castes कौन होंगे और किस तरीके से होंगे। उसमें एक प्रोविज़न है कि आर्टिकल 341 के तहत जब Presidential Notification जारी होगा, तो उस लिस्ट में जिन जातियों के नाम हैं, वे Scheduled Castes की लिस्ट में माने जाएंगे। आर्टिकल 341(2) में यह prohibition डाला गया है कि प्रेज़िडेंट के द्वारा आर्टिकल 341 के तहत जो लिस्ट जारी हुई है, उसको कोई भी tinker नहीं कर सकता, कोई alter नहीं कर सकता, कोई चेंज नहीं कर सकता, सिवाय जो संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया है, उसको पूरी करते हुए, पार्लियामेंट को यह पावर दी गई है। Even the President cannot modify his own notification on his own. आर्टिकल 341(2) में यह प्रोविज़न है।

सर, उत्तर प्रदेश में 17 जातियां ऐसी हैं, जिनका नाम वहां पर जो Other Backward Class की लिस्ट बनी हुई है, उसमें वे सम्मिलित हैं और इसके तहत उनको reservation से लेकर हर चीज में Other Backward Class का benefit मिलता है। ये जो Other Backward Class की 17 जातियां हैं, उनके बारे में बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से, हमारी पार्टी की नेता ने भी, हम लोगों ने भी हाउस के अंदर कई बार इस बात को रेज़ किया और जब उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार थी, तब इस संबंध में यहां पर request भी भेजी थी कि आप संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया के द्वारा आर्टिकल 341(2) के तहत इनको Scheduled Castes की लिस्ट में डालें और उसी के अनुपात में उसका कोटा भी बढ़ाने का काम करें।

महोदय, अभी तीन दिन पहले उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक आदेश जारी कर दिया है और उस आदेश के तहत इन 17 जातियों को ओबीसी की लिस्ट से हटा दिया। इनको ओबीसी की लिस्ट से हटा कर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को कहा है कि आप इनको Scheduled Caste का सर्टिफिकेट दे दीजिए यानी इनको सर्टिफिकेट जारी कर दीजिए। सर, यह पूरा का पूरा आदेश गैर-संवैधानिक तो है ही, लेकिन यह

इन 17 जातियों के साथ पूर्ण रूप से धोखा है और वह इसलिए धोखा है, क्योंकि अब ये 17 जातियां ओबीसी की लिस्ट से भी हट गईं। जब ये ओबीसी की लिस्ट से हट गईं, तब अब उनको ओबीसी के लाभ नहीं मिलने वाले हैं और ये Scheduled Castes की लिस्ट में तब तक नहीं आ सकते, जब तक आर्टिकल 341(2) के तहत इसमें कोई modification नहीं होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस तरह की प्रक्रिया पिछली सरकार में भी अपनाई गई थी, जिसमें न्यायालय में भी मामला गया था और उन्होंने स्टे भी किया था, क्योंकि यह गैर-संवैधानिक है। यह इस तरह से हो ही नहीं सकता है, क्योंकि यह पावर पार्लियामेंट के पास है और इसको स्टेट के द्वारा usurp नहीं किया जा सकता।

सर, वर्तमान में जो लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस हैं, वही उस विभाग के मंत्री भी हैं। मेरा आपके माध्यम से उनसे यह अनुरोध है कि वे इन 17 जातियों के संबंध में शीघ्रतिशीघ्र आर्टिकल 341(2) के तहत संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया अपना करके इनको Scheduled Castes की लिस्ट में लाने का काम करें। इसके साथ ही साथ उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को एक एडवाइज़री जारी करें और उनसे यह कहें कि चूंकि यह अधिकार हम लोगों का है, इसलिए जो unconstitutional आदेश जारी किया गया है, उसको वह तुरंत वापस करे, क्योंकि इससे बहुत बड़ा नुकसान इन 17 जातियों के लोगों को हो रहा है। जब ये इन जातियों को लाने का प्रोविज़न लेकर आए, तो उसी के अनुपात में उनके रिजर्वेशन का कोटा बढ़ाएं।

**श्री नीरज शंकर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

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

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): \*

**श्री सभापति**: टाइम के बाद में कोई बोलेगा, तो रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, प्लीज़...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी यह बहस नहीं हो रही है। जीरो ऑवर में submission...**(व्यवधान)**... बहस नहीं हो सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... He has raised a relevant point and the hon. Minister has taken note of it. That is it. We can't make allegations against the State Government now.

#### **Need for Central legislation to regulate coaching institutes**

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर** (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस शून्य काल के माध्यम से सदन के ध्यान में ऐसे विषय को लाना चाहता हूं, जो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। महोदय, हमारे देश में हर छोटे-बड़े शहर की गली-गली में कोचिंग संस्थान खुल गए हैं। कोचिंग उद्योग लगातार बढ़ रहा है। मई में सूरत शहर में

एक कोचिंग संस्थान में आग लग गई, जिसमें कई मासूम बच्चे जल कर मर गए। राजस्थान का कोटा, मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग के लिए प्रयास करने वाले छात्रों का केंद्र है। देश भर से छात्र यहां अध्ययन करने के लिए आते हैं, लेकिन हालत यह है कि कोटा में निरंतर छात्रों द्वारा आत्महत्या किए जाने की घटनाएं समाचार-पत्रों में छपती रहती हैं। पढ़ाई में अच्छा करने के दबाव के चलते उन पर तनाव इतना हावी हो जाता है कि वे इस प्रकार का कदम उठा लेते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** राम नाथ ठाकुर जी, पढ़िए मत, मेरी ओर देखिए। बीच-बीच में थोड़ा मेरा चेहरा भी देखते रहिए।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** महोदय, अभी हाल ही में एनएसएसओ ने अपनी पत्रिका में यह आंकड़ा प्रकाशित किया है कि लगभग 25 प्रतिशत छात्र, सात करोड़ से ज्यादा प्राइवेट कोचिंग संस्थानों में पढ़ते हैं। कोचिंग चलाने वाले लोगों को छात्रों की सुविधाओं की चिंता बिल्कुल नहीं है। कितनी जगह में कितने बच्चे हों, कितनी फीस ली जाए या उन्हें क्या बुनियादी सुविधाएं मिलें, इसकी ओर उनका ध्यान नहीं है।

**श्री सभापति:** आपकी मांग क्या है, सुझाव क्या है?

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर:** महोदय, यहां आवश्यक है कि उन्हें विनियमित करने के लिए केंद्रीय स्तर पर एक विनियामक तंत्र स्थापित किया जाए। इसे Shops and Establishment Act में, अन्य व्यवसाय के रूप में शामिल कर इसके साथ न्याय नहीं हो सकता। देश की इतनी बड़ी आबादी के हितों के साथ इस तरह खिलवाड़ करने की छूट नहीं दी जा सकती है। ये मनमानी फीस वसूलते हैं, उस पर कम टैक्स देते हैं तथा यदि कोई छात्र बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़कर जाना चाहता है, तो उसका पैसा वापस नहीं करते हैं।

मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि कोचिंग से जुड़े सभी विषयों को समाहित करते हुए एक व्यापक विधान बनाया जाए, ताकि छात्रों के भविष्य के साथ अन्याय न हो।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसान सिंह** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

### **Concern over corporatisation of railway production units and closure of Railway Printing Presses**

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, through you, I seek to draw the attention of the Government and the entire House to the most destructive decision of the Railway Ministry of corporatisation of Railway Production Unit and closure of Railway Printing Press. The Production Units of Railway provide infrastructure by way of supplying locomotives, wagons, coaches and rolling stocks besides maintaining infrastructure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rangarajanji, please address the Chair. Don't read because some Members are objecting and the Rules also don't permit it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, allow me. I have points here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have no problem. But you cannot read. That is what I am saying.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, they have been rendering the efficient service. If you corporatize or privatise them, it will affect their service, and finally they will be handed over to the private sector and corporate sector for foreign investment. In the same way, they want the Printing Press to be closed down and want to give it to private sector. Railway is a huge department and the Printing Press is supplying everything to them. If you do all these things, what will happen finally? The reservations for the OBCs/SCs/STs will die because private sector companies don't provide reservation. So, finally, you want to close reservation in this country. If you close the reservation, poor people belonging to the OBCs/SCs/STs will be affected. I request you not to go for privatisation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Shri Elamaram Kareem is officially associating and others can join.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): One word, Sir. In the Railway production units in Raebareli and Chittaranjan Locomotives workers are on strike, over this issue.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

### Severe unemployment and drought in Bundelkhand region

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे ज़ीरो ऑवर में एक अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय को उठाने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

मान्यवर, इस समय बुंदेलखंड में समय से वर्षा न होने के कारण किसान पूरी तरह से बरबाद हो गया है, क्योंकि वहां वर्षा-आधारित खेती है। वहां के किसान आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं। वहां जो भी फसल पैदा होती है, उसे “अन्ना प्रथा” के अंतर्गत गाय, सांड, तथा जंगली जानवर खत्म कर देते हैं। प्रदेश सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार ने ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है कि किसानों की फसलों को गायों और सांडों से बचाया जा सके। हम लोग इसके लिए लगातार मांग करते चले आ रहे हैं। वहां का किसान पलायन करके बाहर जा रहा है। मान्यवर, वहां पर नदियों का जाल है और बड़े पैमाने पर जो बालू का खनन होता है, उसमें मजदूरों को पहले काम मिला करता था, लेकिन अब वह खनन पोकलैंड और जेसीबी मशीनों से होता है, जिसके कारण वहां मजदूरों को अब कोई काम नहीं मिल रहा है और इसलिए वे वहां से पलायन कर रहे हैं, आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं। हमारी मांग है कि वहां पर गायों, सांडों और जंगली जानवरों से किसानों की फसलों को जो नुकसान हो रहा है, उसको बचाने का इंतजाम किया जाए। प्रदेश सरकार कह रही है कि हम गौशाला बनवाएंगे, लेकिन वहां गायों से ज्यादा सांड हो गए हैं कि उनसे लोग परेशान हैं। वहां कई लोग सांडके आक्रमण से मर गए हैं, इसलिए इसके लिए हम आपसे विनती कर रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, वहां जंगली पशुओं से फसलों को जो हानि होती है, उसको फसल बीमा में आच्छादित नहीं किया गया है। हमारी सरकार से मांग है कि किसानों की फसलों को जो नुकसान होता है, उसे फसल बीमा में आच्छादित किया जाए और बुंदेलखंड के किसानों को अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता दी जाए। वहां के जो किसान पलायन कर रहे हैं, जो भुखमरी से मर रहे हैं, उनके लिए किसान पेंशन के रूप में 3,000 रुपये देने की योजना को लागू किया जाए। माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी के समय में वहां की प्रदेश सरकार ने जो समाजवादी पेंशन लागू की थी, उसे खत्म कर दिया गया है, जिसके कारण लोग हताश हैं। इसलिए हमारी केन्द्र सरकार से मांग है कि प्रति किसान 3,000 रुपये मासिक देने की कृपा की जाए, धन्यवाद।

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

**श्री सभापति:** ज़ीरो ऑवर में प्रस्ताव कर सकते हैं, सुझाव दे सकते हैं और गवर्नमेंट से मांग कर सकते हैं। सरकार के ऊपर आरोप लगाएंगे, तो कोई रिप्लाय नहीं देगा। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर आरोप लगाएंगे, तो कोई रिप्लाय नहीं करेगा। यह मैं आपके बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह general है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं, सर, आपने स्टेट के बारे में यहां परमिशन क्यों दी? कुछ लोग कहते हैं, सर, we are the Council of States इसलिए, I have to balance it. But, the only thing is, the purpose is to highlight a burning issue to the notice of the Government. A discussion is different. Please understand that the Zero Hour is different. Now, Ms. Saroj Pandey.

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** सर, यह Council of States है, यहां हम स्टेट का इश्यू तो raise करेंगे ही! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** Raise करेंगे, इस पर आपत्ति नहीं है, मगर यहां स्टेट रिप्लाय नहीं दे पाएगा। सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please, when it comes to our States, you don't want it to be discussed; somebody says, like, why we are discussing it. My point is, you can raise, and we have to raise because the Rajya Sabha is the Council of States. But, at the same time, you cannot make allegations, and you don't get reply also.

### Need to make Yoga education compulsory

**सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय (छत्तीसगढ़):** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से शून्य काल में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आप सबका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ।

हमारे देश की बहुत गौरवशाली संस्कृति रही है और इस गौरवशाली संस्कृति को हमने बहुत लम्बे समय तक सहेजकर रखा, लेकिन समय के साथ हम उसे धीरे-धीरे भूल गए। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के देश का प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद, उन्होंने 11 दिसम्बर, 2014 को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में 177 देशों के समक्ष योग को “अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस” के अवसर के रूप में बदलने की मांग की और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से 90 दिनों में इसे मंजूरी मिली, जो भारत के लिए एक गौरव की बात है, क्योंकि मेरा ख्याल है कि सबसे कम समय में इस विषय को मंजूरी मिली है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विषय पर यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि योग जीवन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है, यह हमारे भारत की संस्कृति है। अभी का जीवन सभी के लिए आम दिनचर्या के हिसाब से बहुत संघर्षपूर्ण है और जब हमने पाश्चात्य संस्कृति को अपनाया, तो इस संघर्षपूर्ण जीवन में हमने योग को धीरे-धीरे भुला दिया। हमने योग को धीरे-धीरे भुला दिया। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करना चाहती हूँ कि योग को अनिवार्य शिक्षा में शामिल किया जाए, अगर बच्चों को कम उम्र से ही योग की शिक्षा मिलेगी तो आने वाले समय में, वे इस संघर्षपूर्ण जीवन का सामना बेहतरी से कर पाएंगे और उनके अच्छे व्यक्तित्व के रूप में उनका विकास होगा। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ धन्यवाद करती हूँ।

**श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW (Odisha):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Saroj Pandey.

**SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Saroj Pandey.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** All the people associating have to send a slip. Now, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, not present. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

### Need for remedies for prevention of road accidents

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मुझे अपना विषय रखने के लिए आपने मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

महोदय, अच्छी सड़कों का निर्माण राष्ट्र की समृद्धि का संवाद है और मुझे यह कहते हुए गौरव है कि हमने पिछले वर्षों में अच्छी सड़कों को बनाने का काम बहुत तेज़ी से किया है। जो सड़कें पहले कम चौड़ी थीं, उनका चौड़ीकरण और विस्तार करने का काम भी किया गया है। इसलिए मैं इस सरकार को, माननीय मोदी जी को, माननीय गडकरी जी को बधाई देती हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से सड़कों पर नित्य प्रति होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं में सुरक्षा, संरक्षण और सावधानी बरतने के लिए ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यदि यह नहीं है तो ये सारी सड़कें जिस प्रकार की बनी हुई हैं, उसमें गति तो आ जाएगी, किन्तु उसमें मनुष्य के जन-धन का बहुत नुकसान हो जाएगा। इसलिए जो सड़कें बन रही हैं, उनकी गति को ठीक प्रकार से नियंत्रित करने के उपाय भी करने चाहिए।

मुझे सड़कों के पुनर्निर्माण के बारे में भी अनुभव आया है कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में जो सड़कें बन रही हैं, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग बन रहे हैं, अभी बरसात का मौसम आ गया है तो सड़कों के साथ सर्विस लेन भी होनी चाहिए, जिससे कि पुरानी सड़क को नया बनाने के साथ-साथ बाकी का आवागमन भी हो सके, परन्तु वे अच्छी नहीं बनती हैं, जिस कारण से आवागमन बाधित होता है। मुम्बई-आगरा रोड पर Dewas से लेकर Beawar तक शायद बन रही है, किन्तु सावधानी बतारने की आवश्यकता है और वहां पर सर्विस लेन बननी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से भोपाल से नागपुर की सड़क बन रही है, वहां भी यह सावधानी बरतने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे स्टेट हाईवे जो पहले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग में बदल दिए गए थे, जो एस.एच. 27 है, उज्जैन से आगर-सोयत वाली सड़क पर नित्य प्रति दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती हैं, लोग मरते रहते हैं, क्योंकि उसकी चौड़ाई कम है। साढ़े पांच मीटर की चौड़ाई पर दो वाहन आने-जाने का काम नहीं कर सकते। ऐसी सड़कों को मानक स्तर पर बनाने की आवश्यकता है। अन्यथा हर दिन लोग एक्सिडेंट में मारे जाते रहेंगे, यदि कोई एक्सिडेंट भी हो गया है तो उनको सहायता पहुंचाने के लिए, एम्बुलेंस की व्यवस्था करने के लिए, उपचार की त्वरित व्यवस्था करने की भी आवश्यकता होती है, वह भी नहीं होती है। जहां टैल टैक्स वसूला जाता है, निश्चित रूप से, वहां से एम्बुलेंस और सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था करने के उपाय भी किए जाने चाहिए। सड़कें चौड़ी बना दी जाती हैं, तो वृक्षों को काट दिया जाता है। आप चौड़ी सड़कें, four lane, six lane बना रहे हैं, उनका और विस्तार करना चाहते हैं तो कुछ जगह छोड़कर वृक्ष लगाने और पौधारोपण करने का काम अवश्य किया जाना चाहिए, नहीं तो ये सड़कें सूनी हो जाती हैं और उसमें से हमको समृद्धि और विकास की बातें देखने के साथ-साथ वनीकरण करना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पाता है। इस तरह से मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी सड़कों की दृष्टि से जो निर्माण हो रहा है, उसमें सावधानी बरतते हुए सारे काम किए जाने चाहिए।

**श्री सभापति:** श्री मानस रंजन भूनिया..., आप लोग स्लिप भेजिएगा।

**श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

**Non-availability of drinking water and proper storage in  
Rail Bustee area at Kharagpur**

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, I want to raise one important issue, through you, to attract the attention of the hon. Railway Minister.

Sir, in our State, Kharagpur rail town is called the 'mini India'. There, 30 per cent of the Telugu people reside. Then, there are people from Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal and Assam. It is really a 'mini India'. Kharagpur is one of the very important rail towns. It has the longest railway platform in India. But, unfortunately, recently, water is not being properly supplied to the railway quarters, railway bustee area and nearby adjoining areas. Sir, there is a powerful municipality working in Kharagpur town. It is an elected body. Several times that municipal authority approached the Divisional Railway authority of Kharagpur including the South-Eastern Railway Administration headquartered at Garden Reach to kindly allow them to work along with Railway administration. They want to extend their full cooperative hands for construction of the road in the Bustee area, for providing drinking water facilities, for lighting or for sewage system.

Recently, a report came that the sweepers who are in charge of cleaning of the area do not have the latrines of their own. Such things should be intervened by the hon. Railway Minister. Sir, through you, I want to appeal to the Ministry of Railways to send a high-powered delegation or administrative team to the Kharagpur area and find out the provisions whether the local Railway authority can work along with the Kharagpur municipality in a positive manner so that the demands of the Railway staff, workers and people living in the Bustee area, particularly, are fulfilled.

It can be a beautiful system if an MoU is signed between the Kharagpur Railway authority and the Municipal authority. All the problems can be solved with the help of the Ministry of Railways and the State Government. This is my appeal, through you, Sir, to the Railway Ministry.

**Demand for institution of an authority to protect  
Chandni Chowk and its monuments**

श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान): सर, मैं सदन का ध्यान 370 साल पुराने शहर चांदनी चौक की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह ऐतिहासिक शहर, heritage city मर रहा है, Chandni Chowk is dying और हम सब लोग इसकी चिंता नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप इसको walled city कहिए, शाहजहानाबाद कहिए, पुरानी दिल्ली कहिए या चांदनी चौक कहिए। चांदनी चौक अपने खान-पान के लिए जाना जाता है। चाहे

नटराज के भल्ले हों, चाहे परांठे वाली गली के परांठे हों या फिर ज्ञानी की कुल्फी हो, अपने रहन-सहन के लिए, अपनी संस्कृति और कल्चर के लिए जाना जाता है। आज चांदनी चौक के अंदर इतना ज्यादा unauthorized construction हो रहा है। जितनी हज़ारों हवेलियां हैं, एक-एक करके हवेली टूट रही है। दिल्ली सरकार, शाहजहानाबाद डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड, एएसआई या जो भी निकाय हैं, वे चांदनी चौक के लिए कुछ भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। सड़कों के ऊपर इतनी मोटी-मोटी तारें हैं, जिससे नीचे धूप नहीं आती है। सीवर की जो लाइनें हैं, वे बैठ चुकी हैं, गलियों के अंदर encroachment है, greedy builders ने सब हवेलियों को तोड़-तोड़ कर उनके छज्जों पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि आने वाले समय के अंदर लोगों को पता नहीं चलेगा कि यह गंगा-जमुनी तहज़ीब की एक नगरी थी, जिसके अंदर सबसे पहले जैन मंदिर है, उसके बाद गौरी-शंकर मंदिर है, उसके बाद Gurudwara Sisganj है, फिर Baptist Church है, फिर आर्य समाज मंदिर है, फिर फतेहपुरी मस्जिद है, सारे धर्म के लोग वहां पर हैं, पर अभी कुछ भी नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट चांदनी चौक की एक अथॉरिटी बनाए। वह अथॉरिटी जिसके पास independent power होनी चाहिए, जिसको डीडीए के पास, एमसीडी के पास, एएसआई के पास, दिल्ली सरकार के पास जाना नहीं पड़े। सर, ये जितने भी निकाय थे, इन्होंने अपनी जिम्मेदारी छोड़ दी। थोड़े दिन के बाद आप देखेंगे कि पूरा चांदनी चौक एक स्लम होगा। उसकी हर बिल्डिंग का एक सर्वे होना चाहिए, क्योंकि आधी से ज्यादा बिल्डिंग्स की हालत यह हो गई है कि वे जर्जर अवस्था में हैं, कभी भी उनकी दुर्घटना हो सकती है। खेद की बात है कि कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स के अंदर जो कर्नॉट प्लेस का एरिया था, उस पर तो हजार-करोड़ रुपये सरकार ने खर्च किए, पर कपिल सिब्बल जी यहां बैठे हैं, उस समय ये एमपी थे, चांदनी चौक के ऊपर एक भी पैसा उन हवेलियों को बचाने के लिए लगाया नहीं गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप उनका नाम क्यों ले रहे हैं?

**श्री विजय गोयल:** हम कह सकते हैं कि इतनी कठिनाइयां हैं चांदनी चौक के अंदर, restoration के अंदर भी, कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ कोई सहयोग नहीं है और दिल्ली सरकार ने, शाहजहानाबाद बोर्ड ने कानून तो बहुत पास किए हैं कि हम ये सब रियायतें, ये-ये concession देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

**श्री विजय गोयल:** लेकिन उसमें से एक भी लागू नहीं किया है।

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

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, मैं चाहता हूँ कि अथॉरिटी बननी चाहिए।

**श्री सभापति:** हां, बस अथॉरिटी बननी चाहिए। बीच में सरकार की आलोचना करेंगे, तो फिर वे हंगामा करेंगे और समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा।

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

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

### **Crisis in real estate sector**

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I want to raise an important issue of crisis in the real estate sector because it directly impacts the dreams of crores of poor Indians whose life can change only if they have a roof over their head. And the fund flow from Non-banking Finance Companies has starved the real estate sector and it is drying it up further. The NBFCs' share of outstanding credit to developers rose from 36 per cent to 58 per cent. The IL&FS crisis of September, 2018 has been a major contributor in this crisis. The funding to real estate sector has been reduced by 80 per cent since September, 2018. Banks have refused to lend money to real estate projects because of their outstanding credits. The companies asking for credit are having only bleeding balance sheets. The NPA scare has brought construction activity to a virtual halt. Real estate sector is also the largest employment-generating sector. If there is no real estate activity in the country, it will directly impact the livelihood of millions of people. I only hope, Sir, that the Government will be able to find a solution to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the solution that you are suggesting?

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, I am suggesting that the Government must take steps to ensure that credit is available. In the absence of credit, there can be no real estate activity and the poor artisans, masons, labourers and daily wagers are the ones who will be deprived of their livelihood. It is a very vital sector. Its collapse will lead to the collapse of Indian economy. Thank you, Sir.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Credit to the builder or credit to the consumer?

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Credit to the builders to build because at the moment ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tulsi ji, you know what is happening around Delhi, in some parts of Uttar Pradesh and how the Supreme Court has to intervene in the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to discuss it keeping in mind a larger perspective. ...*(Interruptions)*... Of course, I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... At the same time, we are all aware of what is happening.

### **Evacuation of tribal families in Rajasthan despite stay order given by Supreme Court**

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): माननीय सभापति जी, आदिवासियों के हित में केन्द्र सरकार सन् 2005 में Forest Rights Act लायी, जो 2006 में लागू हुआ। राजस्थान में 36,000 आदिवासी परिवार ऐसे हैं, जो अपने दावे सही तरह से प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सके और उनके दावे निरस्त कर दिए गए। इस प्रकार से देश भर में करीब 11 लाख आदिवासियों के दावे निरस्त हुए हैं। इसको लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने

हाल ही में फैसला दिया कि जो आदिवासी अपने दावे प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सके, उन्हें जंगल से बेदखल किया जाए, लेकिन मैं केन्द्र सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गयी और स्टे ले आयी। महोदय, देश के आदिवासी इलाकों की तो मुझे जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन राजस्थान के आदिवासी इलाकों में forest के अधिकारी जबरन उनके घर उजाड़ रहे हैं, उन्हें बाहर निकाल रहे हैं, उनके पलायन की स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है, वहां पर भुखमरी व्याप्त है और सरकारी योजनाओं ने दम तोड़ दिया है। इस सबकी वजह से वहां पर एक अजीबो-गरीब स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है। मेरे पास बांसवाड़ा, प्रतापगढ़ के आठ-दस गांवों के आंकड़े हैं, जहां के आदिवासी अपने बच्चों को पेट-पालन करने के लिए गड़रियों के यहां डेढ़ से दो हजार रुपए में गिरवी रख रहे हैं। इस प्रकार साल भर के तीस हजार रुपए के लिए अपने 10 से 12 साल के बच्चे को गिरवी रखना अपने आपमें सरकार के लिए लानत है। यह बात मैं ऐसे ही नहीं कह रहा हूँ। बांसवाड़ा जिले के थाना खमेरा में जे.जे. एक्ट के अंतर्गत एक एफआईआर दर्ज हुई है, 176/2019, जिसमें मुस्तगीस खुद पुलिस का हेड कॉन्स्टेबल है और आरोपी भी इसमें गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं। सभापति महोदय, यह बात सही है कि यह मामला स्टेट का है। लेकिन Centrally-sponsored बहुत सी स्क्रीम्स राज्यों में चल रही है, तो ऐसे में जब आदिवासी अपना पेट पालन करने के लिए एक तरह से बच्चों को बेच रहे हैं, गिरवी रख रहे हैं, वो भी 10-12 साल के बच्चों को, यह बड़ी pathetic condition है। यह देश के अखबार 'दैनिक भास्कर' में भी छपा है और राजस्थान में जो देश का prominent अखबार है, 'राजस्थान पत्रिका' में भी छपा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज़। आपको conclude करना पड़ेगा। आपका चार मिनट का टाइम है।

**डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा:** सभापति महोदय, गिरवी रखने का प्रमाण है। खुद पुलिस...**(व्यवधान)**...\*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Thank you very much, Kirodi Lal Meenaji. ...**(Interruptions)**... किरोड़ी लाल जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है और आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड नहीं हो रही है। Now, Shri Sanjay Singh.

**Printing of the picture of Mahatma Gandhi on the liquor bottles  
by an Israeli company**

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। देश भर में पिछले दिनों राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी को अपमानित करने की घटनाएं सामने आई हैं। कहीं पर गोडसे की जिंदाबाद कहकर अपमानित किया जा रहा है और कहीं पर गांधी जी की फोटो पर गोली चलाकर नीचे ब्लड गिराकर अपमानित किया जा रहा है। अभी एक मामला सामने आया है जिससे हम सबका और पूरे देशवासियों का सिर शर्म से झुक जाएगा। शराब की बोतल पर Makai Brewery नाम की एक कंपनी जो इज़राइल की कंपनी है, उसने शराब की बोतल पर राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की फोटो लगा दी है। इसकी शिकायत Eby Jos नाम के एक व्यक्ति जो गांधी मेमोरियल फाउंडेशन, केरल के अध्यक्ष हैं, उन्होंने इज़राइल के प्रधान मंत्री से की है। हम राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी का जो चेहरा पूरी दुनिया में बनाते हैं, अहिंसा के पुजारी के तौर पर, आज राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी, जिन्होंने जीवन भर शराब का विरोध किया, वे नशाबंदी के खिलाफ जीवन भर लड़े, उनके चेहरे को एक शराब की बोतल पर लगाया जा रहा है और जो लगाने वाला व्यक्ति है, Amit Shimoni, इसने अपनी एक वेबसाइट बनाई है, [hipstoryart.com](http://hipstoryart.com),

उस वेबसाइट पर goggles पहनकर और विकृत तरीके से, गांधी जी की फोटो भी लगाई गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से विदेश मंत्रालय और प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इन शराब की बोतलों पर और इस कंपनी पर रोक लगाने का और जो बोतलें गांधी जी की तस्वीर के साथ हैं, उन बोतलों को हटाने का प्रयास करें और अपनी ओर से इसकी कोशिश करें।

SHRI A.K. ANTONY (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

SHRI MUKUT MITHI (Arunachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

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

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

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

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय को स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय को स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री राजमणि पटेल** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय को स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: यह कोई political विषय नहीं है। यह एक गंभीर मामला है। सभी सदस्य शांति रखें। आज्ञाद जी, अब आप बोलिए।

**नेता विरोधी दल (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद)**: सभापति महोदय, हम महात्मा गांधी जी की 150वीं Birth Anniversary मना रहे हैं और इस साल अगर इस तरह की घटना देखने में आएगी, तो यह पूरे देश के लिए शर्म की बात है। माननीय चेयरमैन जी, आपने भी इस विषय को seriously लिया और आप यहां से Government को directions दीजिए कि इस तरह की कंपनी को बंद करना चाहिए और इस तरह की कंपनी की हिन्दुस्तान में entry बंद करनी चाहिए। पूरे देश में इस तरह का चित्र नहीं आना चाहिए।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سبھاپتی مہودے، ہم مہاتما گاندھی جی کی 150ویں Birth Anniversary منارہے ہیں اور اس سال اگر اس طرح کی گھٹنا دیکھنے میں آئے گی، تو یہ پورے دیش کے لیے شرم کی بات ہے۔ ماننیے چیئرمین جی، آپ نے بھی اس موضوع کو سنجیدگی سے لیا اور آپ یہاں سے سرکار کو ڈائریکشن دیجیئے کہ اس طرح کی کمپنی کو بند کرنا چاہیئے اور اس طرح کی کمپنی کی ہندستان میں اینٹری بند کرنی چاہیئے۔ پورے دیش میں اس طرح کا چتر نہیں آنا چاہیئے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jaishankarji, please take note of the same and try to take appropriate immediate action. If necessary, you can also call on the Member and take details from him. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had raised a question. The hon. Minister was not there. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House is here. He wants to respond. I am permitting him.

**नेता सदन (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत):** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मिश्रा जी ने और अन्य कुछ सांसदों ने यहां पर एक विषय की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है और उसमें यह कहा गया है कि 17 OBC वर्ग की जातियों को उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने SC के certificate देना प्रारंभ कर दिया है। यह कदापि उचित नहीं है। यह संसद का अधिकार है कि किसी एससी/एसटी या ओबीसी की जाति को किसी एक वर्ग से हटाकर किसी दूसरे वर्ग में सम्मिलित करना है, तो यह संसद का अधिकार है। पहले भी यह मामला दो-तीन बार संसद में आया, परन्तु संसद की सहमति नहीं हो सकी, अगर अभी भी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार इन जातियों को ओबीसी से एससी वर्ग में मिलाना चाहती है, तो जो तय प्रक्रिया है, उस प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए कोई प्रस्ताव भेजेगी, तो हम विचार करेंगे। परन्तु अभी जो उन्होंने आदेश जारी किया है, वह उचित नहीं है, संवैधानिक नहीं है। मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि इस प्रकार के आदेश के आधार पर किसी का प्रमाण-पत्र न बनाएं, नहीं तो मामला कोर्ट-कचहरी में जाएगा और वह निरस्त होगा तथा उससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है। आप प्रदेश सरकार को सलाह दीजिए कि जो प्रक्रिया है, उस प्रक्रिया के हिसाब से जो भी करना है, वह करे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Shri T. Rathinavel.

### SPECIAL MENTIONS

#### **Demand to transfer 0.663 acres of Defence Land for reconstruction of R.O.B. near Tiruchirappalli Railway Junction**

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Tiruchirappalli is the fourth largest city of Tamil Nadu. This city has good railway connectivity. Tiruchirappalli Railway junction is being used by more than two lakh passengers daily. In order to eliminate the narrow Road Over Bridge near Tiruchirappalli Railway junction, 4-lane R.O.B. was sanctioned by Government of Tamil Nadu. Two lane R.O.B. consists of elevated roundabout with five arms. Only one arm was completed. The solid ramp on Chennai side to connect the NHAI road stretch of Chennai-Madurai via Mannarpuram could not be completed on account of non-transfer of Defence land to an extent of 0.663 acres to the Highways Department of Tamil Nadu. Defence Estate Officer has valued the land for ₹ 5.77 crore and subsequently the Tamil Nadu Government accorded concurrence for payment. As the then hon. Minister of Defence requested to revise the proposal on equal value of land basis, a land measuring 1.780 acres (*i.e.* 7200 sqm) in Kadambadi village of Kanchipuram District was identified. But the Defence Estate Officer has requested to identify a land in Chennai. As 95 per cent of the Stage-I work was completed, I urge upon the hon. Defence Minister to immediately grant

in-principle approval to transfer the Defence land on either cost basis or on an undertaking from Tamil Nadu for providing land worth equal value. This would ensure early completion of work in all arms of R.O.B. near Tiruchirappalli Railway Junction for general public. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Concern over poor railway connectivity to Mainpuri district and adjoining areas**

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से अत्यंत लोक महत्व के विषय पर सदन और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश का मैनपुरी जनपद प्रदेश के अत्यधिक पिछड़े जनपदों में से है। पिछड़ेपन का मुख्य कारण है कि मैनपुरी जनपद मुख्यालय का न तो किसी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग से जुड़ाव है और न ही किसी लम्बी दूरी की रेलगाड़ी से जुड़ाव है। मैनपुरी जनपद वासियों का व्यापार, शिक्षा, कृषि, रोजगार आदि के लिए दिल्ली, आगरा, कानपुर, लखनऊ, इलाहाबाद और ग्वालियर के साथ विशेष संबंध रहता है। इन स्थानों के लिए रेल की सुविधा न होने के कारण जिले के नागरिकों को भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैनपुरी जनपद की 25 लाख जनता के हितों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए रेल व्यवस्थाओं के विस्तारित करने हेतु मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूं कि:-

1. प्रत्येक सप्ताह में रविवार को कानपुर से चलकर मैनपुरी होकर आनन्द विहार दिल्ली तक जाने वाली गाड़ी संख्या 14152 अप-डाउन को प्रतिदिन चलाया जाए।
2. इंदौर-भिंड-इटावा से आने वाली रेल गाड़ी जो रात भर इटावा जंक्शन पर खड़ी रहती है, उसे मैनपुरी तक विस्तारित किया जाए।
3. मैनपुरी-इटावा पैसेंजर गाड़ी संख्या 7190 जो मैनपुरी से प्रातः 4.40 बजे इटावा जाती है, उसका समय बदल कर प्रातः 8.00 बजे किया जाए।
4. कानपुर से चलकर भिवानी तक वाया मैनपुरी चलने वाली गाड़ी संख्या 14724 को लखनऊ से भिवानी तक चलाया जाए।
5. फर्रुखाबाद से मैनपुरी होते हुए आगरा तक नई रेल गाड़ी चलाई जाए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस अविलंबनीय अत्यंत लोक महत्व के विषय पर सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से तुरंत कार्रवाई की मांग करता हूं।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy; not present. Shri Motilal Vora.

**Need to provide one nation, one ration card facility**

**श्री मोतीलाल वोरा** (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय सभापति जी, सरकार “एक देश एक राशन कार्ड सुविधा” समस्त देशवासियों को देने पर विचार कर रही है, यह अच्छा विचार है। यह सुविधा देशवासियों, विशेषकर प्रवासियों के लिए यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि वे अपनी पसंद की किसी भी राशन की दुकान से सामान लेकर, पीडीएस का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार का कदम लाभार्थियों को स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करेगा और वे मजबूरी में एक दुकान से बंधे नहीं रहेंगे।

महोदय, कुछ राज्यों में इसी प्रकार की सुविधा दी भी जा रही है, जो काफी सफलतापूर्वक चल रही है। हमें इसे लागू करने से पहले उन राज्यों के पीडीएस सिस्टम को देखना चाहिए, ताकि उनमें यदि कहीं कोई कमी रह गई हो, तो राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लागू करते समय उसे दूर किया जा सके। साथ ही राशन की दुकानों के लिए यह व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करानी होगी कि वह घटिया किस्म का माल उपभोक्ताओं को न उपलब्ध कराएं।

**Demand to transfer the case related to a gangster arrested by  
Delhi Police to the CBI or NIA**

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, on the 15th of May, 2019, the Delhi Police arrested a gangster wanted for a series of crimes in several States. In the process of interrogations, a highly sensational plot to assassinate a Naga politician surfaced, who would have been executed immediately after the Lok Sabha elections, but for the vigilant and very efficient prompt action by the Delhi Police, which managed to pre-empt the attempt of eliminating the politician; the situation was averted.

In this serious matter, the Centre must immediately assign the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) or the National Investigation Agency (NIA) with the probe of the case, since it is an inter-State issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. Please see to it that when your name is called, you are there in your seat.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I am sorry, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No problem; go ahead.

**Demand to grant Central University status to  
Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (Tirupati)**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, established by the Government of India in 1961, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha in Tirupati is the oldest institution in the field of higher learning in Sanskrit pedagogy, to accelerate the pace of higher Sanskrit learning, to combine traditional Sanskrit education with modern scientific research and traditional Sastras. Sir, I don't have spectacles, I am not able to read it out. I want to lay it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot look into it from other's glasses. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: This is okay, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is a friendly gesture by another Member. I am just saying this in a lighter manner. ...(*Interruptions*)... Considering its service to the cause of promoting Sanskrit education, achievements in research and publications, RSV was declared as deemed University in 1987. And, during the 10th and 11th Plan periods, this Vidyapeetha was given the status of Centre of Excellence in traditional Sastras. Not only this, UGC granted Grade One autonomy and NAAC has given A + accreditation.

The above achievements clearly indicate the contribution of RSV in promoting Sanskrit, Sastras, etc. The institute is offering under graduate, post graduate, management, Ph.D., Diploma and Certificate courses as well. This clearly indicates its efforts over last 60 years in preserving and expanding Sanskrit.

There have been demands and requests during the last many years to grant Central University status to RSV since there is little financial implication as the entire financial funding is done by the Government of India. Secondly, once it is granted the Central University status, it can set up more off campus centres, can give affiliation to other institutions, and more importantly, it gets autonomy to work more vigorously in spreading Sanskrit, Sastras, etc. It is not that there are no language-specific Central Universities. There exists English and Foreign Language University and Urdu University.

In view of the above, I request the Government of India to immediately grant Central University status to Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, my glasses are looking good to him. So, I want to gift them to him.

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#### **OBSERVATIONS BY THE CHAIR**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, at 11 o' clock, the House starts. I suggest to all the Members, I am repeating the suggestion, that everyone needs to be there in their seat before the Chairman arrives. We have to follow that practice, and then anybody, who has got some urgent work with the Minister, they are supposed to talk to the Minister after the House is over, not to cross from this side to that side, and then, disturb the Minister, disturb the House also. This also has to be followed. The third thing is, Ministers also, after completing their work, want to leave, or, they want to go to the other House. They are at liberty to go, but, while going, they need not stand in the aisle, and talk to the Members, because Members normally try to stop them. That is not the place for any discussion or any

chatting etc. These things should be followed because, as I told you the other day also, the entire proceedings are live telecast. People are nowadays watching everything very, very closely, and very carefully. So, this has to be followed by one and all.

Secondly, when it comes to the question of Zero Hour submission, you are supposed to make the Zero Hour submission orally. You are not supposed to read the Zero Hour submission, but, you are supposed to read the Special Mention. Some Members are doing the opposite. Zero Hour submission, they are reading; and then, they are speaking on Special Mention. Some of you may not be familiar with the Rules or precedents also. I suggest that all Members should go through the Rules Book also once so that they get familiarized with the Rules. And also the best education according to me, how I got educated in Parliamentary practices and legislative practices, is to sit in the House for maximum time and observe what the others are doing; how they are making presentation. That will really help us.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, there is nothing wrong in reading the Zero Hour submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is talking about his own experience. He is happy about his experience. But, happiness has to be given to all others also. So, please follow this. And then, with regard to the hon. Minister of External Affairs and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also, some of the Ministers whose names are there in the list to lay the Papers, they are talking to other Minister, coming to some understanding, and then, that Minister is getting up and saying, "Sir, I am laying it on behalf of so and so, and all that." This is not a good practice. The Minister slated to lay it on the Table should be present before the House. If he has got some very important work, he is supposed to approach the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, write a letter to the Chairman and get permission. Then only this change can be allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)... That should be the practice. I will, definitely, be liberal if a Minister has some important work. But this is what the courtesy demands. After all, it is a House and we have a set procedure. We have to follow that procedure. Please keep this in mind.

Some Ministers are new. Naturally, it will take some time for them to understand the procedures and all. For them also, my advice is, please go through the Rules Book, Rajya Sabha At Work, so that you will understand it in a better manner rather than the Chair giving you some advice in between your intervention or while you are making your submissions. It will be better if you go through 'Rajya Sabha At Work'. It will be useful.

Now, Question Hour. Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah, Q.No. 106. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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**12.00 NOON**

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**Increased spending from GDP on health services**

\*106. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact Government has decided to spend 15% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on health services in the country during the coming three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is also any proposal of increasing budget expenditure on health during each coming year to achieve the said target; and
- (d) if so, the details of such a proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) to (d) There is no such proposal to spend 15% of GDP on health services in the country during the coming three years. However, the National Health Policy, 2017 envisages increasing public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by 2025. The Policy also recommends that State Governments should spend more than 8% of their budgets on health by 2020.

In the budget for 2018-19, Government announced 4% Health and Education Cess in place of the 3% Education Cess on personal Income Tax and Corporation Tax, to cater to the education and health needs of poor and rural families.

In addition, the Higher Education Funding Agency (HEFA) has started supporting the infrastructure works of medical institutions.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: Sir, it is said in the answer that by 2025 they are going to increase the expenditure to 2.5 per cent of the GDP. If you see the figures for the last three years, the allocations for the year 2015-16 is 1.1 per cent, for the year 2016-17 is 1.5 per cent and for 2017-18 is 1.4 per cent. My question is: When the allocations are reducing instead of increasing, how would you make it to 2.5 per cent of the GDP by 2020 or 2025?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I wish to inform the hon. Member, through you, that I studied the expenditure during the last ten years. I am happy to inform you that by every

passing year, it is continuously improving. As I have said in the reply also that in the National Health Policy, published two years back, we have an intention of spending 2.5 per cent of the total GDP by 2025. As far as the States are concerned, we want them to spend 8 per cent of their GDP by 2020.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, the second supplementary question, please. The question has to be crisp and the reply also has to be crisper.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Sir, in addition, in the answer, the Government says that the Higher Education Funding Agency has started supporting the infrastructure works of medical institutions. What is the amount earmarked for that? Will the Higher Education Funding Agency help only the Government medical colleges or all the medical colleges in the country?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, in fact, to improve our spending, the Higher Education Funding Agency was earlier helping other institutions of the HRD Ministry, etc. But, since we have a very ambitious project, a number of AIIMS are coming up and a number of district hospitals are being converted into medical colleges. So, we have added this dimension also. A lot of fund is being generated through the Higher Education Funding Agency for the construction of various AIIMS and other hospitals in medical institutions.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: Sir, through you, I wish to ask the Minister as to when the AIIMS in Tamil Nadu will start functioning. Is there any idea of constructing another AIIMS in Tamil Nadu as Tamil Nadu is the shelter for health services?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, there is no doubt that Tamil Nadu has got good health services. But, as far as AIIMS is concerned, I am not aware if there is a proposal of having another in Tamil Nadu.

As far as the latest progress of construction activities and this being dedicated for the patients, etc., is concerned, I can inform you a little later.

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से इस संबंध में एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने हेल्थ को प्राथमिकता दी है और इस पर जीडीपी का एक अच्छा एमाउंट खर्च भी किया जा रहा है, तो क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों का हेल्थ प्रोफाइल तैयार किया जाएगा? जब तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के एक-एक ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** सर, मेरा प्रश्न यही है कि क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों का हेल्थ प्रोफाइल तैयार करने के लिए विचार कर रही है?

**डा. हर्षवर्धन:** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी National Health Mission के माध्यम से काम किया जा रहा है और National Rural Health Mission उसका एक बहुत important part है। स्वास्थ्य के जो विभिन्न पहलू हैं, बहुत सारे कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से उनके संदर्भ में देश के अंदर व्यापक चिंता हो रही है। अभी पिछले ही वर्ष अयुष्मान योजना प्रारम्भ की गई है। उसके दो components हैं, जिनमें से एक important component है, Health and Wellness Centers का creation. इसके अंतर्गत सारे देश में लगभग 1.5 लाख Health and Wellness Centers बनाए जाने हैं। ये Health and Wellness Centers सारे देशभर में होंगे और obviously गांवों में भी होंगे। Preventive, primitive and positive health के जितने भी aspects हैं, communicable diseases के साथ-साथ non-communicable diseases और health से जुड़ा हुआ जो भी विषय है, उसके अंदर social movement create करके, health education provide करके हम ग्रामीणों के लिए स्वास्थ्य की सुविधाओं को strengthen कर सकते हैं। अब तक लगभग 18,000 से 19,000 Health and Wellness Centers बनाए जा चुके हैं और 2022 तक सारे देश में हम 1.5 लाख Health and Wellness Centers बनाने वाले हैं।

**DR. SANTANU SEN:** Sir, yesterday was National Doctor's Day. I would like to wish belated Happy Doctor's Day to our respected Union Minister of Health, who is also a doctor. Sir, it is very unfortunate to remind you all that though India is the sixth largest economy in the world, yet we have seen that the budgetary allocation for health in our country was hardly 1.5 per cent or even less, and at the same time, we have also noticed that our hon. Minister hardly found 1.5 minutes to speak on budgetary allocation while giving his speech. Sir, my question is, in our State of West Bengal, we have seen that when our Chief Minister- cum- Health Minister...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please put your question.

**DR. SANTANU SEN:** Sir, I am coming to the question.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** To come to Parliament from Assembly, it will take time!

**DR. SANTANU SEN:** In the State of West Bengal, we have seen that in our present Government, Madam Mamata Banerjee has brought the Budgetary allocation of ₹ 962 crores to nearly...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** That means you have no question. Then I will go to Question No. 107.

**DR. SANTANU SEN:** She has increased up to ₹ 1400 crores Budgetary allocation in only seven years. Can she be the role model for the rest of the country, Sir?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question No. 107. If anybody is going out of the way, then we will go to the other Member.

**Measures to check spread of Nipah virus**

\*107. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to prevent the spread of Nipah virus in the districts of Kerala;

(b) whether Government proposes to take urgent steps to start functioning of an advanced Virology Institute in Alleppey, Kerala; and

(c) whether Government proposes to take measures to confer "Florence Nightingale" Award posthumously to Sister Lini, who died while selflessly striving to support the Nipah affected patients in Kozhikode district in 2018?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) Human Nipah virus infection is an emerging zoonotic disease in which Nipah virus is transmitted to humans from infected bats, pigs or other animals. Nipah virus outbreaks in India have been reported from two states; West Bengal (2001 and 2007) and in Kerala in 2018 and now in 2019.

In 2019 only one case was reported from Ernakulum district of Kerala which is stable and oriented. During this outbreak, contact tracing was done for 330 contacts and 50 symptomatic contacts were quarantined, samples from these were also tested for Nipah virus and all were found to be negative. Out of 141 bat samples tested 18 (12.7%) were found to be positive for anti Nipah bat IgG antibodies as well as presence of Nipah virus.

Considering the mode of Nipah virus transmission from bats to humans and thereafter from infected humans to humans; multi-disciplinary team including doctors and experts from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare and Wildlife Division of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change was deputed to assist the investigation in humans and animals (bats/animals/ livestock) and environment. The central teams assisted the State Government in epidemiological investigation, contact tracing, surveillance, technical support for firming up treatment protocols, ventilator management, infection prevention and control measures and use of personal protection equipment. The teams also assisted the state government for risk communication to the community, public, stakeholders and other partners.

Government of India has also issued the following guidelines:—

- Brief on Nipah virus disease
- Advisory for General Public
- Advisory for Health Care Personnel
- Guidelines for sample collection and transportation for Nipah virus
- Hospital Infection Control guidelines for Nipah virus
- Clinical Management Protocol for Nipah virus disease

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has developed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material for increasing community awareness on possible modes of getting infection and further transmission among humans.

For effective monitoring for future outbreaks, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has established mechanism for sharing of data between animal and human surveillance networks to ensure early detection of infection among humans and animals and mapping of hotspots which have potential for transmission of infection from animals to humans in areas.

(b) Indian Council of Medical Research-National Institute of Virology, Pune already has an operational field unit at Alleppey, Kerala. The field unit is in existence since 2008 and is sufficiently trained and equipped to offer diagnosis related to all viruses relevant to the state of Kerala including Nipah virus. The field unit has been upgraded to a state of art modern laboratory equipped with BSL-3 facility. Besides, Department of Health Research has also recently established a state level Virus Research and Diagnostic Laboratory (VRDL) at Alleppey. This in turn has augmented the capacity of the field unit in terms of staff, recurring budget and equipments. Additionally, an experienced senior scientist of ICMR with relevant expertise has been transferred to Alleppey to ensure effective functioning.

(c) Yes Sir. Ministry of Health is positively considering to confer Florence Nightingale Award to Sister Lini (posthumously).

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, the breakout of Nipah virus in Kerala was a big shock to the whole State. For more than two weeks life became to a standstill in those districts. So, the people of Kerala and the Government of India collectively fought it out. This year also, it happened in Ernakulum district, but with lesser impact. My point is, taking this into account; Kerala needs a branch of National Institute of Virology in the district of Alleppey immediately.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, we already have a very advanced centre there and this year we further strengthened that Centre right from day one when we got this information

of this suspected case of Nipah in Kerala. We had rushed all our experts from all related departments and they were all stationed there and I am happy to inform this House that because of all intervention made by the State and all the support provided by the Central Government continuously, we were able to save that one patient and we did an extensive study of all the 350 contacts, tracings were done and in fact, over 200 bats were tested. Out of that, 12 per cent was found positive. I would like to inform this House that whatever needs to be done and whatever is required is already there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Second supplementary, please.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, this House and the country should know about the lady, a sister, who is no more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put your question, please. Mr. Viswam, you are a very hardworking person. You must follow the rules and procedure. Please don't waste time like this. You can discuss all this when the discussion on the Ministry of Health takes place. ...*(Interruptions)*..Do you have second supplementary?

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: The sister has a right to be crowned with the Florence Nightingale Award with immediate effect. She gave her life for the cause of patients. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a question. Next, Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister wants to answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... He wants to answer, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even if he agrees and you also agree, I disagree with both of you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav.

**चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव:** माननीय सभापति जी, यह जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, इससे संबंधित एक प्रश्न में माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस प्रकार का विषाणु केरल के अलावा भारत के अन्य किन-किन राज्यों में छाया हुआ है?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सर, अभी तक यह निपाह की जो बीमारी है, यह सबसे पहले last 90s में 1998-99 में, मलेशिया और सिंगापुर में आयी थी। उसके बाद 2001 और 2007 में वैस्ट बंगाल में और बंगलादेश में इसका epidemic हुआ। Last year केरल में 2018 में यह निपाह वायरस detect हुआ था, in which, unfortunately, seventeen people, out of nineteen, had died. इस साल यह दोबारा केरल के अन्दर आया है। देश भर में संबंधित डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर जो surveillance systems हैं, उनको हम लोगों ने strengthen किया हुआ है, not only with the health system, but with other departments also related to animal husbandry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति:** धन्यवाद, मंत्री जी।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** साथ ही Wildlife के भी डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं। We have provided adequate preventive and protective measures to all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Thank you, Mr. Minister. Now, K.J. Alphons. You are connected with Kerala.

**SHRI K.J. ALPHONS:** Sir, the State of Kerala has one of the most vibrant health systems. But, how come, every few months, there is an outbreak of some calamity or the other in the health sector? Has the Central Government made any study on this? If yes, what is the long-term solution to this?

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, I think, the best way to handle all this is by having the best possible surveillance system for various diseases. Of course, there is already a robust surveillance system in the whole country. I think, there is a well-established system in Kerala too. But, there is always scope to further better the facilities that we are already providing to our people. You cannot eradicate the diseases that are endemic to a particular place. But you can certainly handle them in a far better fashion by an early diagnosis.

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा एक प्रश्न है और प्रश्न के साथ यह निवेदन है कि Encephalitis, जिसको हम कहते थे कि गोरखपुर-मुजफ्फरपुर कॉरिडोर में उसकी बहुत proneness होती है, वह असम तक भी spread हुआ है। 2014 में भी आपने कुछ intervention करने की कोशिश की थी। मैं आपसे जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या अनुसंधान की दिशा में या preventive medical care के लिए कुछ proactive steps लिए जा रहे हैं, ताकि अगले वर्ष इसकी पुनरावृत्ति न हो?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** महोदय, Encephalitis की दृष्टि से दो aspects हैं। यह एक है कि Japanese Encephalitis वायरस के कारण होता है। उसके लिए माननीय सदस्य को और सदन को मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि 2014 के बाद ही Japanese Encephalitis का जो vaccination है, वह भारत में, खास कर जो endemic districts हैं, उनमें उसको Universal Immunization Programme के माध्यम से सब जगह दिया जाता है। दूसरा जो इसी के साथ मिलता-जुलता है, वह Acute Encephalitis Syndrome है, जिसमें बीमारी Encephalitis जैसी होती है, लेकिन उसके जो कारण हैं, उसके बारे में विभिन्न व्यूज़ हैं। वे टॉक्सिक भी हो सकते हैं, मेटाबॉलिक भी हो सकते हैं, वायरल भी हो सकते हैं, बैक्टीरियल भी हो सकते हैं, फंगल भी हो सकते हैं। उसके संदर्भ में, भारत में पर्याप्त रिसर्च हो रही है। जितनी भी संबंधित एसेंसीज़ हैं.. लेकिन अभी हम लोगों ने सजेस्ट किया है कि मुजफ्फरपुर जैसी जो जगहें हैं, जहां पर वह डिजीज़ बहुत ज्यादा endemic हर साल आती है, वहां पर जो state-of-the-art interdisciplinary research centers हैं, इनको consistently throughout the year काम करना चाहिए, rather than through big institutions all over the country.

#### बोतलबंद पानी में प्लास्टिक के कण पाया जाना

\*108. **डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश भर में उपयोग किए जा रहे बोतल बंद पानी में प्लास्टिक के बारीक कण घुल जाते हैं जो मानव शरीर के लिए घातक साबित हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा लोगों को शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (डा. हर्ष वर्धन):** (क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) से (ग) बोतलबंद पानी में प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के बारे में ओआरबी मीडिया के माध्यम से एक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई, जिसने फ्रेडोनिया में स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ न्यूयॉर्क के भूविज्ञान और पर्यावरण विज्ञान विभाग में पैकेज्ड पेयजल के विभिन्न ब्रांडों पर एक शोध किया और सूक्ष्म प्लास्टिक की मौजूदगी की सूचना दी।

उपरोक्त रिपोर्ट के संबंध में, इस मामले को खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक प्राधिकरण (एफएसएसएआई) के साइंटिफिक पैनल ऑन वॉटर (फ्लेवर्ड वाटर सहित) एंड ब्रेव्रिजिज (अल्कोहलिक और गैर-अल्कोहलिक) के समक्ष रखा गया और भारतीय पैकेजिंग संस्थान और इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टॉक्सिकोलॉजिकल रिसर्च, सेंट्रल साल्ट, मरीन एंड केमिकल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट जैसे संस्थानों की टिप्पणियां मांगी गईं और इसे वैज्ञानिक पैनल के समक्ष रखा गया था। वैज्ञानिक पैनल ने विस्तृत जांच के बाद कहा कि चूंकि प्लास्टिक की बोतलों पर खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक (पैकेजिंग और लेबलिंग) विनियम, 2011 के वर्तमान विनियमों में खाद्य पदार्थों के संपर्क में प्लास्टिक की सुरक्षित समग्र माइग्रेशन सीमा 60 एमजी/किग्रा के रूप में निर्दिष्ट है, इसलिए इसमें पानी में किसी भी सूक्ष्म प्लास्टिक का माइग्रेशन शामिल होगा। माइक्रो प्लास्टिक कणों का समग्र वजन लगभग 0.01 एमजी/किग्रा होना सुरक्षित सीमा के भीतर रहेगा।

खाद्य पदार्थ में समग्र माइग्रेशन की जांच करने के लिए खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक (पैकेजिंग) विनियम, 2018 के उप-विनियमन 4 के खंड (4) के उप-खंड (ख) में निम्नलिखित प्रावधान हैं;

‘किसी भी दृश्य रंग माइग्रेशन के बिना आईएस 9845 के अनुसार जांच किए जाने पर, प्लास्टिक मूल की सभी पैकेजिंग सामग्रियों को 60 एमजी/किग्रा. या 10 एमजी/डीएम<sup>2</sup> की निर्धारित समग्र माइग्रेशन सीमा का पालन (पास) कराना होगा’।

#### Plastic particles in bottled water

†\*108. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that fine plastic particles get dissolved with the water contained in bottles being consumed across the country, prove to be fatal for human body;

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken by Government to provide clean drinking water to the people, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):  
(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

(a) to (c) A report on plastic pollution in bottled water was received through Orb media which conducted a research at State University of New York at Fredonia, Department of Geology and Environmental Sciences on various brands of packaged drinking water and reported the presence of micro plastics.

In regard to above report, the matter was placed before the Scientific Panel on Water (including Flavoured Water) and Beverages (Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic) of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and comments from Institutes like Indian Institute of Packaging and Indian Institute of Toxicological Research, Central Salt, Marine and Chemical Research Institute were sought and placed before the Scientific Panel. The Scientific Panel, after detailed examination opined that since the present regulations of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011 on plastic bottles specifies the safe overall migration limit of plastics in contact with food materials as 60 mg/kg, this would cover the migration of any micro plastics in water. Overall weight of micro plastic particles would be of the order of 0.01 mg/kg and well within the safe limit.

Sub-clause (b) of clause (4) of Sub-Regulation 4 of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging) Regulations, 2018, have following provisions to check overall migration into the food;

‘ All packaging materials of plastic origin shall pass the prescribed overall migration limit of 60 mg/kg when tested as per Indian Standard, IS 9845 with no visible colour migration’ .

**डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा:** माननीय सभापति जी, न्यूयार्क की स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी में 9 देशों के बोतलबंद पानी की गुणवत्ता पर एक स्टडी की गई थी, जिसमें 90 परसेंट पानी के नमूनों में प्लास्टिक पाया गया। उन देशों में भारत भी शामिल है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या micro plastic के कारण हमारे स्वास्थ्य पर विपरीत असर पड़ रहा है और यदि हां, तो सरकार इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** महोदय. मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि जब न्यूयार्क स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी में हुई स्टडी के बारे में हमारे पास जानकारी आई तो हमारे FSSAI का scientific panel, जो वॉटर तथा water beverages को deal करता है, ने तुरन्त सभी संबंधित संस्थानों –Indian Institute of Packaging, Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute के scientists के अतिरिक्त, अन्य संबंधित लोगों को बुलाकर इसकी जांच कराई। इस संदर्भ में मुझे बताना है कि plastic की जो migratory limit है, वह safe overall limit 60 मिलीग्राम per kg है लेकिन जो plastic के particles हैं, उनका साइज 0.01 microns है, इसलिए it has been found that they are absolutely within the safe limits. फिर भी अपनी research को हम और आगे, with all the stake-holders strengthen कर रहे हैं।

**डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा:** सभापति जी, health hazards and पर्यावरण नुकसान को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, क्या भारत सरकार San Francisco की भांति, बोतल-बंद पानी को प्रतिबंधित करने का विचार रखती है?

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** जहां तक भारत सरकार का प्रश्न है, पिछले वर्ष World Environment Day पर, जब 'Beat Plastic Pollution' का theme सामने आया, भारत ने भी दुनिया के साथ मिलकर यह संकल्प किया कि हम वर्ष 2022 तक, प्रधान मंत्री जी के -' New India' -के सपने को साकार करने के लिए single use plastic को पूरी तरह से eliminate करेंगे। इसे ban करने से पहले, यह देखना आवश्यक है कि हम अपने आचरण और व्यवहार में इसे कितना ला सकते हैं। जब धीरे-धीरे उसका आन्दोलन विकसित होगा तो automatically मुझे लगता है कि ban जैसी स्थिति की तरफ हम अग्रसर होंगे।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the research conducted on pollution by plastic bottles at State University, New York, have reported the presence of micro plastics. The same report was placed before a scientific panel and various other Indian institutes, as the hon. Minister said. The reply says that the scientific panel has also opined. I would like to know whether the scientific panel has agreed with the report or declined it saying that it is wrong. Sir, (b) part of my question is this.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** One supplementary, please.

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Sir, (b) part of the question.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No, no. No (b) part.

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, I think, obviously, the scientific panel has interpreted the results of the research team of New York. They have given their opinion that as per the rules and regulations and also the guidelines that have been framed till now by the FSSAI, the size of the plastic particles which are likely to migrate from the plastic bottles into the water or into food material, is well within the safe limit. They have further resolved that they will continue their research further in this particular direction with the help of all other stakeholders.

**SHRI K.T.S. TULSI:** Sir, there are 14 crore households which don't have access to drinking water. The Chennai water crisis shows that the promises that you had made have turned out to be hollow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** *Tulsiji*, we are discussing plastic. You have gone to Chennai.

**SHRI K.T.S. TULSI:** Sir, National Capital is expected to face similar crisis in 2020. The project which has been launched is expected to bring to fruition by 2024, but it has not been even formally launched.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** This is not connected with the main question. Next, Shri Ripun Bora.

**SHRI RIPUN BORA:** Sir, though the Minister has given a very clear reply here and he has given the safety measures also but like these plastic particles in the water bottles, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that there are some plastic rice also in the market which is imitating with the real rice. So, I want to know whether the Minister is aware of it, and if he is aware, what steps have been taken to check it.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I think the issue is well known to the FSSAI officials and they are keeping a close watch on the whole thing and doing whatever is required.

**Promotion of tourism in Konkan area**

\*109. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative for promoting tourism in Konkan area of Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; the amount sanctioned and expenditure incurred since 2014 and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether facilities have been provided by Government, so that, tourists could access these places of tourist interest, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has considered constructing a crocodile park to provide habitat for their preservation in the backwaters of Konkan region, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism, under its different schemes has taken various initiatives for the Konkan region in Maharashtra as detailed below:—

The Ministry of Tourism under its Swadesh Darshan Scheme provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations/Central Agencies for development of thematic tourist circuits in the country. Coastal circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under the scheme. The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. Details of the project sanctioned for the Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit, under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme are as follows:—

( ₹ in crore)

Circuit Name/ Sanction Year	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Coastal Circuit (2015-16)	Development of the Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit (Shiroda Beach, Sagarashwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach and Creek), Devgad (Fort and Beach), Mitbhav, Tondavali, Moehmad and Nivati Fort)	82.17	12.79

The facilities in the above sanctioned project include:—

- (i) Wayside Amenities
- (ii) Pathways for Beach Access
- (iii) Vehicle Parking Facilities
- (iv) Jetty Development at Vijaydurg and Devgad
- (v) Beach Facilities
- (vi) Beach Illumination
- (vii) Beach Safety
- (viii) Tourist Information Centres
- (ix) Street Lights
- (x) Toilets and Changing Rooms
- (xi) Viewing Towers
- (xii) Gazebo and Restaurant
- (xiii) Log Huts at Tondavali, Shiroda, Sagareshwar

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects under its Scheme of Assistance to Central Agencies:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year of Sanction	Name of Projects	Central Agency	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1.	2016-17	Central Financial Assistance to Mumbai Port Trust for Development of Kanoji Angre Lighthouse as a tourist Destination	Mumbai Port Trust	15.00	15.00
2.	2017-18	Up-gradation/modernization to International Cruise terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai	Mumbai Port Trust	12.50	10.00
TOTAL				27.50	25.00

The Ministry of Tourism has also sanctioned a project for the manufacturing of three Glass Top Coaches to the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd. (IRCTC), with a sanctioned cost of ₹ 12.00 crore during the Financial Year 2017-18 and the first instalment of ₹ 6.00 crore has been released. One of the glass top coaches is plying from Dadar in Mumbai to Madgaon in Goa on the Konkan route.

Promotion of the various tourism destinations and products in the country including the Konkan region are undertaken through the Social Media accounts and website of the Ministry.

No project proposal for construction of a crocodile park in the Konkan region has been received from the State Government.

**श्री हुसैन दलवई:** सभापति महोदय, मैं कोंकण में टूरिज्म के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ। यह 272 किलोमीटर का कोस्टल एरिया है, इसमें सिर्फ सिंधुदुर्ग में कुछ डेवलपमेंट की बात हो रही है, बाकी सारा वैसा ही रखा जा रहा है। वहां चिपलुन में वाशिष्ठी नदी है, जिसमें बड़े पैमाने पर कोयना डैम का टेल वाटर आता है और वह मीठा पानी होता है। वहां बड़े पैमाने पर टूरिज्म डेवलप हो सकता है, इसके लिए वहां पर ड्रेजिंग ठीक ढंग से होनी चाहिए, लेकिन वह नहीं होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहां पर ठीक ढंग से ड्रेजिंग करने के बारे में सोचा जाएगा? क्या गोवलकोट से मालदीव तक 12 महीने ठीक ढंग से ड्रेजिंग के लिए कोई सुविधा की जाएगी?

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** सभापति महोदय, 'स्वदेश दर्शन' के तहत कोस्टल सर्किट है, उसके तहत जिसको लिया गया है, उसकी जानकारी दी गई है। जो specific प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, वे वरिष्ठ सांसद हैं, मैं ड्रेजिंग के बारे में अभी specific तो नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन वहां पर मुम्बई पोर्ट से लेकर गोवा और कर्णाटक, जो कोंकण का हिस्सा है, उसमें अनेक योजनाएं चल रही हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई specific बात पूछेंगे, तो मैं उसकी जानकारी उन तक पहुंचा दूंगा।

**श्री हुसैन दलवई:** सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों ने एक प्रपोज़ल दिया है कि चिपलुन, जो गोवा और मुम्बई के बीच में आता है, वहां जो नदी है, उस नदी में बड़े पैमाने पर क्रोकोडाइल्स हैं, इसलिए वहां पर 'क्रोकोडाइल पार्क' बनाना चाहिए। यह हम लोगों ने मांग की है। वहां एक बहुत बड़ा मंदिर, परशुराम मंदिर है, जिसमें बड़े पैमाने पर लोग जाते हैं। क्या आप उस परशुराम मंदिर से शिवाजी महाराज जी ने जो गोवलकोट का किला बनाया, वहां तक रोप-वे बनाने के लिए सोचेंगे? हम लोगों ने इसकी मांग की है, अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे, तो इससे वहां टूरिज्म बढ़ेगा।

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** सभापति महोदय, हमारी सारी योजनाएं राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर आधारित होती हैं, चाहे प्रसाद हो, चाहे स्वदेश दर्शन हो। हमने अपने उत्तर में लिखा भी है कि हमें राज्य सरकार से ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ, अगर राज्य सरकार कोई प्रस्ताव देगी, तो मंत्रालय उस पर सकारात्मक रूप से विचार करेगी।

**श्री सभापति:** क्रोकोडाइल के बारे में भी?

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** जी हां, सर।

**श्री सभापति:** श्री अनिल देसाई। He moved from crocodile to Chhatrapati Shivaji!

**SHRI ANIL DESAI:** Sir, as per the answer given by the Ministry of Tourism, it has sanctioned a project of international cruise terminal in Indira Dock, Mumbai. It has

sanctioned a meagre amount of ₹ 12.50 crores for upgradation and modernization of cruise terminal at Indira Dock. Considering Mumbai's topography in this particular area, which is a highly congested region, the ecosystem that requires infrastructure to tackle with the traffic density and other related issues, if they are not taken care of, it will not serve the purpose for which the modernization and this project is coming up. May I know about it from the hon. Minister?

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, इसमें सिर्फ पर्यटन विभाग ही काम नहीं करता है, बल्कि हमारी बाकी केन्द्रीय एजेंसियां भी काम करती हैं। जैसे माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, तो मैं उनके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे कान्होजी आंग्रे लाइटहाउस हो या इंदिरा डॉक का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय टर्मिनल, इन पर भी काम हुआ है। ऐसा नहीं है कि मुम्बई में काम नहीं हुआ है। मुम्बई के संबंध में जिस राशि के बारे में माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, हमने पर्याप्त मात्रा में राशि दी है। यह मुम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट को खर्च करनी है, जैसे ही वह इसको खर्च करेगी और हमें यूसी देगी, हम बाकी राशि उसको उपलब्ध कराएंगे।

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, a number of foreign tourists visiting India, particularly women tourists, have expressed concern about their safety and security. Foreign governments have also expressed concerns over the safety and security of their respective citizens because of their being harassed.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is specific to Maharashtra.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, whether it is Maharashtra or elsewhere, it is taking place everywhere.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** What is your question?

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, what steps are being taken by the Government of India to protect the interests of foreign tourists as also the image of the country? That is important for India.

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को एक आंकड़ा बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2015 में विदेशी टूरिस्टों की संख्या में 4.5 परसेंट की वृद्धि थी, लेकिन वर्ष 2017 में वह 14 परसेंट हो गई।

दूसरी बात, जिसका जिक्र माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को और देश को भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हम सब की जिम्मेदारी है कि कोई विदेशी पर्यटक हमारी तरफ से एक अच्छा संदेश लेकर जाए। अगर कोई Law and Order की प्रॉब्लम होती है, तो वह राज्य सरकार के अंतर्गत होगी, सुविधाओं की बात करें, तो वह भी राज्य सरकार के पास है। इसकी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी जरूर हमारी है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें हम सभी जिम्मेदार हैं। इस वातावरण को हम जितना बेहतर करेंगे, वह देश के लिए बेहतर होगा।

**डा. विकास महात्मे:** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि कोंकण की वाशिष्ठी नदी में पानी बहुत गंदा होने की वजह से, हम उस एरिया में tourism develop नहीं कर सकते हैं। वहां tourism develop हो, इसके लिए हम वहां क्या-क्या कर सकते हैं?

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने आपके माध्यम से पहले ही सदन को बताया था कि हमारी कोई भी योजना राज्य सरकार से आती है। अगर राज्य सरकार कोई योजना बनाकर हम तक पहुंचाएगी, तो मंत्रालय उस पर विचार करेगा।

#### **Identification of monuments as Adarsh Monument**

\*110. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) 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. in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the details of criteria adopted by ASI for selection of monuments as Adarsh Monument;

(c) the number of requests received from Himachal Pradesh during the last three years for inclusion of certain monuments under the said scheme; and

(d) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) Archaeological Survey of India has identified 100 monuments as Adarsh Smarak for providing tourist amenities and other facilities like toilets, drinking water, pathways, benches, ramps, wi-fi, cafeteria, etc. The list of Adarsh Smarak (including one in Himachal Pradesh) is at Annexure (*See below*).

(b) The footfall at the monument, historical importance, grandeur, size and tourist potential were considered while identifying monuments for inclusion in the list of Adarsh Smarak.

(c) Archaeological Survey of India has not received any request in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

***Annexure****List of centrally protected monuments identified as Adarsh Smarak*

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

1	2	3
24.	Martand Temple, Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir
25.	Leh Palace, Leh	
26.	Pari Mahal, Srinagar	
27.	Ram Nagar Palace	
28.	Ancient Tank and excavated remains, Benisagar, Dist. Singhbhumi	Jharkhand
29.	Group of monuments at Hampi	Karnataka
30.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal	
31.	Dariya Daulat Bagh, Shrirangpattnam	
32.	Group of Temples, Aihole	
33.	Fort Bidar, Dist. Bidar	
34.	Shravanbelgola	
35.	GoI-Gumbaz, Bijapur	
36.	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas, Belur and Helebidu	
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	

1	2	3
51.	Ajanta Caves	Maharashtra
52.	Tomb of Rabia-Duarani (Bibi-ka-Maqbara)	
53.	Ellora Caves	
54.	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri	
55.	Vangchina Group of Monuments, Mizoram	Mizoram
56.	Remains of a fort (Dimapur Ruins), Dimapur	Nagaland
57.	Sun Temple, Konark	Odisha
58.	Udaygiri-Khandgiri, Caves	
59.	Noar Mahal ki Sarai	Punjab
60.	Tombs of Mohammad Momin and of Haji Jamal	
61.	Sanghol, Ropar	
62.	Dakkani Sarai	
63.	Kumbhal Garh Fort	Rajasthan
64.	Deeg Palace, Jaipur	
65.	Chittorgarh Fort	
66.	Ranthambhore Fort	
67.	Arthuna Group of Temples	
68.	Sas Bahu Temple, Nagda	
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	

1	2	3
78.	Sculptures and rock-cut relief of Unakuti Tirtha, Unakuti Range	Tripura
79.	Taj Mahel, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
80.	Fatehpur Sikri	
81.	Sravasti	
82.	Sarnath	
83.	Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	
84.	Residency, Lucknow	
85.	Kalinjar Fort	
86.	Agra Fort	
87.	Akbar's Tomb	Uttar Pradesh
88.	Itimad-Ud-Oaula's Tomb	
89.	Site, Stupa and Monastery of the Sakyas, Priprahwa	
90.	Lal Khan Tomb, Rajghat, Varanasi	
91.	Kushinagar	
92.	Jogeshwara Temple	Uttarakhand
93.	Lakhamandal	
94.	Sun Temple, Katarmal	
95.	Bajjnath Temple	
96.	Gopeshwar	
97.	Hazardwari Place	West Bengal
98.	Adina Masjid	
99.	Temples at Bishnupur	
100.	Koch Bihar Palace	

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने Archeology के जो 100 आदर्श monuments चुने हैं, ये कुल कितने monuments में से चुने गए हैं? इन्होंने जो criteria बताया है, वह भी पूरी तरह से विस्तृत नहीं है। क्या ये इसके ऊपर रोशनी डालने की कोशिश करेंगे कि इसका criteria क्या था और कितने monuments में से ये 100 चुने गए हैं, यह बताने की कृपा करें।

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने आपके माध्यम से जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें हमने चार बातों-संख्या, ऐतिहासिक महत्व, भव्यता, आकार और आने वाले पर्यटकों की संभावना के बारे में कहा है। इसके लिए ये parameters हमने पहले से तय किए हुए थे। जहां तक 100 monuments चयन करने की बात है, उसमें एक लक्ष्य दिया गया था, वर्ष 2018 में वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट के दौरान कहा था कि हमें ऐसे 100 आदर्श स्थान बनाने चाहिए, जहां हमारे पास सारी सुविधाएं हों। जहां तक मंत्रालय का सवाल है, हमने इसमें लगभग 123 स्थानों को चिह्नित किया है। आपने प्रश्न पूछा है कि हमने कितने में से चुना है, तो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि एएसआई के जितने भी स्मारक हैं, धार्मिक पर्यटन से जुड़े जितने स्मारक हैं और जो भी हमारे सर्किट्स बने हुए हैं, उनमें जो स्थान आ रहे हैं, जिनमें राज्य सरकार का भी कोई monuments हो सकता है, उन्हें सूची बनाकर बनाकर चिह्नित किया गया है और उनको सारी सुविधाएं देने की बात कही गई है।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** सर, इन्होंने यह नहीं बताया है कि इन्हें कितने में से चुना गया है। इन्होंने सिर्फ कह दिया है, पूरी तरह से जवाब नहीं दिया है। मेरा सेकंड supplementary है कि इन्होंने हिमाचल प्रदेश में मसरूर, जो रॉक कट टेम्पल है, उसको चुना है...

**श्री सभापति:** विप्लव ठाकुर जी, इन्होंने नहीं, मंत्री जी ने, ऐसा बोलें।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** सर, सॉरी। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिस मसरूर टेम्पल को चुना है, उसमें क्या सुविधाएं दी गई हैं? मैं वहां की रहने वाली हूँ, वह मेरा एरिया है और मैंने देखा है कि वहां कोई सुविधा नहीं है और न वहां पर टॉयलेट्स हैं। मंत्री जी यह भी बताने की कृपा करें कि इसके लिए कितना पैसा रखा गया है और कितना खर्च हुआ है?

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद ने जिस संख्या के लिए पूछा है, उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 3,691 स्मारकों में से इनका चयन हुआ है।

जो दूसरा प्रश्न specifically मुझसे पूछा गया है, उनके बारे में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सूची अभी तैयार हुई है, उसकी योजना अभी बन रही है। पहले हमने यह तय किया कि उनमें कौन-कौन सी चीजें कम हैं। उनमें जन-सुविधाओं से लेकर और भी upgradation की बात हो सकती है, साधन की बात हो सकती है। उसकी कार्य-योजना राज्य सरकार को भेजनी है। उस प्रोजेक्ट का जरूर डीपीआर बनेगा, उसके बाद हम आपको पूरी जानकारी पहुंचाएंगे।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि पूरे छत्तीसगढ़ में लगभग 200 दैनिक एवं कैजुअल श्रमिक पुरातत्व विभाग में पिछले 15 वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं। उनको वेतन 5 महीने, 6 महीने और कभी-कभी 8 महीने-9 महीने के अंतराल पर मिलता है। उनको बहुत कम वेतन मिलता है। उनको वेतन हर महीने मिलना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि आप उनको कब तक रेगुलर करेंगे?

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** सभापति जी, मुझे लगता है कि यह प्रश्न शायद ASI से जुड़ा हुआ है। मेरा माननीय सदस्या से आग्रह है कि अगर वे स्पष्ट कर दें, तो मैं इसका जवाब दे पाऊं।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** जी हां, यह पुरातत्व विभाग से ही जुड़ा हुआ है।

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** अगर भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग भारत सरकार का है, तो..

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** सर, यह भारत सरकार का है।

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** जो संविदा पर हैं, जिनकी आपने बात की है...

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** वे संविदा पर हैं और यह भारत सरकार से जुड़ा है। मैं इसके बारे में पूर्व में भी पत्र लिख चुकी हूँ, पूर्व मंत्री को भी लिख चुकी हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** आप वह पत्र भेज दीजिए।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** वह मैं मंत्री जी को भी भेज दूंगी।

**श्री सभापति:** मंत्री जी, आप इनको रिप्लाय दे दीजिएगा। श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह।

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से बहुत ही स्पष्ट सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भागलपुर स्थित विक्रमशिला यूनिवर्सिटी और राजगीर स्थित दुनिया का नम्बर टू साइक्लोपियन वॉल को इस लिस्ट में शामिल क्यों नहीं किया गया है? आपके जो मानक हैं, उन सबको ये पूरा करते हैं। क्या आप इनको सम्मिलित करेंगे?

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं इनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ, ये काफी वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं। बिहार में, मध्य प्रदेश में बड़ी संख्या में स्मारक हैं। हमें पहले 100 स्मारकों को लेना था, जबकि हम चाहते थे कि इसमें बाकी राज्यों का भी प्रतिनिधित्व हो जाए, यही कारण है कि हमने 100 से ज्यादा 123 लिए हैं। हम आगे भी इस बात का जरूर ध्यान रखेंगे कि हमारे और भी जो बेहतर स्थान हैं, उनको हम इसमें शामिल करें। हमारा लक्ष्य यह है कि जो मानक हमने तैयार किए हैं, उसके अनुसार पहले हम 100 स्मारकों में वे सारी सुविधाएं दे दें। देश में निश्चित रूप से ऐसे कई महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हैं, जो इस सूची से बाहर हैं...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:** Sir, the Government of Maharashtra has given a proposal to restore ten forts for ₹ 100 crores of the Central ASI. I would like to ask, through you, about the current status.

**श्री सभापति:** महाराष्ट्र ने जो प्रस्ताव दिया, उसके बारे में बताइए।

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** सभापति महोदय, मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि अगर महाराष्ट्र सरकार से प्रस्ताव आएगा, तब ही हम इस पर विचार कर सकते हैं। मैं सीधे यहां पर कोई आश्वासन नहीं दे सकता।

**SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:** Maharashtra Government has given it to the Finance Ministry.

**श्री सभापति:** इन्होंने जो स्वीकार किया है, वे हैं- दौलताबाद फोर्ट, आगा खॉ पैलेस, अजन्ता केव्स, टॉम्ब ऑफ राबिया दुर्रानी (बीबी का मकबरा), ऐलोरा केव्स। इस लिस्ट में इन्होंने इतना ही स्वीकार किया है।

**Solar energy under Remote Village Electrification  
Programme**

\*111. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Rajasthan Government to provide solar energy under Remote Village Electrification Programme during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

*Statement*

(a) to (c) The Remote Village Electrification Programme was discontinued by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy from 2012-13. Since then all villages in the country have been electrified under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) administered by the Ministry of Power.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: It is great that under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana all villages have been electrified. Has the Government taken any feedback from ground level in remote villages about its implementation? If so, the details regarding this may be shared.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, the reports which we have got have come from the State Government and the State Government gets its report from the formations on the ground such as Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers, etc., and the State Governments have reported that all villages and hamlets of Rajasthan have been electrified.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Government revive Solar Electrification Scheme in remote villages, especially in the remote villages of Rajasthan to give last-mile connectivity?

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, we have already connected every village and every hamlet. Barring a few houses, we have also connected every house. Even in Rajasthan, now I believe, just about 1.4 lakh houses are left as per the latest report of the Rajasthan Government. Otherwise, every house is electrified; every village and every hamlet is electrified. So, last-mile connectivity has already been given.

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, has the Government any proposal to provide solar-driven pumps to the farmers all over India for agriculture purpose? Fuel cost

is zero. Most of the States are giving free power to agriculture. Introduction of giving free solar pumps to farmers will help the farmers. ...(*Interruptions*)... Has any calculation been made?

**श्री सभापति:** फ्री सोलर पम्प्स देने का क्या कोई प्रस्ताव है?

**SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH:** Sir, there is no proposal to give free solar pumps to farmers. We have a scheme which has been recently approved and we propose to launch it quickly whereby we will give 30 per cent of the cost and we expect the State Government to bear 30 per cent of the cost for giving solar panels and pumps to the farmers.

**SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA:** Sir, my question is whether the Government has any plan to generate solar energy and to give permission to generate solar energy in one State and supply or use that energy to other States by paying reasonable transmission charges because many States are facing severe power crisis and they are not able to generate required solar energy due to lack of appropriate climate or sufficient land.

**SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH:** Sir, we already have such a scheme and about 29,000 megawatt of large solar plants have been established and about 14,000 megawatt are under installation. In these solar plants, power is generated in one State and transmitted to other States whichever State requires. So, this scheme is already in operation.

**SHRI K.G. KENYE:** Hon. Minister, while replying to the first question, has, of course, said that remote villages in the North-Western State of Rajasthan have been covered to the last MILE. In our North-Eastern side also, remote villages do exist. Here, the problem of erecting high-tension power and connecting it with the towers is a very challenging task.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Kenyeji, please ask your question.

**SHRI K.G. KENYE:** The terrains are very hostile. So, in the absence of these towers, can such a project, as an integrated power project with mini hydro-plus-wind-plus-solar, be established in such remote villages?

**SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH:** Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member through you that we have already connected every hamlet, every village even in the North-Eastern States and a large number of these hamlets and villages have been connected through off grid solutions which include solar panels. We have connected every household apart from every village and hamlet.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, Question No. 112; the questioner is not there. Now, Question No. 113 Shri Y. S. Chowdary, not there. Are there any supplementaries?

\*113 [*The questioner was absent.*]

**India's GDP growth rate**

\*113. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's GDP growth rate is at a three years low during the current fiscal year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) As per the estimates available from Central Statistics Office, Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices was 6.8 percent in 2018-19, as compared to 7.2 percent in 2017-18 and 8.2 percent in 2016-17.

(b) The moderation in growth momentum in 2018-19 is primarily on account of lower growth in 'Agriculture and allied', 'Trade, hotel, transport, storage, communication and services related to broadcasting' and 'Public administration and defence' sectors. The details of sector-wise growth rates of Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices and GDP at constant market prices during last three years are given in the table below:—

**Table: Sector-wise Growth of GVA at constant basic prices and GDP at constant market prices (percent)**

	2016-17 (2nd RE)	2017-18 (1st RE)	2018-19 (PE)
Agriculture and allied	6.3	5.0	2.9
Industry	7.7	5.9	6.9
Manufacturing	7.9	5.9	6.9
Services	8.4	8.1	7.5
Trade, Hotel, Transport, Storage, communication and services related to broadcasting	7.7	7.8	6.9
Financial, real estate and professional services	8.7	6.2	7.4
Public Administration, defence and other services	9.2	11.9	8.6
GVA at basic prices	7.9	6.9	6.6
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>

*Notes:* 2nd RE: Second Revised Estimates, 1st RE: First Revised Estimates, PE: Provisional Estimates.  
*Source:* Central Statistics Office.

(c) Economic growth is high on the agenda of the Government. Various reforms are being undertaken by the Government in many spheres to improve GDP growth. The key reforms in Government's new term include expansion to all farmers the cash transfer scheme "PM-Kisan" providing an income support of ₹ 6000/- per year, which was earlier limited to farmers with a land holding of less than 2 hectares. Along with this, Government has also launched voluntary pension scheme for small and marginal farmers and small shopkeepers or retail traders. Further to give focused attention to issues of growth, Government has constituted a five-member cabinet committee on investment and growth chaired by Hon' ble Prime Minister. Earlier measures taken by Government for growth promotion, *inter-alia*, include historic support and outreach programme for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector, expansion and facilitation of MSMEs across the country, fillip to manufacturing *via* Make in India programme, measures to improve ease of doing business, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy, and introduction of the Goods and Services Tax.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2017-18 में मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर में लगभग 2 प्रतिशत जीडीपी घटी, यदि आप देखेंगे तो Gross value added भी 1 प्रतिशत घटा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसका कारण नोटबंदी थी?

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Sir, specifically, I would like to remind the hon. Member that particularly in agriculture and allied activities, and also in financial, real estate and professional services, there has been a fall. Particularly in agriculture, based on the Third Advance Estimates, it is believed that 0.6 per cent decrease has happened in the output, particularly, in the rabi crops, in some areas, because of low rain, and in some other areas because of post harvest rates.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** Sir, my question was about industry and manufacturing sector.

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** I am answering, Sir. If the impact on the growth is because of outcomes from these sectors, the manufacturing sector, about which the hon. Member has referred to, has had a sudden fall but this is not attributable to demonetization.

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Sir, first of all, I would give my wishes to the Finance Minister for accelerating the growth and addressing the challenges of a higher GDP achievement. Sir, the GDP, in the last quarter, was 5.8 per cent, which is pretty disturbing and disappointing. As the hon. Minister herself has said, and given the numbers and also the indicated priorities before the Government, I would like to ask as to what steps she proposes to take to increase public investment given the paucity of capital available or of the funds with the banks for the manufacturing sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRIANAND SHARMA: Sir, one second, please. It is important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything you say is important.

SHRIANAND SHARMA: Sir, please allow me. The President's Address has stated...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. क्वेश्चन ऑवर में ऐसा नहीं होगा।

SHRIANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is related to GDP.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, I will go to the Minister.

SHRIANAND SHARMA: If the Minister proposes to take GDP to five trillion dollars by 2024, what is the Government's estimate of annual growth of GDP to achieve the target of five trillion dollars by 2024?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I would like to remind and bring to the notice of the hon. Member that yes, in the last quarter, there could have been a fall, and I will certainly talk about the steps that we are taking in order that the situation improves in terms of consumption going up, but I would like to bring on record of this august House that we are still the fastest growing economy. I would just like to broadly indicate that if United States' growth has remained during 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 at 1.6, 2.2, 2.9 and 2.3 per cent, and China's growth has also decelerated from 6.7, 6.8, 6.6 to 6.3, India is still well above 7 per cent, at 7.3 per cent growth. So, while the concern of the hon. Member is well taken about the last quarter's growth having come down, it is still India which is going at the fastest rate and figures are before us.

Then, as regards the steps that we are taking, we have taken several steps in order that more money goes to the people's hands. That is why, we have the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana where the money reaches directly, through DBT, the hands of the people; the Pension Yojana through which people are able to receive their money directly in their hands. These are our activities through which people are getting the benefit, but, over and above that, in order that institutions extend more credit facilities for industry and for those who are entrepreneurs on the ground, the credit situation as well as taking care of the resolution of the stressed assets through banks are happening.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister what the Government is proposing to do to enhance growth in the agricultural sector because the corporate investment is very low in the agricultural sector and a lot of public investment needs to be made to encourage growth in the agricultural sector, which is about half of the overall growth rate in the economy.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, about agriculture, there is a comprehensive approach that this Government is following and we have elaborated it through various measures. I am sure, we will also be talking about it in the Budget which is forthcoming in the next few days. But, as regards this particular problem, I would like to take the opportunity to tell the Members of this House, which was also discussed in the presence of the Prime Minister in the NITI Aayog's latest meeting with the Chief Ministers, is about the Agricultural Products' Marketing Committee (APMC). It is also one of the major things, through which agricultural reforms will have to happen and because of APMC being without updation and without removing certain hurdles which are being faced by the farmers, there is definitely an issue which we are addressing.

#### **Conservation of monuments in Delhi**

\*114. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of protected monuments of cultural importance in Delhi, district-wise;
- (b) the funds spent in conservation of the said monuments;
- (c) whether Government has received proposals to add more monuments in the said list;
- (d) if so, the list of proposed monuments and response of Government thereto, monument-wise; and
- (e) the list of monuments of cultural importance which have vanished in Delhi?

THE MINISTER IN STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### *Statement*

There are 174 monuments/sites declared as monument of national importance in the Delhi under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The details are at Annexure-I (*See below*).

(b) The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monuments/sites in Delhi during the last three years is at Annexure-II (*See below*).

(c) There is no proposal under consideration at present for declaration structure as of national importance in Delhi.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Two monuments namely Bara Khamba Cemetery and Inchla Wali Gumti, Mubarakpur Kotla have been reported as untraceable.

***Annexure-I****List of centrally protected monuments in Delhi*

SI. No.	Name of Monument	District
1	2	3
1.	Fortification Wall Asad Burj, Water Gate, Delhi Gate, Lahori Gate, Jahangiri Gate, Chatta Bazar, Baoli	Central
2.	Salimgarh Fort, comprising the main gate on North, Ancient structure near the main gate and the entire fortification wall	Central
3.	Tomb of Ghaziuddin Khan	Central
4.	Ajmeri Gate	Central
5.	Delhi Gate	Central
6.	Kotla Firoz Shah Firozabad with the remaining walls, bastions and gateways and gardens, the old Mosque and wall and all other ruins buildings it contains	Central
7.	Portion of the City Wall of Shahjahanabad, near Delhi Gate	Central
8.	Ashoka' s Pillar on Bridge at Firozabad	Central
9.	Bara Khamba Cemetery	Central
10.	Mazar of Shaikh Nabi Karim Muhammad Ibrahim Zauq, Nabi Karim, Paharganj	Central
11.	Tomb of Razya Begum in Mohalla Bulbuli Khana	Central
12.	Lal Darwaza, the northern gate of the outer walls of the Delhi of Sher Shah	Central
13.	Khair-ul-Manazil	New Delhi
14.	Moti Gate of Sher Shah' s Delhi	New Delhi
15.	Kos Minar or Mughal Mile Stone	New Delhi
16.	Jantar Mantar	New Delhi
17.	Uggar Sain' s Baoli	New Delhi
18.	The Tomb of Mohammed Shah Known as Mubarak Khan-Ka-Gumbaz	New Delhi

1	2	3
19.	Tomb of Sikandar Lodi with its enclosure wall and bastions, gates and compound	New Delhi
20.	Old Lodi Bridge with approaches	New Delhi
21.	Mosque with its dalans and courtyard and the Bara Gumbaz Mosque	New Delhi
22.	Unknown Tomb with blue tiles decoration known as Shish Gumbad	New Delhi
23.	Tomb of Safdarjang (Mirza Muqim Mansur Ali Khan) with all enclosure walls, gateways, gardens and the mosque on the eastern side of the garden	New Delhi
24.	Sher Shah' s gate with the adjoining curtain walls and Bastions and the remains of the double line of structure to its front.	New Delhi
25.	Shikargah Kusak	New Delhi
26.	Purana Qila (Inderpat) or Delhi with all its walls arcades, gateways and bastions, gardens, the Mosque of Sher Shah (Killa Kohna Masjid). The Sher Mandala and entrances to Subteranean passages.	New Delhi
27.	Site of Siege battery Known as the Sammy House Battery	North
28.	Flag Staff Tower	North
29.	Phoolchadar aqueduct near Najafgarh Jhil aqueduct	North
30.	Site of Siege Battery	North
31.	Site of Siege battery, House No. 7	North
32.	Alipur Cemetery	North
33.	Site of Siege Battery	North
34.	The remaining gateways of old Magazine with their adjoining building	North
35.	Site of Siege Battery	North
36.	Tripolia Gateways	North
37.	Lothian Road Cemetery	North

1	2	3
38.	Kashmeri Gate and Portion of City Wall on either side of the Kashmeri Gate <i>i.e.</i> from Mori Gate to Kashmeri Gate on one side and on the other upto and including the Water Bastions at the Northern corner of the wall and also including the ditch outside the City Wall where this is exposed	North
39.	Nicholson statue and its platform and the surrounding gardens paths and enclosure wall.	North
40.	Nicholson (or Kashmeri Gate) Cemetery	North
41.	D' Eremao Cemetery	North
42.	Tomb of Capt. Mac. Barnatt and others who fall in an attack on Kishanganj	North
43.	Portion of City Wall near which Brigadier General John Nicholson was mortally wounded on 14th September, 1857	North
44.	Enclosure containing the grave of Lt. Edwards and other, murdered in 1857	North
45.	Rajpur (Mutiny Cemetery)	North
46.	Ashokan Pillar South of Hindu Rao Hospital	North
47.	The Pirgaib. To the north of and near Hindu Rao' s House on the ridge, Delhi	North
48.	Old Baoli immediately to the west of Hindu Rao' s House	North
49.	The Punjabi gate in the Roshanara Bagh	North
50.	The Old entrance Gateway of the Garden	North
51.	The Mosque	North
52.	Tomb of Raushanara and Baradari	North
53.	Sunehri Masjid	North
54.	Chauburji, situated between mosque, the Flag Staff and Hindu Roa' s House on Ridge, Delhi	North
55.	Military Telegraph Memorial	North
56.	The Tomb at Wazirabad	North
57.	The Mosque at Wazirabad	North
58.	Neighbouring Bridge Wazirabad	North

1	2	3
59.	Delhi fort or Lal Qila, Naubat Khana, Diwan-I-Am, Mumtaz Mahal, Rang Mahal, Baithak, Musammun Burj, Diwan-I-Khas' Moti Masjid, Sawan Bhadon, Shah Burj, Hammam with all surrounding including the gardens, paths, terraces and water courses.	North
60.	Gateways of Badli-Ki-Sarai	North West
61.	Sheesh Mahal	North West
62.	Marble Tomb reputed to be that of Nawab Bahadur Jawid Khan in Village of Aliganj	South
63.	Tomb of Darya Khan	South
64.	Unknown Tomb in the Vicinity of Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium	South
65.	Enclosure wall with enclosure of the Tomb of Najaf Khan measuring 42 bighas, 15 bighas inclusive of Tomb	South
66.	Bastion, where a wall of Jahanpanah meets the wall of Rai Pithora' s Fort, Adchini	South
67.	Ramp and gateways of Rai Pithora' s Fort, Adchini	South
68.	Begumpuri Masjid	South
69.	Moth-ki-Masjid	South
70.	Tomb of Bahlol Lodi	South
71.	Lal Gumbad, Chirag Delhi	South
72.	Wall of Rai Pithora' s Fort and Jahanpanah at the point where they meet together	South
73.	Hauz Khas:- Group of Building at Hauz Khas consisting of the following: (i) The tomb of Ferozshah (ii) Domed Building to the west of No.1, (iii) Dalan between 1 and 2, (iv) Domed Building and its court to the south of No. 3, (v) Dalans and all ruined Buildings to the north of no. 1 and existing upto No. 10, (vi) Five Chhatris to the East of No. 1 and No.5, (vii) Old Gate to the north of No. 6, (viii) Three Chhatris to the northwest of No.7, (ix) Ruined courtyard and its Dalans with the Domed building to the north-west to the No. 8, (x) Old wall running east from No. 4, (xi) 2.23 Acres of land surrounding the above monuments and bouded on the North by house of Chhange and Mehra Chand sons of Hansram and house of Udairam, son of Kushla South Ghairmumkan Rasta East By village site belonging to village community. Others West By field no. 185 and 186.	South

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1	2	3
74.	Bandi or Poti ka Gumbad III-280	South
75.	Chor Minar No. 289 Vol. III	South
76.	Kali Gumti	South
77.	Bara Khamba-285	South
78.	Biran-Ka-Gumbad-282	South
79.	Biwi or Dadi-ka-Gumbad-281	South
80.	Choti Gumti	South
81.	Sakri Gumti-284	South
82.	Nili Mosque	South
83.	Idgah of Kharehra	South
84.	Bagh-i-Alam Gumbad with a Mosque	South
85.	Tohfewala Gumbad	South
86.	Khirkee Masjid	South
87.	Tomb of Usuf-Qattal situated at Khirki	South
88.	Satpula-III-216	South
89.	Gate and walls of Mubarakpur, Kotla in Village Mubarakpur, Kotla	South
90.	Inchla Wali Gumti	South
91.	Tombs of Bade-Khan, and Mubarakpur Kotla, Kotla	South
92.	Tombs of Chote Khan, Mubarakpur, Kotla	South
93.	Tomb of Mubarik Shah in Mubarikpur, Kotla	South
94.	Tomb of Bhure Khan	South
95.	Mosque attached to Mubarak Shah Tomb	South
96.	Kala Gumbad	South
97.	Area between Balban Khan' s Tomb and Jamali Kamali	South
98.	Gateways of Rai Pithoria' s Fort	South
99.	Badaun Gates	South

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1	2	3
100.	A Gateway of Lalkot	South
101.	Mandi Mosque	South
102.	Rajon-ki-Bain with Mosque and Chhatri	South
103.	Unknown tomb said to be of Azim Khan	South
104.	Tomb of Sultan Ghari	South
105.	Bijay Mandal, neighbouring domes, buildings and dalan to North of Begumpur	South
106.	Tomb of Sheikh Kabiru' d-Din also known as Rakabwala Gumbad in field no.84 min. situated at sarai Shah 31 property of Thoks Shahpur and Adhehini	South
107.	Group of monuments at Sarai Shahji	South
108.	Tomb of Adham Khan (Rest House)	South
109.	Tomb and Mosque of Maulana Jamali Kamali	South
110.	Walls of Lal Kot and Rai Pithora' s fort from Sohan Gate to Adham Khan' s tomb including the ditch where there is an outer wall	South
111.	Walls of Lal Kot and Rai Pithora' s fort at the point where they meet together, near Jamali Kamali	South
112.	Wall of Rai Pithora' s fort including gateways and bastions, near Bagh Nazir to a bastions immediately to North of Qutb-Tughlaqabad Road.	South
113.	Old Baoli known as Diving Wall in Mauza locally known as (Gandhak-ki-baoli), Mehrauli	South
114.	Hauz Shamsi, with central red stone pavilion situated at Mehrauli in field Nos. 1574-81, 1588-97, 1614, 1623 and 1624, owner Government	South
115.	Wall mosque at Mehrauli	South
116.	Enclosure containing the tomb of Shah Alam Bahadur Shah, Shah Alam II and Akbar Shah II	South

1	2	3
117.	Iron Pillar, Hindu Remains	South
118.	Mosque known by the name of Shamsi Tallab together with both platform entrance gates.	South
119.	Jahaz Mahal in Mehrauli	South
120.	Old Palace of Bahadur Shah II alias Lal Mahal in Mehrauli	South
121.	Moti Masjid	South
122.	The Qutb Archaeological area as now fenced in, including the Mosque, Iron Pillar, Minar of Qutbu' d-din, unfinished Minar, all colonnades, screen arches, tomb of Altamash, college, buildings of Alau' d-Din, Tomb of Imam Zamin and all carved stones in the above area with gardens, paths and water channels, and all gateways including the Ala'i-Darwaza, also all graves in the above area	South
123.	Unnamed tomb, Mohammadpur Village	South
124.	Tin Burji Wala Gumbad, Mohammadpur Village	South
125.	Baoli, Munirka	South
126.	Munda Gumbad, Munirka	South
127.	Unnamed Mosque, Munirka, 314	South
128.	Unnamed Tomb, Munirka 313	South
129.	Unnamed Tomb, Munirka 315	South
130.	Unnamed Tomb, Munirka 316	South
131.	Unnamed Tomb, Munirka 317	South
132.	(i) Unnamed Mosque, Munirka 321 (ii) Unnamed Mosque, Munirka 322	South
133.	Wazirpur-ka-gumbad, Munirka 312	South
134.	Internal buildings of Siri Mohammadi wali-Kh. No. 14 Shahpur Jat Makhdumki Kh. No. 255 Shahpur Jat Thane Wala Shahpur Jat	South
135.	Ruined line of walls, bastions and gateways of Siri Kh. No. 88, 265 and 447 of Village Shahpur Jat	South

1	2	3
136.	Lal Bangla, Kaka Nagar	South East
137.	Ashokan Rock Edict at Bahapur	South East
138.	Mound known as Jogabai	South East
139.	The Gateway of Arab Sarai facing North towards Purana Qila	South East
140.	The Gateway of Arab Sarai facing East towards the tomb of Humayun	South East
141.	Remaining Gateways of Arab Sarai and of Abadi-Bagh-Buhalima	South East
142.	Arab Sarai	South East
143.	Lakkarwala Gumbad (Tomb)	South East
144.	Sunderwala Burj	South East
145.	Sunderwala Mahal	South East
146.	The Afsah-wala-ki-Masjid situated outside the west gate of Humayun' s tomb with its dalans and paved court	South East
147.	Humayun' s tomb, its platforms, garden, enclosure walls and gateways Khasra No. 258 bounded on the east by Khasra No. 180 , 181 and 244 of Miri Singh and on West by Khasra No. 268 and 253 on the north by Khasra No. 266, on the south by Khasra No. 245 of Miri Singh and Khasra No. 248 and 249 of Sayyed Mohummad	South East
148.	Nila Gumbad outside the south corner of the enclosure of Humayun' s tomb.	South East
149.	The tomb of Isa Khan with its surrounding enclosure walls and turret, garden, gateways and mosque.	South East
150.	The Tomb of Afsah-wala immediately near and to the south of Afsah-wala-ki-Masjid	South East
151.	Tomb of Khan-i-Khana	South East
152.	Bara Pulah bridge near Nizammudin	South East
153.	The Nili Chhatri or Sabz Burj, once used as a Police Station at Nizamu' d-Din	South East

1	2	3
154.	The Chausath Khamba or tomb of Mirza Aziz Kokaltash	South East
155.	The Grave of Jahanara Begum	South East
156.	The Grave of Muhammad Shah	South East
157.	The Grave of Mirza Jahangir	South East
158.	Bara Khamba outside north entrance to shrine	South East
159.	Tomb of Mirza Muzaffer, Chota Batasha	South East
160.	Unknown tomb Ghiaspur 153	South East
161.	Tomb with three domes near Rly. Station	South East
162.	Tomb of Mirza Muzaffar, Bara Batasha	South East
163.	Tomb of Amir Khusro	South East
164.	Baoli	South East
165.	Tomb of Nizamuddin Olia	South East
166.	Tomb of Tagah or Atgah Khan	South East
167.	Mazar of Mirza Ghalib	South East
168.	Walls, gateways bastions and internal buildings of both inner and outer citadels of Tughlaqabad Fort	South East
169.	Walls, gate and bastions of Adilabad (Muhammadabad) and causeway leading there to from Tughlaqabad	South East
170.	Nai-ka-kot in Tughlaqabad	South East
171.	Tomb of Ghiyasu' d-Din Tughlaqabad walls and bastions, gates and causeway including the tomb of Daud Khan	South East
172.	Tomb of Mohammad Tughlaq Shah at Tughlaqabad	South East
173.	Walls of old City of Tughlaqabad.	South East
174.	Ancient Mosque (Babur's Period) together with adjacent area comprised in part of Survey plot No. 177	South West

**Annexure-II**

*Expenditure incurred on Conservation, Preservation and Environmental  
Development of Centrally protected Monuments in Delhi  
during the last three years*

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Delhi Mini Circle</b>				
1.	Qudsia Mosque at Kashmere Gate	223434	409322	1571428
2.	Pir Ghaib	373928	2139878	164603
3.	Badli ki Sarai	444783	764286	572210
4.	Sammy House Battery	937090	78165	165160
5.	Flag Staff Tower	486950	3063129	164868
6.	Hindu Rao Baoli	1096824	5065628	195659
7.	Water Bastion at ISBT, Kashmere Gate	223177	0	750
8.	Sheesh Mahal, Shalimar Bagh	479718	731970	597064
9.	Ashokan Pillar South side of Hindu Rao Hospital	1283765	749837	151127
10.	Lothian Road Cemetery near GPO	1687478	2036785	295550
11.	Kashmere Gate and Mori Gate	3513211	1176290	715806
12.	Triolia Gateways	759886	711160	188425
13.	Rajpur Cemetery	130234	378648	323850
14.	Chauburji Mosque	620469	1475645	164866
15.	Wazirabad Bridge, Tomb, Mosque	2362472	1625653	441021
16.	D' Eremo Cemetery	133468	115101	143453
17.	Qudsia (Hathi Gate) at Kashmere Gate	120034	329506	5191476
18.	Magazin (old) Gateways at GPO	917986	4249786	469474
19.	City Wall Darya Ganj	181536	208583	370075

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Razia Sultan Grave, Ajmeri Gate	71196	35189	163253
21.	Sunheri Masjid near Red Fort	116078	107217	332669
22.	Zouk ki Mazar, Paharganj	121008	75203	323005
23.	Ajmeri Gate	147286	153681	405361
24.	Lal Darwaja	135294	166092	986744
25.	Ghazuddin Tomb	111440	35189	318577
26.	Delhi Gate	134564	146813	289348
27.	Kotla Firozshah Complex	4506065	3112046	3480820
28.	Jantar Mantar Complex	7065383	8604924	10304156
29.	Sikar Gah Khusak, Teen Murti	414812	386957	343858
30.	Uggar Sain ki Baoli	253614	344530	350399
31.	Sikandar Lodhi Tomb, Lodhi Garden	484525	622615	1914333
32.	Dariya Khan Tomb, Kidwai Nagar	489292	6223335	962538
33.	Unkown Tomb, J.L.N. Stadium	148722	153721	343060
34.	Najab Khan Tomb	555642	1017414	736344
35.	Sheesh Gummad, Bara Gummad and Mohammad Shah Tomb, Lodhi Garden	870209	1221531	2703618
36.	Safdarjung Tomb Complex	5061328	4753109	9185168
37.	Jawied Khan Tomb , Lodhi Colony	121210	144882	329681
38.	Old Lodhi Bridge with its approaches, Lodhi Garden	0	0	135107
39.	Purana Qila Complex	3397875.	7396881	19574197
40.	Raushnara Gate, Tomb and Bardari, Raushnara Bagh	271435	793919	1086666
41.	Lal Banglow, Golf Club	223700	245086	367143
42.	Lake Area at Purana Qila	449807	4613240	1065978
43.	Kos Minar inside Zoo near Purana Qila	7490	19600	329093

1	2	3	4	5
44.	Khairul Munazil Mosque, Mathura Road	257390	300292	531937
45.	Sher Shah Gate, Mathura Road	634972	2024382	4611115
<b>Delhi Circle</b>				
46.	Humayun' s Tomb Complex	3298780	7737685	2406571
47.	Qutub Minar Complex	3849554	15361718	27592502
48.	Red Fort Complex	31328410	38671214	200165468
49.	Ghiyasuddin Tughluq' s Tomb	546758	727600	557039
50.	Bijay Mandal	383142	633000	169659
51.	Khirkee Mosque	324550	396000	264018
52.	Siri Fort Wall/Gate boundary wall/Sports complex/Gargi Collage/Museum building/Thana walla and Panchsheel Park	1451777	1099900	579892
53.	Adam Khan' s Tomb	268503	219900	100535
54.	Lal Gumbad Chirag Delhi	38318	182900	64544
55.	Tughlaqabad Fort	5030620	2746864	6028562
56.	Balban' s Tomb	496480	404700	389769
57.	Wazirpur Complex	135922	230000	87040
58.	Bara Khamba (Nizamuddin)		172900	91255
59.	Subj Burj	84300	255000	101744
60.	Neela Gumbad	47450	172900	106984
61.	Saleem Garh Fort and MES Bridge	406672	838700	195174
62.	Mandi Mosque	67680	284000	100535
63.	Kale Khan Tomb	0	234800	95838
64.	Begampuri Mosque	330286	538000	82409
65.	Hauz-i-Samshi/Jahaz Mahal	237749	472500	1595916
66.	Qila Rai Pithora	315119	112900	692317
67.	Chhote Khan, Bare Khan and Bhure Khan' s Tomb	152140	605300	302735

1	2	3	4	5
68.	Sakri Gumti	0	200000	60824
69.	Bara Khamba, Hauz Khas	41218	347700	85197
70.	Biran ka Gumbad	0	150000	13350
71.	Dadi Poti	0	244000	166904
72.	Jamali Kamali	84708	177200	100535
73.	Satpula	798502	276000	73465
74.	Lal Gumbad, Malviya Nagar	986848	299500	73465
75.	Muhammadpur Teen Burji	53152	255900	73538
76.	Azim Khan' s Tomb	27924	57000	71534
77.	Khan-i-Khana' s Tomb	490756	430800	206128
78.	Ashokan Rock Edict	196130	301300	73465
79.	Adilabad Fort	533290	499093	266212
80.	Hauz Khas	546411	2505922	414593
81.	Chor Minar	0	119000	125427
82.	Chhoti Gumti	0	105000	60824
83.	Idgah	0	100600	0
84.	Mirza Galib Majar (Ghalib' s Tomb)	13789	19500	0
85.	Chausath Khamba	104350	187400	110628
86.	Atgah Khan Tomb	14525	172400	109519
87.	Moth ki Masjid	64368	113000	64544
88.	Behlol Lodi Tomb	79478	191900	73465
89.	Yusuf Qattal	115042	369400	227925
90.	Nai ka Kot	51393	123800	33404
91.	Afsar Wala Tomb	143474	236900	106254
92.	Nili Mosque		100000	64667
93.	Gandhak ki Baoli	220224	447500	0
94.	Sultan Gari Tomb	46280	198000	110162

1	2	3	4	5
95.	Rajon ki Baoli	261520	336000	187860
96.	Jaffar Mahal (Mehrauli)	107752	178000	223039
97.	Munda Gumbad	175568	368600	82409
98.	Sarai Shahji	187330	274700	73465
99.	Tohfewala Gumbad		100600	38796
100.	Lakkarwala and Sunderwala Mahal and Mosque	132203	188000	83947
101.	Bag-i-Alam and Kali Gumti	0	207000	86463
102.	Chota Bara Batasha Nizamuddin, Humayun' s Tomb	133538	211500	187129
103.	Lal Kot Wall	0	1269000	0
104.	Khan-i-Shahid' s Tomb	0	0	165357
TOTAL		96430763	151467916	318726033

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में माना है कि जो 174 monuments हैं, उनके लिए 2016-17 में 96 करोड़ रुपये का बजट था, जो बहुत ही कम है। उसके बाद 2018-19 में वह बजट घटकर...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please put the question. You are reading the reply.

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या एक्सपर्ट्स की कमी या पैसे की कमी के कारण conservation का काम रुका हुआ है? क्या यह बजट और बढ़ाया जाएगा या 'Adopt a Monument' वाली स्कीम आप लेकर आएंगे?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Very good.

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीन साल में जो दिल्ली में 174 स्मारक हैं, उसमें 2016-17 में 9 करोड़ रुपये, फिर 2017-18 में 15 करोड़ रुपये और 2018-19 में 31.87 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** आप मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए।

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** जो सूची माननीय सदस्य ने मांगी थी, वह सूची मैंने उन्हें उपलब्ध करायी है। उन्होंने यह भी पूछा था कि कितने ऐसे स्मारक हैं जो अस्तित्व में नहीं हैं। उसकी संख्या भी उनके नाम के साथ उन्हें पहुंचायी है। जो उन्होंने कहा कि खर्च नहीं हुआ, उस खर्च के बारे में भी मैंने उत्तर में बताया है। मुझे लगता है कि इसके अलावा अगर कोई जानकारी माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो मैं उन्हें दे दूंगा।

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, मैं सिर्फ इतना correct कर रहा हूँ कि जो लिस्ट हमें दी गयी है, इसमें बताया गया है कि 2016-17 में 104 स्मारकों पर आपका बजट 96 करोड़ रुपए था, जो 2018-19 में सिर्फ 32 करोड़ रह गया है - यह लिस्ट तो आपकी दी हुई है।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** What is your question?

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, यह मेरा question नहीं है, मैं इन्हें correct कर रहा हूँ। आप कहें तो मैं दूसरा supplementary प्रश्न पूछ लेता हूँ।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Supplementary, please.

**श्री विजय गोयल:** मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो monuments के ऊपर illegal encroachments हो रहे हैं, लोगों ने अपने घर बना लिए हैं और जैसा आपने बताया है कि 2 monuments vanish हो गए हैं - शायद अधिकारियों ने ठीक सूचना नहीं दी होगी - हमारे पास 14 monuments की लिस्ट है, जो दिल्ली में से vanish हो गए हैं, इसलिए ASI पर आपको ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

**श्री सभापति:** Encroachments के बारे में बताएं।

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के दो हिस्से हैं। एक तो encroachment के बारे में है, जिसकी सूची बाकायदा ASI ने राज्य सरकारों को और हमारे केन्द्र शासित राज्यों के प्रशासन को लगातार पहुंचायी है। माननीय सदस्य का जो दूसरा प्रश्न है, उसके संबंध में मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब CAG ने इसका audit किया था तो जितने भी अनुपस्थित monuments हैं, उनकी संख्या 92 थी। उसके बाद ASI ने उनका भौतिक सत्यापन किया तो वह संख्या 24 है। आप चाहें तो मेरे पास उन 24 monuments की राज्य-वार सूची है, मैं उसे यहां पर पढ़ सकता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, उसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

**श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल:** मुझे लगता है कि actual संख्या 24 है। महोदय, हम सबकी यह जिम्मेदारी है, क्योंकि जब भी अतिक्रमण हटाने की बात आती है तो प्राथमिकता में एक तरफ तो ASI सिर्फ तोड़ने या काम न करने देने के लिए बदनाम है और दूसरी तरफ यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह अतिक्रमण हटे। यह काम पूरी तरह से अब राज्य सरकार का होता है। मैंने खुद इस बात का पिछले सप्ताह review किया था और मैंने कहा था कि आप खसरे के नम्बर के साथ अपना record रखिए, तब कहीं जाकर यह बात हो पायी, क्योंकि बहुत सारी सूचियों में ऐसा भी है, जहां पर नाम लिखा हुआ है, लेकिन उसके सामने कोई title नहीं है। तो ऐसी जानकारियां हमारे ध्यान में भी आयी हैं, वे आपके ध्यान में भी आएंगी। मुझे लगता है कि हम सबको मिलकर निश्चित नीति बनानी पड़ेगी, ताकि हमारे जितने भी स्मारक हैं, वे सुरक्षित रहें और उनका स्थान सुनिश्चित हो।

### Physiotherapists working under CGHS

\*115. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Physiotherapists working under CGHS;
- (b) whether any present and future vacancies exist for Physiotherapists in CGHS;

- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any new guidelines are being framed to recruit Physiotherapists in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):  
(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) to (c) At present, there is one post of Physiotherapist in CGHS available at CGHS Centre, Parliament House Annex. The post is filled up and a Physiotherapist is working against the same.

CGHS Wellness Centres are mainly Primary Health Care Centres manned by GDMOs providing Out Patient Care to the beneficiaries. Physiotherapy being a rehabilitative treatment, requires specialised care, specific equipment etc. Hence, Physiotherapy as a modality of treatment is not available at the CGHS Wellness Centres. In case of patients requiring Physiotherapy, they can avail Physiotherapy at the empanelled public/private hospitals, where the specialised care and infrastructure is available. In addition to CGHS Centre, Parliament House Annex, the facilities of Physiotherapy are also available at First Aid Post of CGHS at Supreme Court of India. Physiotherapy facilities at both locations are managed by Physiotherapists deputed from Central Government Hospitals at New Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. RML Hospital.

(d) and (e) At present, CGHS is not considering any proposal for framing guidelines to recruit Physiotherapists.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, there is no permanent physiotherapist at the CGHS centre at Parliament House Annexe as well as at the Supreme Court of India. Is there any possibility to post permanent physiotherapists there?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, the fact is that there is a physiotherapist available at the Parliament House Annexe and also at the Supreme Court.

In the past, four posts were created permanently for these institutions but when they were advertised, we could not get regular physiotherapists, and, that is why, later on, the Department of Expenditure withdrew these posts. Again, after changing the Recruitment Rules, we are trying to have some permanent positions but the Department of Expenditure has not agreed for the revival of those four posts. But, Sir, from Safdarjung Hospital and the RML Hospital, we are continuously managing physiotherapists at the Parliament House Annexe and also at the Supreme Court.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, the Draft Recruitment Rules were circulated in the public domain in January, 2018. Till now, these have not been finalized.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, we are expediting it and we will make sure that the Recruitment Rules are revised. Over and above that, to actually take care of the shortfall of the physiotherapists, the Government has already come out with the Allied and Healthcare Professionals Bill, which was introduced in Rajya Sabha and which was then referred to the Standing Committee. Now, we have requested your good office to revive that Standing Committee so that taking care of the healthcare professionals of the allied field is also done in a better fashion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the hon. Minister just said that the posts in one of the hospitals in Delhi, which have not been filled up. Sir, this has become the general practice of the Department of Expenditure that in all Ministries, irrespective of any Government department, the vacancies are not being filled up and are allowed to lapse. But, in case of important departments like the Health Department or in case of hospitals, this rule should not be followed. The Government must take note of it. I want to know whether the Health Minister has taken it up with the Finance Ministry, Department of Expenditure, so that the posts don't lapse.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a good suggestion. It is also an important observation.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I have a suggestion only. I want to draw the attention of hon. Minister to the Physiotherapy Wing of the Medical Centre in Parliament House Annexe. Will he give special attention to improve that?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Certainly, I will go there and examine it myself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you can take him along.

#### **States with highest cancer and HIV cases**

\*116. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) which State in India today has the highest Cancer and HIV cases; and
- (b) the reasons therefor and the measures taken by Government to tackle the menace?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) As per Indian Council of Medical Research's Cancer Registry, incidence of cancer cases varies across the country. The highest estimated number of cancer cases is in the State of Uttar Pradesh, which is also the most populous State, while the Age Adjusted Incidence Rate is highest in Mizoram State. Cancer is a multi-factorial disease, the risk

factors of which, *inter-alia*, include ageing population, sedentary life style, use of tobacco products, unhealthy diet.

State of Maharashtra, which is the second most populous State in India, has the highest number of HIV cases in India, while the Adult Prevalence Rate is highest in Mizoram. Prevalence of HIV varies across States on account of factors like number of people engaging in high risk behavior.

Health being a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM), the objectives of which include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For Cancer, the focus is on three cancers namely breast, cervical and oral.

To tackle the challenge of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD), including cancer, 585 NCD Clinics at District level and 3,084 NCD Clinics at Community Health Centre level have been set up under the programme. Population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and common cancers *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer) has also been rolled out under the National Health Mission (NHM) in over 215 districts. Screening of common NCDs including three common cancers *i.e.* oral, breast and cervical is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat –Health and Wellness Centres. Several measures have been taken to discourage the use of tobacco products, which is one of the key risk factors of Cancer.

To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme, under which setting up of 16 State Cancer Institutes and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres have been approved. Further, Oncology is also one of the focus areas in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar in Haryana and Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, has also been approved. Treatment of various cancers is also available under Ayushman Bharat –Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). Besides this, Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Deendayal outlets have been opened at 159 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients.

The Government has taken measures for prevention, early detection and lifelong free treatment of HIV cases. There are 1,443 interventions covering around 1.14 crore people engaged in high risk behaviour. HIV detection is being done through 29,950 HIV testing and screening facilities. There are 546 treatment centres offering lifelong free treatment to 13.14 lakh HIV cases.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: The reasons are given here but very vaguely. I want to know the specific reasons. The States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Mizoram are mentioned where these diseases are prevalent. I want to know the specific reasons for these diseases so that we can nail the problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Sir, the question is this. What are the reasons for high prevalence of HIV and cancer in Mizoram?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I have already enumerated the known reasons in the answer. I have given a detailed answer about the whole thing. This is because of sedentary lifestyle, tobacco use, etc. As far as AIDS is concerned, this is because of some of our personal habits. In fact, I have, in the answer, elaborated it in detail. A lot of it needs to be taken care of by strengthening the preventive aspects and early diagnosis. As I have mentioned in reply to an earlier question, in these new health and wellness clinics that we are creating all over the country and also in the community health clinics, the early diagnosis of non-communicable diseases which, of course, include, cancer and heart diseases, one of the major prime factors..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, right. Second supplementary question.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Sir, being a small and backward State, Mizoram has a huge problem in tackling these two deadly diseases —cancer and HIV —where we stand No.1. Sir, I want to know if the Government can take up a new step, so that this would be effectively dealt with. Otherwise, we are dying every day because of cancer and HIV.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has already answered that.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: The Government is already helping all the States, including your own State. But if you have any specific suggestion for strengthening any particular aspect of it in the State which can take care of cancer and HIV menace in a better fashion, I would love to work on that.

**श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा:** सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि धीरे-धीरे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में कैंसर पेशेन्ट्स बढ़ रहे हैं, इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है? एचआईवी के पेशेन्ट्स भी बढ़ रहे हैं, तो इन दोनों के बारे में, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ।

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** जैसा मैंने अभी कहा है कि केवल नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में ही नहीं, सारे देश में कैंसर की दृष्टि से जहाँ एक तरफ preventive aspects को strengthen कर रहे हैं, वैसे ही जो secondary care और tertiary care के लिए State Cancer Control Centres और Tertiary Cancer Control Centres और इसी तरह से बड़े institutions भी हैं, जैसे जो सभी नए एम्स बन रहे हैं, सबके अंदर कैंसर का specialized treatment दिया जा रहा है। यहाँ एम्स झज्जर बनाया जा रहा है और इसी तरह से

चितरंजन एम्स इंस्टीट्यूट, कोलकाता भी बनाया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार से एचआईवी की डिटेक्शन के लिए hundreds of clinics have been created all over the country, including in the North-East.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** सर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि कैंसर के ट्रीटमेंट के लिए, जो कि बहुत महंगा है, दवाइयाँ और further treatment, which is very expensive, how are you going to make it possible for the poor people who can't afford to go abroad for treatment to get treated and cured here?

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** There are two aspects. I think you must be aware of Ayushman Bharat Yojana where some ten crore poor families with poor socio-economic status as per the 2011 Census Report will be benefited. They are being provided a support of ₹ 5 lakh. That is one area through which we are doing it. Then, apart from that, I have also mentioned in my answer, we have created these AMRIT Deendayal outlets and opened them in 159 institutions and hospitals all over the country where costly drugs and drugs related to cancer, etc. are provided at far subsidized rates.

**Ambiguity in Food Safety and Standards Act in  
registration of petty vendors**

\*117. **DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRARAO:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the newspaper reports that there is ambiguity in Section 31(1) and 31(2) of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2016 as far as registration of petty vendors, retail hawkers and temporary stall-holders of food is concerned, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any mechanism with Government to check the quality of food being supplied by these petty vendors?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):**  
(a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) No such report has come to the notice of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) regarding the ambiguity in Section 31 (1) and 31 (2) of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 as far as registration of petty vendors, retail hawkers and temporary stall-holders of food is concerned.

Clause (1) of Section 31 of FSS Act is an omnibus clause stating therein that no person shall commence or carry on any business except under a license. Clause (2) is an

exception clause which allows the petty businesses of the kind mentioned therein to carry on business by registering themselves.

Implementation and enforcement of FSS Act, 2006 primarily lies with State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. In order to ensure the availability of safe and wholesome food to the consumers and for keeping a check on the problems of food adulteration in the country, the State food authorities are advised from time to time to keep a strict vigil by regularly drawing food samples from all sources *viz.* manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, petty hawkers etc. and to take strict action against the offenders under the provisions of FSS Act, 2006. The Commissioners of Food Safety of States/UTs are regularly conducting surveillance and enforcement drives to ensure the availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. In cases where samples are found to be non-conforming to the provisions of FSS Act, 2006, and Rules and regulations made thereunder, penal action are initiated against the defaulting Food Business Operators (FBOs) as per the provisions of FSS Act, 2006, and Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that no such report has come to the notice of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India. Sir, in this regard, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. Section 31(1) stipulates that licence is compulsory for food business. But, Section 31(2) exempts petty vendors from taking licences but stipulates registration with appropriate authority which is compulsory.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask question.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRARAO: Sir, there is ambiguity between these two Sections—Section 31(1) and Section 31(2).

MR. CHAIRMAN: He understood it. It is about the ambiguity.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, the question is: How is registration different from taking licence because they have to anyhow register with the Government?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I think, I have explained in the answer that there is no ambiguity. You have to read both the Sections together. Section 31(1) says that for big outlets, it is compulsory and you have to take licence. Section 31(2) is basically for petty food shops and small shops where they have to register. They have to be in the knowledge of the Government system. The policy of the Government is that you have to be more educative and less coercive for them. So, we have already organised a lot of workshops for them. Thousands of them have been trained all over the country.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Is the Government monitoring the consumer safety of food products being sold by these petty vendors? And, at the same time, will it ensure that the local Government does not harass petty vendors in the name of registration by charging them with exorbitant fee and imposing unreasonable conditions?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I have already answered that our policy for them is to involve them more and more in education so that they have clean food outlets and to have less of coercive policy. That is part of the policy. That is why, there is a different Section. They are only supposed to register and the others are supposed to take licence.

### **Ayushman Bharat Yojana**

\*118. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ayushman Bharat Yojana seeks to provide a benefit cover of ₹ 5,00,000/- per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation;

(b) if so, the details of the number of claims made all over India under the Yojana since 2018, State-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that around 1,50,000 Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) are to be established under Ayushman Bharat Yojana; and

(d) if so, the number of HWCs established since 2018, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):  
(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) Yes. Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) provides health coverage up to ₹ 5.00 lakh per family per annum to around 10.74 crore poor, deprived families based on the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.

(b) The State-wise details of the number of claims made and amount of claims on account of hospital admissions are at Annexure-I (*See below*).

(c) Under Ayushman Bharat –Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), 1.5 lakh Health Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres are to be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs). So far, approvals for 52,744 AB-HWCs have been accorded.

(d) 19,282 operational AB-HWCs have been operationalized as on 17.06.2019. The State-wise details are at Annexure-II.

***Annexure-I****State-wise details of claims under AB-PMJAY*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Hospital Admissions	Amount for Hospital Admissions
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	68,100
2.	Andhra Pradesh	137,600	3,859,445,150
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	665	11,178,242
4.	Assam	51,034	744,157,443
5.	Bihar	50,369	510,293,820
6.	Chandigarh	878	8,324,395
7.	Chhattisgarh	574,316	4,156,595,345
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12,310	73,376,722
9.	Daman and Diu	4,586	37,018,426
10.	Goa	1,415	45,784,121
11.	Gujarat	498,532	8,619,075,892
12.	Haryana	28,723	380,452,713
13.	Himachal Pradesh	19,669	172,816,106
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	20,307	129,146,473
15.	Jharkhand	187,909	1,446,909,342
16.	Karnataka	201,949	5,153,641,325
17.	Kerala	533,348	2,624,653,973
18.	Madhya Pradesh	98,314	1,362,815,760
19.	Maharashtra	141,946	3,658,408,699
20.	Manipur	3,385	55,478,774
21.	Meghalaya	16,532	100,896,071
22.	Mizoram	13,727	72,892,803

1	2	3	4
23.	Nagaland	1,009	10,242,396
24.	Sikkim	136	1,055,200
25.	Tamil Nadu	243,193	5,834,781,937
26.	Tripura	18,083	56,344,994
27.	Uttar Pradesh	121,541	1,322,631,709
28.	Uttarakhand	50,951	423,393,733
29.	West Bengal	17,636	170,981,470
TOTAL		3,050,085	41,042,861,134

**Annexure-II***State-wise details of operational AB-HWCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	HWCs Operational
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2106
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	54
4.	Assam	935
5.	Bihar	600
6.	Chandigarh	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	793
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31
9.	Daman and Diu	23
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	5
12.	Gujarat	1628
13.	Haryana	452
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17

1	2	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	231
16.	Jharkhand	364
17.	Karnataka	706
18.	Kerala	673
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	227
21.	Maharashtra	2479
22.	Manipur	65
23.	Meghalaya	7
24.	Mizoram	4
25.	Nagaland	46
26.	Odisha	1001
27.	Puducherry	17
28.	Punjab	848
29.	Rajasthan	535
30.	Sikkim	29
31.	Tamil Nadu	1572
32.	Telangana	1120
33.	Tripura	71
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2071
35.	Uttarakhand	133
36.	West Bengal	399
TOTAL		19282

Source: HWC Portal.

**श्री संजय सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने विस्तार से मेरे सवालों का जवाब दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि आयुष्मान योजना में जो शर्तें हैं, जैसे घर में फ्रिज़ होने पर लाभ नहीं मिलेगा, 10,000 रुपये की आमदनी होने पर लाभ नहीं मिलेगा, उसमें क्या कोई ढील देने की योजना सरकार की है?

**1.00 P.M.**

**डा. हर्ष वर्धन:** सभापति महोदय, आयुष्मान योजना को प्रारंभ करते समय, जो इसका बेसलाइन है, वह 2011 का जो census है, जिसमें socio-economic status के हिसाब से लगभग 10.78 करोड़ परिवार थे, लेकिन भविष्य में our ultimate goal is to make it truly covering all and ensuring that it is truly a universal health coverage. We are working towards that end.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Sanjayji, I hope you are satisfied because the last question is there.

**SHRI SANJAY SINGH:** Second supplementary, Sir.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The last question is there. If you cooperate, then, we will operate.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question No.119, Shri Majeed Memon; not present. Q.No. 120, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya; not present. ... (Interruptions)... Are there any supplementaries?

\*120. [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे।]

#### ‘आयुष्मान भारत योजना’ के अंतर्गत सुलभ चिकित्सा उपचार

\*120. **डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ‘आयुष्मान भारत योजना’ के अंतर्गत सभी के लिए चिकित्सा उपचार को सुलभ बनाने के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय किए गए हैं और वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान लाभार्थियों और इस योजना पर क्रमशः व्यय की गई धनराशि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) आम आदमी को आकस्मिक तत्काल स्वास्थ्य उपचार सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए क्या-क्या त्वरित उपाय किए गए हैं?

**स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (डा. हर्षवर्धन):** (क) से (ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) और (ख) आयुष्मान भारत में दो घटक शामिल हैं नामतः (i) आयुष्मान भारत स्वास्थ्य एवं आरोग्य केन्द्रों (एबी-एचडब्ल्यूसी) के माध्यम से व्यापक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या (सीपीएसी) और (ii) आयुष्मान भारत — प्रधान मंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी-पीएमजेएवाई)।

एबी-एचडब्ल्यूसी के अंतर्गत सुविधाएं सभी के लिए उपलब्ध हैं और इसमें संवर्धनशील, निवारक तथा प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या शामिल है। वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान एबी-एचडब्ल्यूसी के अंतर्गत निर्गत एवं व्यय की गई राशि का राज्य-वार विवरण उपाबंध-I पर है (नीचे देखिए)।

आयुष्मान भारत — प्रधान मंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (एबी-पीएमजेएवाई) के अंतर्गत द्वितीयक तथा तृतीयक परिचर्या हेतु अस्पताल में भर्ती होने के लिए सामाजिक आर्थिक जाति जनगणना (एसईसीसी) के आधार पर लगभग 10.74 करोड़ गरीब वंचित परिवारों को 5.00 लाख रुपए प्रति परिवार प्रति वर्ष तक का स्वास्थ्य कवरेज दिया जा रहा है। एबी-पीएमजेएवाई के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 33 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने

इसका कार्यान्वयन शुरू कर दिया है। लाभार्थियों का राज्य-वार विवरण तथा उन्हें आवंटित निधि का राज्य-वार विवरण क्रमशः उपाबंध-II और उपाबंध-III पर है (नीचे देखिए)।

एबी-पीएमजेएवाई के अंतर्गत, लाभार्थियों को उपचार देने हेतु योजना के अंतर्गत पैनलबद्ध अस्पतालों के उपयोग हेतु 1394 लाभ पैकेज प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। इनमें पॉलिट्रामा एवं आपातकालीन प्रबंधन के पैकेज शामिल हैं।

### उपाबंध-I

वित्त वर्ष 2018-19 के लिए आयुष्मान भारत योजना/स्वास्थ्य एवं आरोग्य केन्द्र (व्यापक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या) के अंतर्गत निर्गत एवं व्यय की गई राशि का विवरण

(करोड़ ₹ में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	2018-19	
		जारी	व्यय
1	2	3	4
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0.80	2.00
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	43.51	11.15
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8.15	3.75
4.	असम	68.67	12.48
5.	बिहार	88.50	27.25
6.	चंडीगढ़	0.71	-
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	36.42	22.94
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	0.70	0.05
9.	दमन और दीव	0.43	0.21
10.	दिल्ली	-	-
11.	गोवा	0.79	0.10
12.	गुजरात	44.64	23.62
13.	हरियाणा	18.45	27.10
14.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	16.08	3.40
15.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	32.66	22.70
16.	झारखंड	26.02	19.67

1	2	3	4
17.	कर्नाटक	47.98	27.81
18.	केरल	18.43	16.14
19.	लक्षद्वीप	0.18	-
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	87.74	16.95
21.	महाराष्ट्र	91.27	24.59
22.	मणिपुर	5.44	4.54
23.	मेघालय	8.64	0.66
24.	मिजोरम	4.03	0.28
25.	नागालैंड	5.01	2.29
26.	ओडिशा	48.34	23.66
27.	पुदुचेरी	14.46	0.14
28.	पंजाब	19.69	8.06
29.	राजस्थान	83.70	23.44
30.	सिक्किम	2.16	0.32
31.	तमिलनाडु	56.41	59.51
32.	त्रिपुरा	10.18	0.75
33.	उत्तर प्रदेश	176.10	98.42
34.	उत्तराखंड	19.62	2.91
35.	पश्चिम बंगाल	59.47	2.31
36.	तेलंगाना	46.14	3.31
<b>कुल</b>		1,191.52	492.51

- टिप्पणी:*
1. उक्त निर्गत राशि केन्द्रीय सरकारी अनुदान से संबंधित है और इसमें राज्य अंशदान शामिल नहीं है।
  2. व्यय में केन्द्रीय निर्गत राशि, राज्य निर्गत राशि से किया गया व्यय एवं वर्ष के प्रारंभ में अव्ययीत शेष राशि शामिल है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2018-19 हेतु व्यय वित्तीय प्रबंधन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार है, इसलिय यह अनंतिम है।
  3. सीपीएचसी में एनआरएचएम तथा एनयूएचएम के अंतर्गत स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली सुदृढीकरण के अधीन सीपीएचसी शामिल है।

**उपाबंध-II**

एबी-पीएमजेएवाई के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए लाभार्थी परिवारों का  
राज्य-वार विवरण (19.06.2019 तक)

क्र.सं.	राज्य	लाभार्थी परिवार (लाख में)
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह*	0.78
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश*	90.00
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.89
4.	असम	27.02
5.	बिहार	108.95
6.	चंडीगढ़	0.71
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	41.48
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली*	0.66
9.	दमन और दीव*	0.45
10.	गोवा	0.37
11.	गुजरात*	70.00
12.	हरियाणा	15.51
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	4.80
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	6.13
15.	झारखंड*	57.00
16.	कर्नाटक*	115.00
17.	केरल	34.84
18.	लक्षद्वीप	0.01
19.	मध्य प्रदेश*	128.8
20.	महाराष्ट्र	83.63
21.	मणिपुर	2.77
22.	मेघालय*	8.37

क्र.सं.	राज्य	लाभार्थी परिवार (लाख में)
23.	मिजोरम	1.95
24.	नागालैंड	2.33
25.	पुदुचेरी	1.04
26.	पंजाब*	42.00
27.	सिक्किम	0.40
28.	तमिलनाडु*	157.00
29.	त्रिपुरा	4.90
30.	उत्तर प्रदेश	118.04
31.	उत्तराखंड*	19.68
32.	पश्चिम बंगाल	112.00
<b>कुल</b>		<b>1257.49<sup>#</sup></b>

\*पीएमजेएवाई का राज्य विस्तार शामिल है।

<sup>#</sup>एमईसीसी डेटाबेस के अनुसार एबी-पीएमजेएवाई हेतु पात्र 10.74 करोड़ चिह्नित परिवार शामिल हैं।

### उपाबंध-III

वर्ष 2018-19 के लिए पीएमजेएवाई के अंतर्गत राज्य-वार निर्गत राशि

क्र. सं.	उन राज्यों के नाम जिन्हें निधि जारी की गई है	राशि (करोड़ ₹ में)
1	2	3
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह*	0.15
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	182.85
3.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.31
4.	असम	21.08
5.	बिहार	88.27
6.	चंडीगढ़	0.68
7.	छत्तीसगढ़	217.43

1	2	3
8.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	3.25
9.	दमन और दीव	1.02
10.	गोवा	0.64
11.	गुजरात	77.50
12.	हरियाणा	26.81
13.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17.18
14.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	20.64
15.	झारखंड*	170.17
16.	कर्नाटक	159.31
17.	केरल	25.00
18.	लक्षद्वीप	0.00
19.	मध्य प्रदेश	72.57
20.	महाराष्ट्र	266.32
21.	मणिपुर	7.18
22.	मेघालय	15.57
23.	मिजोरम	17.48
24.	नागालैंड	4.72
25.	पुदुचेरी	1.52
26.	पंजाब	2.24
27.	सिक्किम	1.03
28.	तमिलनाडु	304.98
29.	त्रिपुरा	12.81
30.	उत्तर प्रदेश	85.01
31.	उत्तराखंड	12.54
32.	पश्चिम बंगाल	31.28
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>1849.55</b>

\*120 [*The questioner was absent.*]

**Accessible medical treatment under  
Ayushman Bharat Yojana**

†\*120. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken to make medical treatment accessible to all under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana and the details of beneficiaries and amount spent during the year 2018-19, State-wise; and

(b) the details of quick measures provided under “accidental immediate health treatment assistance” to the common man?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):  
(a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) and (b) Ayushman Bharat Yojana comprises two components namely (i) Provision of Comprehensive Primary Healthcare (CPHC) through Ayushman Bharat —Health and Wellness Centres (AB- HWC), and (ii) Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB- PMJAY).

Facilities under AB-HWCs are available to all and include promotive, preventive, and primary health care. The State-wise details of release and expenditure under AB-HWC during the year 2018-19 is at Annexure-I (*See below*).

Under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), health coverage up to ₹ 5.00 lakh per family per annum is being provided to around 10.74 crore poor, deprived families based on the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. For implementation of AB-PMJAY, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with 33 States/UTs out of which 30 States/UTs have started its implementation. The State-wise details of beneficiaries and funds allotted to the States/UTs are at Annexure-II and Annexure-III respectively (*See below*).

Under AB-PMJAY, 1394 benefit packages have been put in place for usage of hospitals empanelled under the scheme for providing the treatment to the beneficiaries. This includes packages for polytrauma and emergency management.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Annexure-I****Release and Expenditure under Ayushman Bharat Yojana/Health and Wellness Centres (Comprehensive Primary Health Care) for the F.Y. 2018-19*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2018-19	
		Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.80	2.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	43.51	11.15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.15	3.75
4.	Assam	68.67	12.48
5.	Bihar	88.50	27.25
6.	Chandigarh	0.71	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	36.42	22.94
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.70	0.05
9.	Daman and Diu	0.43	0.21
10.	Delhi	—	—
11.	Goa	0.79	0.10
12.	Gujarat	44.64	23.62
13.	Haryana	18.45	27.10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16.08	3.40
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	32.66	22.70
16.	Jharkhand	26.02	19.67
17.	Karnataka	47.98	27.81

1	2	3	4
18.	Kerala	18.43	16.14
19.	Lakshadweep	0.18	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	87.74	16.95
21.	Maharashtra	91.27	24.59
22.	Manipur	5.44	4.54
23.	Meghalaya	8.64	0.66
24.	Mizoram	4.03	0.28
25.	Nagaland	5.01	2.29
26.	Odisha	48.34	23.66
27.	Puducherry	14.46	0.14
28.	Punjab	19.69	8.06
29.	Rajasthan	83.70	23.44
30.	Sikkim	2.16	0.32
31.	Tamil Nadu	56.41	59.51
32.	Tripura	10.18	0.75
33.	Uttar Pradesh	176.10	98.42
34.	Uttarakhand	19.62	2.91
35.	West Bengal	59.47	2.31
36.	Telangana	46.14	3.31
TOTAL		1,191.52	492.51

Note: 1. The above releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.

2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Expenditure for the F.Y. 2018-19 is as per Financial Management Report (FMR), hence is provisional.

3. CPHC comprises of CPHC under Health System Strengthening under NRHM and NUHM.

***Annexure-II***

*State-wise details for beneficiary families covered under AB-PMJAY  
(as on 19.06.2019)*

Sl. No.	State	Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	0.78
2.	Andhra Pradesh*	90.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.89
4.	Assam	27.02
5.	Bihar	108.95
6.	Chandigarh	0.71
7.	Chhattisgarh	41.46
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	0.66
9.	Daman and Diu*	0.45
10.	Goa	0.37
11.	Gujarat*	70.00
12.	Haryana	15.51
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4.80
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.13
15.	Jharkhand*	57.00
16.	Karnataka*	115.00
17.	Kerala	34.84
18.	Lakshadweep	0.01
19.	Madhya Pradesh*	128.8
20.	Maharashtra	83.63
21.	Manipur	2.77
22.	Meghalaya*	8.37

1	2	3
23.	Mizoram	1.95
24.	Nagaland	2.33
25.	Puducherry	1.04
26.	Punjab*	42.00
27.	Sikkim	0.40
28.	Tamil Nadu*	157.00
29.	Tripura	4.90
30.	Uttar Pradesh	118.04
31.	Uttarakhand*	19.68
32.	West Bengal	112.00
TOTAL		1257.49 <sup>#</sup>

\*Includes State extensions of PMJAY

<sup>#</sup>Includes 10.74 crore identified families entitled for AB-PMJAY as per SECC database

### ***Annexure-III***

#### *State-wise release made under PM-AY for the year 2018-19*

Sl. No.	Name of States to whom funds are released	(Amount in ₹crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	182.85
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.31
4.	Assam	21.08
5.	Bihar	88.27
6.	Chandigarh	0.68
7.	Chhattisgarh	217.43
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.25

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1	2	3
9.	Daman and Diu	1.02
10.	Goa	0.64
11.	Gujarat	77.50
12.	Haryana	26.81
13.	Himachal Pradesh	17.18
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.64
15.	Jharkhand	170.17
16.	Karnataka	159.31
17.	Kerala	25.00
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	72.57
20.	Maharashtra	266.32
21.	Manipur	7.18
22.	Meghalaya	15.57
23.	Mizoram	17.48
24.	Nagaland	4.72
25.	Puducherry	1.52
26.	Punjab	2.24
27.	Sikkim	1.03
28.	Tamil Nadu	304.98
29.	Tripura	12.81
30.	Uttar Pradesh	85.01
31.	Uttarakhand	12.54
32.	West Bengal	31.28
TOTAL		1849.55

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**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि आयुष्मान योजना बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है, लेकिन जैसा कि हमारे भाई संजय सिंह जी कह रहे थे, इसके parameters बहुत stiff हैं। अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इसे थोड़ा नरम करने पर विचार करेंगे, यदि ऐसा होगा, तो उससे बहुत लोगों को फायदा होगा?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question Hour is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Congratulations, Sir. I congratulate you. After a very long time, you have been able to complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

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### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

#### Identification of environmental risk regarding renewable energy projects

\*112. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified any environmental risks from renewable energy projects especially wind mills;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) A study entitled "Development Impact and Sustainable Governance aspects of Renewable Energy Projects" was commissioned by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy in the year 2013. The major findings of the study are as under:—

- (i) The environment and social impacts of wind and solar farms are negligible and renewable projects don't have long-term irreversible impact on the local environment;
- (ii) Renewable energy projects have significant positive social impacts;
- (iii) Sufficient environmental and social governance mechanism is in place, and no new changes are required in the legal framework or the governance structures to mitigate or manage the environmental and social impacts from renewable energy.

**Damage to forest land by Goa-Tamnar Transmission Line**

\*119. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that 177 hectares of forest land will be wiped out by the Goa-Tamnar Transmission Project Ltd. (GTTPL);

(b) if so, the details of the immediate and long-term negative impacts on both the ecological and social system as reported by Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) observations;

(c) the steps taken by Government for any alternative and realignment of the project; and

(d) if not, the mitigation measures considered and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) M/s Goa-Tamnar Transmission Project Limited (GTTPL) is an Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) licensee which is implementing the scheme "Additional 400 KV Feed to Goa and Additional System for Power Evacuation from Generation Projects pooled at Raigarh (Tamnar) Pool" awarded through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding. As per the information from M/s GTTPL, the area affected for the purpose of forest diversion by this project would be around 177 hectares. However, the actual affected area which will be used for tree felling and execution of work will be only 23.098 hectares. This affected area will also be compensated with the provision of dwarf/medicinal plants below the conductor. In addition, for requisite clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, the project developer has to do Compensatory Afforestation in double the area, *i.e.* 354 hectares against the proposed diversion of 177 hectares of forest land. This plantation will be done and maintained for 10 years by the project developer.

The impact of transmission lines on the ecological and social system is minimal. Therefore, in accordance with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India's EIA Notification 2006, transmission line projects are not required to undertake Environment Impact Assessment (EIA). However, necessary clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 has to be obtained, when the transmission line passes through forest area.

(c) and (d) M/s GTTPL had submitted 3 alternate routes for the above overhead lines along with application for grant of authorization under section 164 of Electricity Act, 2003. Authorization has been granted for the route involving minimum forest and protected areas.

As a mitigation measure, following have been taken into account:—

- (1) Compensatory Afforestation (CA) as per the guidelines MoEFCC.
- (2) Selection of route involving minimum forest and protected areas.
- (3) To reduce the impact further, the already existing defunct 110 KV line route has been considered for the alignment of above line.

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### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### **AYUSH hospitals proposed to be established**

1094. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of hospitals proposed to be established in various parts of the country providing for Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy treatment;
- (b) whether land has been acquired for the purpose; and
- (c) the total amount proposed to be spent on each of the hospitals, if Government proposes to establish more than one hospital in a State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) As public health is a State subject, establishment of AYUSH Hospitals comes under the purview of respective State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) there is a provision of financial assistance to States/UTs for setting up of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals with ₹ 900.00 lakhs for construction, furniture, fixtures, equipments, etc., ₹ 30.00 lakhs per annum for medicines, diet and other consumables and ₹ 120.00 lakhs per annum for Salaries. Under NAM, grant-in-aid is provided to State/UT Governments as per their proposed State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs). The State/UT-wise list of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals approved for new set up is furnished as Statement (*See* below). The implementation including the acquiring of the land comes under the purview of respective State Governments.

**Statement**

*Status of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital approved under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)  
during 2014-15 , 2015-16 , 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Location	No. of unit approved				
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	1	–	–	–	–
		Visakhapatnam	–	–	1	–	–
2.	Assam	Goalpara	–	–	1	–	–
		Majuli	–	–	1	–	–
3.	Bihar	Patna	–	1	–	–	–
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	–	1	–	–	–
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa	–	1	–	–	–
6.	Goa	North Goa	–	1	–	–	–
		South Goa	–	1	–	–	–
7.	Gujarat	Surendernagar	–	–	1	–	–

		Bardoli	-	-	-	1	-
8.	Haryana	Hisar	-	1	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	-	-	1	-	-
		Mandi	-	-	-	1	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar	-	-	-	1	-
		Kupwara	-	-	-	1	-
		Bilawar	-	-	-	-	1
		Kulgam	-	-	-	-	1
11.	Karnataka	Gadag	-	-	1	-	-
		Mangalore	-	-	1	-	-
12.	Kerala	Trissur	-	-	-	1	-
13.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	-	-	1	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	-	-	-	1	-
		Sindhudurg	-	-	-	1	-
		Pune	-	-	-	1	-
		Ahmadnagar	-	-	-	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Manipur	Moreh, Chandel District	-	-	1	-	-
		Churancandpur	-	-	1	-	-
		Kwakeithel Konjeng Leikai	-	-	1	-	-
		Keirao AC, Imphal East District	-	-	-	1	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	-	-	1	-	-
		Indore	-	-	-	1	-
		Narsinghpur	-	-	-	1	-
		Chitrakoot	-	-	-	1	-
		Mandleshwar	-	-	-	-	1
17.	Meghalaya	Sohra (Cherapunje), CUC, East Khasi Hills	-	-	1	-	-
18.	Nagaland	Noklak, Tuensang District	-	1	-	-	-
		Razha, Chedema	-	-	-	1	-
		Sapangya (Chungtia)	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	-	-	1	-	-
		Behrampur	-	-	-	1	-

20.	Puducherry	Villanur	-	1	-	-	-
		Yanam	-	-	-	-	1
21.	Punjab	Moga	-	-	1	-	-
		Dyalpur Sodhia Zirakpur	-	-	1	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	-	-	1	-	-
		Ajmer	-	-	1	-	-
		Churu	-	-	1	-	-
		Bikaner	-	-	1	-	-
		Jaipur	-	-	-	-	1
23.	Sikkim	Kyongsa, West Sikkim	-	1	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	-	-	1	-	-
		Thiruvannamalai	-	-	1	-	-
		Pudukkottai	-	-	-	-	1
25.	Telangana	Anantgiri, Vikarabad, Rangareddy District	-	-	1	-	-
		Bhupalpalli (V&M), Jayashankar Bhupalpalli District	-	-	-	1	-
		Siddipet Head Quarters	-	-	-	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Tripura	Paradise Chowmuhani, Agartala	-	-	-	1	-
		Belonia	-	-	-	1	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	-	1	-	-	-
		Bilhour, Kanpur	-	1	-	-	-
		West Katli, Lucknow	-	1	-	-	-
		Badrasi, Varanasi	-	1	-	-	-
		Nawab Ganj, Bareilly	-	1	-	-	-
		Basti	-	-	1	-	-
		Sirathu Koushambi	-	-	-	1	-
		Sonbhadra	-	-	-	1	-
		Orai Jalaun	-	-	-	1	-
		Sant Kabir Nagar	-	-	-	1	-
		Saharanpur	-	-	-	1	-
		Deoria	-	-	-	1	-

100 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		Lalitpur	-	-	-	1	-
		Amethi	-	-	-	1	-
		Kanpur Dehat	-	-	-	1	-
		Firozpur, Balia District	-	-	-	1	-
		Maharajganj	-	-	-	-	1
		Rai Bareilly	-	-	-	-	1
		Agra	-	-	-	-	1
		Baghpat	-	-	-	-	1
		Fatehpur	-	-	-	-	1
28.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	-	-	-	1	-
		Jakhnidhar, Tehri	-	-	-	-	1
		Tanakpur, Champawat	-	-	-	-	1
29.	West Bengal	Topsikhata, District Alipurduar	1	-	-	-	-
		Paschim District Midnapur	-	-	1	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>13</b>

Written Answers to

[2 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

101

**Appointment of Yoga instructors in schools**

1095. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides any certification course to produce qualified Yoga professionals/instructors in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons for these instructors not being employed at Government schools for teaching Yoga as part of the sports curriculum in schools?

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

(b) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools under the jurisdiction of State/Union Territory Governments, appointment of Yoga instructors and other various administrative matters, is the responsibility of the concerned State/Union Territory (UT) Government.

**Homoeopathy medicine at reasonable price**

1096. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that poor people all over the country, particularly population of backward districts, largely depend upon homoeopathy treatment due to low cost of medicines for ailments, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the increasing cost of homoeopathy medicines in the market; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed by Government to make homoeopathy medicine available at reasonable price all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. Government is aware that people of certain states particularly population of backward districts have been using this System of Medicine in larger extent for their ailments due to low cost of medicine.

(b) and (c) Government is also aware of the increasing cost of homoeopathic medicines in the market.

Ministry of AYUSH has published about 200 Essential Drug List (EDL) on Homoeopathy medicines for procurement by the State/UT Governments under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), under which financial assistance to amounting ₹ 1 lakh is provided per dispensary, per annum.

#### **Fifth International Day of Yoga 2019**

1097. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fifth International Day of Yoga was celebrated in the country recently in Ranchi and if so, the details and main theme thereof;

(b) the details of programmes organized and projects launched on occasion of International Yoga Day;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the celebration of events this year including expenses incurred on promotion, publicity, advertisement and awareness in India and world-wide;

(d) the number of participants in these programmes and places where these were held, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether Government has purchased eco-friendly khadi Yoga kits from Khadi and Village Industries Commission 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) and (b) Yes. The 5th International Day of Yoga (IDY) was celebrated on 21.06.2019 in the country and world-wide. The main theme of this IDY was “Yoga for Heart Care” .

Ministry of AYUSH has the mandate of being the Nodal Ministry for the observation of International Day of Yoga (IDY). As the nodal Ministry, it encourages other Ministries, State governments, local self-government bodies and other stake-holding institutions to observe International Yoga Day in a befitting manner, and suggests detailed lists of activities. These Ministries and stake-holding institutions prepare their own sets of activities and implement them. The activities so implemented include Mass Yoga Demonstrations, Yoga training camps, lectures, seminars etc.

The main event of Mass Yoga Demonstration for the observation of 5th IDY was held at Prabhat Tara Ground, Ranchi, Jharkhand on 21.06.2019 in which around 30,000 people participated.

Indian Missions in foreign countries, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) and the Ministry of Tourism take up a series of activities every year to promote Yoga worldwide, the highlights of which are the Mass Yoga Demonstrations organized at on the International Day of Yoga in different cities across the world including iconic locations Eiffel Tower, Times Square etc.

(c) The details of the funds allocated/expenditure incurred by the Ministry of AYUSH on the celebration of the event this year including expenses incurred on promotion, publicity, advertisement and awareness is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) In addition to the main event at Ranchi, Ministry of AYUSH has also organized events of Mass Yoga Demonstrations for IDY at following places in NCT of Delhi:—

Sl. No.	Place	No. of participants (approx.)
1.	Rajpath, New Delhi	15,000
2.	Lodhi Garden, New Delhi	1,300
3.	Talkatora Garden, New Delhi	800
4.	District Park, Sector-11, Dwarka, New Delhi	4,800
5.	Swarna Jayanti Park, Sector-10, Rohini, Delhi	5,000
6.	Nehru Park, New Delhi	800
7.	Yamuna Sports Complex, Surajmal Vihar, Delhi.	6,500
8.	Lal Quila, Delhi	40,000

The participation in the Yoga events for International Day of Yoga was on voluntary basis. Events were organized by various agencies like States/UTs at the State, District, Block and Panchayat level and also by other stake-holding organizations like Government and Educational Institutions, NGOs, RWAs etc. The details of events organized by other agencies, including the venues and the number of participants are not maintained by this Ministry.

(e) Yes. The Government has purchased 60000 cotton (eco-friendly) Yoga mats from Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi-110001.

Under the Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of Information Education and Communication (IEC) in AYUSH, ₹ 26.00 crores has been allocated for International Day

of Yoga in BE 2019-20. The IEC Section has released/earmarked the funds ₹ 16,44,80,079/- so far for the following activities:—

Sl.No.	Description	Amount	Remarks
1.	Newspaper Advertisement on 20.06.2019	₹ 102,31,350	LOA has been issued to BOC, M/o I&B
2.	Newspaper Advertisement on 21.06.2019	₹ 42,69,330	Earmarked
3.	Publicity through Doordarshan	₹ 591,53,400	Earmarked
4.	Procurement of 1.20 lakh T-Shirts	₹ 185,64,000	Earmarked
5.	Financial Assistance to Government of Jharkhand for arrangements of the main event of 5th IDY at Ranchi	₹ 300,00,000	Payment released
6.	Letters to Gram Pradhans through Department of Posts	₹ 6,12,000	Payment released
7.	Development of Yoga Locator Application	₹ 16,49,999	Payment released
8.	Financial Assistance to MDNIY	₹ 400,00,000	₹ 2.00 crores was released in F.Y. 2018-19. ₹ 2.00 crores is earmarked
TOTAL FUNDS RELEASED/EARMARKED		₹ 1644,80,079	

#### Revisiting provisions under NAM

†1098. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to revisit the provisions under National AYUSH Mission (NAM); and

(b) if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is approved by Union Cabinet for continuation till March, 2020. Ministry of AYUSH has already consulted the States/UTs for bringing suitable modifications of NAM provisions. Further, a mid-term evaluation of the Mission was also conducted by the Ministry of AYUSH.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**All India Institute of Ayurvedic Sciences**

†1099. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) by when All India Institute of Ayurveda Sciences will be opened in Rajasthan;
- (b) by when an Institute of Naturopathy will be opened in Rajasthan; and
- (c) whether Government will bring forth any scheme for upgradation of Government AYUSH Universities under the National AYUSH Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Presently there is no proposal under consideration for establishing an All India Institute of Ayurveda Sciences or an Institute of Naturopathy in Rajasthan.

(c) At present, there is no scheme for up-gradation of Government AYUSH Universities under the National AYUSH Mission.

**Development of Ayurvedic medicine for cancer and diabetes**

1100. SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has developed ayurvedic medicine to treat chronic diseases like cancer and diabetes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the report of the concerned CSIR research; and
- (c) the proposal of Government for mass use of the medicine to control these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH has developed certain new Ayurvedic formulations for chronic diseases adopting prevalent research guidelines such as AYUSH-82 for Non insulin dependent diabetes. AYUSH-SG for Rheumatoid arthritis and Kharsutra for Ano-rectal diseases.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) constituent laboratories namely CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CSIR-CIMAP), Lucknow and CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute (CSIR-NBR1), Lucknow have jointly developed scientifically validated herbal product NBRMAP-DB as hypoglycemic formulation. The knowhow for the product was licensed to M/s AIMIL Pharma Ltd. Delhi who is manufacturing and marketing it as BGR-34.

(c) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) has commercialized these medicines through National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) for wider utility among masses.

#### **Research activities in AYUSH systems of medicine**

†1101. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) details of the work done/ being done/to be done with respect to modern scientific possibilities in research in different domains of AYUSH and standard certification of medicines as well as affiliation in Medical Sciences; and

(b) domain-wise details of the standard medicines of AYUSH and Ayurveda which have authenticity in medical treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) which are autonomous bodies under the Ministry of AYUSH are the apex bodies of research in the respective AYUSH system. Being apex research bodies, they are not affiliated to any other body in Medical Sciences. The research activities of the Councils include work in the areas of Medicinal Plant Research (Medico-ethno Botanical Survey, Pharmacognosy and Tissue Culture), Drug Standardization, Pharmacological Research, Clinical Research, Literary Research and Documentation. Modern scientific possibilities are adopted and utilized by their Research Councils.

The Councils are conducting intramural research on modern scientific parameters as well as in collaboration with renowned institutions like ICMR, AIIMS, VPCI etc. with an objective to document the safety and efficacy of pharmacopoeial drugs and new drug development for emerging diseases which can be used for benefit of the masses.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The AYUSH products are regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 by the Drugs Controller General of India through the State Governments. Quality Council of India (QCI) is managing scheme for certification of AYUSH products. Two types of certifications are given to the AYUSH products namely Ayush Standard Mark (ASM) and AYUSH Premium Vmark (APM). ASM is based on compliance to the domestic regulatory requirements and APM is based on Good Manufacturing Practices requirements based on WHO Guidelines and product requirements with flexibility to certify against any overseas regulations provided these are stricter than the former criteria.

The Government has taken up the following measures for safety, quality and standardisation of AYUSH medicines in the country:—

- Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine and Homeopathy (PCIM&H) and Pharmacopoeia Committees have been set up to develop and revise the quality standards and the Standard Operating Procedures for the manufacturing of medicines.
- Quality standards of 645 single drugs and 202 compound formulation of Ayurveda, 298 single drugs and 200 compound formulation of Unani, 139 single drugs of Siddha and 1117 single drugs of Homeopathy have been published.

#### **Expanding of AYUSH scheme**

†1102. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state the State-wise details including Madhya Pradesh of the special expansions that have been approved and implemented in the medical systems during the period of 2014-19 under AYUSH scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), Ministry of AYUSH has provided financial assistance to States/UTs for various expansion activities of AYUSH systems during the period of 2014-19. The State-wise details including Madhya Pradesh are furnished given in Statement (*See below*).

However, implementation of scheme comes under purview of State/UT Governments.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise status for various expansion activities of AYUSH systems under National AYUSH Mission during 2014-19*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Co-location of AYUSH facilities at PHCs	Co-location of AYUSH facilities at CHCs	Co-location of AYUSH facilities at DHs	Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals	Upgradation of AYUSH Dispensaries	Setting up of upto 50 Bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospitals	Setting up of new AYUSH Educational Institutions	Drug Testing Laboratories	Pharmacy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	1	10	23	2	1	1	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	8	5	1	0	0	1	1	0
4.	Assam	56	1	32	0	0	2	0	1	2
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	2	8	4	0	29	1	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	8	952	0	0	1	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[2 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	40	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	21	7	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	40	20	2	0	0	2
13.	Haryana	8	11	10	2	1136	1	2	1	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	71	1334	2	0	1	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	610	4	1	1	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0	15	0	2	2	1	2
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	73	39	1	0	2	0
19.	Lakshadweep	15	6	4	1	8	1	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	9	32	140	5	0	1	3
21.	Maharashtra	0	136	22	0	0	4	0	2	0
22.	Manipur	5	0	7	2	2	3	1	1	1

110 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

23. Mizoram	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
24. Meghalaya	64	0	2	0	3	1	0	1	0
25. Nagaland	3	18	10	0	4	3	0	0	0
26. Odisha	0	0	1	2	56	2	0	2	4
27. Puducherry	0	1	1	0	14	3	0	1	0
28. Punjab	0	22	0	1	10	2	0	1	0
29. Rajasthan	0	0	0	11	868	5	0	1	4
30. Sikkim	5	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
31. Tamil Nadu	52	1	6	1	0	3	0	1	2
32. Telangana	0	0	9	4	57	3	0	1	3
33. Tripura	6	0	6	2	8	2	0	1	0
34. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	2	395	20	0	2	0
35. Uttarakhand	25	7	0	0	0	3	1	1	1
36. West Bengal	0	0	0	0	730	3	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>6449</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>

Written Answers to

[2 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

111

**Special scheme for ensuring availability of herbal plants**

1103. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Medicinal Plants Board is implementing any special scheme to increase the availability of herbal plants in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of those schemes;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any special policy/scheme to promote the farming of special type of herbal plants suitable to a special area; and
- (d) if so, the norms of this policy and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, the National Medicinal Plants Board. Ministry of AYUSH. Government of India is presently implementing following schemes throughout the country:—

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

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*” throughout the country.

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), the assistance is provided for large scale cultivation of medicinal/herbal plants on farmer’s land throughout the country. As per the scheme guidelines the cultivation of medicinal/herbal plants is supported by providing financial assistance as subsidy to farmers through the identified implementing agency of concerned state (generally State Horticulture and State Agriculture Departments). Under the scheme presently, the NMPB has prioritized 140 species of medicinal/herbal plants for supporting their cultivation and in this regard provides subsidy @ 30%, 50% and 75% of the cost of cultivation. As per the scheme guidelines, the financial assistance for cultivation of medicinal/herbal plants is provided based on the State Annual Action Plan approved for concerned State.

(c) and (d) As per NAM scheme guidelines, for promotion of farming of medicinal/herbal plants suitable to a special area, the fund 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).

**New Super Specialty Ayurvedic Medical Colleges in  
Uttar Pradesh**

1104. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps taken for promotion of Ayurveda in the country, especially in Uttar Pradesh, by Government;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal of opening new Super Specialty Ayurvedic Medical Colleges in Uttar Pradesh; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Ministry has been implementing Central Sector Scheme of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) in AYUSH by organizing National/State level Arogya fairs and Ayurveda Parvs, Seminars, Conferences, Symposiums and Workshop in the country including Uttar Pradesh for:—

- Creation of awareness amongst the citizens about the efficacy of the AYUSH Systems.
- Dissemination of proven results of Research and Development work conducted in AYUSH Systems.
- Providing a forum where horizontal and vertical interaction among stakeholders of AYUSH Systems can take place.
- Propagation and promotion of AYUSH.

The Ministry also observes Ayurveda Day every year on Dhanvantari Jayanti since 2016 in a befitting manner to create awareness regarding Ayurveda and its benefits.

(b) and (c) No. No such proposal is presently under consideration in the Ministry.

**Opening of Yoga centres**

†1105. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to open new Yoga centres, if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the steps being taken by Government to attract the youth towards Yoga; and

(c) State-wise/area-wise details of the existing Yoga centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Health is a State subject and the various activities taken up by the respective State/UT Governments in the Health sector include opening of Yoga centres. Through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) of Ministry of AYUSH the financial assistance is provided to State/UT Governments for setting up AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga as per their proposed State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs).

At the Central level. Ministry of AYUSH through its two autonomous bodies namely Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi and Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi actively promote Yoga activities across the country. However, the Ministry presently does not have any plans to open new Yoga centres.

(b) The Government has been observing International Day of Yoga on 21st June every year since 2015. The observation of Yoga Day involves practicing Yoga in groups in selected public places like parks and sports grounds which encourages community feeling, and gives motivation to make Yoga a regular practice.

The Ministry of AYUSH strives to promote different AYUSH systems including Yoga and to create public awareness in the country about these systems for the benefit of the youth. Under the Information Education and Communication (IEC) Scheme, numerous activities have been taken up to reach out to youth and to create awareness about Yoga. IEC activities include programs on TV, Radio, Print-media, Arogya Fairs, Seminars/Conferences/Workshops to create awareness about Yoga among the youth.

The Government has also set up a Yoga Certification Board (YCB) to standardize and strengthen Yoga training by providing certification to individuals and accreditation to Institutions. This is a significant step in spreading Yoga in India.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga under NAM is furnished given in Statement.

**Statement**

*States/UTs-wise AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga assisted during the financial year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 under NAM*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	3	3	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	9	0	12	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1	1	3
4.	Assam	2	2	10	0	70
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	3	0	2	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	10	12	0	12
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	2	2	0	2
10.	Delhi	1	4	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	4	4	4	4
12.	Gujarat	0	5	6	12	36
13.	Haryana	21	10	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	31	14	4	18
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	12	12	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	1	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	5	10	2	14	15
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	2
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	31	31	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	19	0
22.	Manipur	3	3	3	4	8
23.	Mizoram	0	5	3	0	20
24.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	1	3	4	4	4
26.	Odisha	0	34	14	16	16
27.	Puducherry	1	1	1	1	1
28.	Punjab	0	2	0	0	2
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	295	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	9	17	40	38
32.	Telangana	2	4	5	16	22
33.	Tripura	12	5	5	0	4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	17	42	41	95
35.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	8	11
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	3	12
TOTAL		57	211	487	216	414

**Good corporate governance to strengthen Indian companies**

1106. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for good corporate governance essential for instilling confidence among investors in the Indian market as also to strengthen Indian corporations to be able to compete globally;

(b) the details of the essential efforts that have been taken by Government during the last two years for making suitable atmosphere for investors in the country; and

(c) how many foreign investors have come to India for investment purpose during the recent times?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that Major reforms arising out of the recommendations of Kotak Committee have been implemented in a phased manner such as at least one woman independent director in the top 500 listed entities by market capitalization by April 1, 2019 and in the top 1000 listed entities, by April 1, 2020, Separation of CEO/MD and Chairperson (to be initially made applicable to the top 500 listed entities by market capitalization w.e.f. April 1, 2020), Enhanced disclosure of related party transactions (RPTs) and related parties to be permitted to vote against RPTs, Reduction in the maximum number of listed entity directorships from 10 to 8 by April 01, 2019 and to 7 by April 1, 2020, Enhanced role of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) and Risk Management Committee, Disclosures of auditor credentials, audit fee, reasons for resignation of auditors, etc., Disclosure of expertise/skills of directors, Mandatory disclosure of consolidated quarterly results with effect from F.Y. 2019-20, Secretarial Audit to be mandatory for listed entities and their material unlisted subsidiaries, Minimum six directors in the top 1,000 listed entities by market capitalization by April 1, 2019 and in the top 2000 listed entities, by April 1, 2020, Quorum for Board meetings (1/3rd of the size of the Board or 3 members, whichever is higher) in the top 1000 listed entities by market capitalization by April 1, 2019 and in the top 2000 listed entities, by April 1, 2020, Top 100 entities to hold AGMs within 5 months from the end of F.Y. 2018-19 *i.e.* by August 31, 2019, Webcast of AGMs will be compulsory for top 100 entities by market capitalization.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India under the aegis of Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA), Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) conducts Investor Awareness Programs across the country through its Committee on Capital Market and Investors Protection. Investor Awareness Programs are being regularly conducted by ICAI on PAN India basis to educate the investors and to create awareness among the investors regarding the capital market and the program received overwhelming response among the public at large. Investor Awareness Programs are conducted to enhance the ability of investors to understand broad developments in the country having bearing on the corporate sector and the capital market. This initiative was started to educate the investors' on their rights and responsibilities and to make investors' aware of grievances handling mechanism and different agencies to be approached for redressal.

The number of Investor Awareness programmes organised during the years is 2018-19 by ICAI is 670 and IEPF has conducted 26409 programmes for IEPF Authority as on 31.05.2019, since beginning of F.Y. 2018-2019.

In order to strengthen Corporate Governance in India, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has introduced in the Companies Act, 2013 progressive and transparent provisions on Role and Liability of Independent Director (IDs) in Section 149(4) of the Companies Act provide that every listed public company and prescribed class of companies shall have at least one-third of the total number of directors as independent directors, shareholders play an important role for giving approval in the matters such as Alteration of Memorandum of Association/Article of Association, Change in registered office, Appointment and removal of directors and auditors, Approval of related party transactions beyond specified thresholds, Approval of remuneration to directors, Approval of inter-corporate investments beyond specified limits and further issue of share capital, Auditor can be removed before expiry of his term only after prior approval of the Central Government and Companies are required to file various event based e-forms, which are informatory in nature with RoC and the same are made available on MCA portal for public viewing.

(b) SEBI has informed that in June, 2017, SEBI clarified that the e-PAN issued by Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) can also be produced by Foreign Portfolio Investor for know your customer compliance and SEBI in consultation with RBI has enhanced the limit for investment by FPIs in Government Securities. The limit was enhanced from time to time.

In July, 2017, a new sub-category was created under the FPI limits in State Development Loans (SDLs). This sub-limit referred to as SDL-Long Term is available exclusively for investment on tap by Long Term FPIs (Sovereign Wealth Funds (SWFs), Multilateral Agencies, Endowment Funds, Insurance Funds, Pension Funds and Foreign Central Banks).

In September, 2017 Combined Corporate Debt Limit was renamed as Corporate Debt Investment Limit (CDIL) and Rupee Denominated Bonds issued overseas by Indian Companies were excluded from it. Also, limit freed from exclusion of Masala Bonds was made available to long term FPIs in infrastructure sector.

SEBI in consultation with RBI withdrew the minimum residual maturity restriction of three years for investment by FPIs in G-Secs and SDLs on June 15, 2018.

Further, *vide* Circular dated March 12, 2019, the requirement that no FPI shall have an exposure of more than 20% of its corporate bond portfolio to a single corporate, has been withdrawn.

Since March 1, 2019, FPIs are allowed to invest through one more route called, voluntary retention route (VRR) which is free of the macro-prudential and other regulatory norms applicable to FPI investments in debt markets, provided FPIs voluntarily commit to retain a required minimum percentage of their investments in India for a period. Investment through this Route shall be in addition to the General Investment Limit. SEBI *vide* circular dated 15.02.2018 in ordered to ease the Investment of FPIs in India, the extant access and investment norms where fine tuned.

In March, 2018, SEBI in consultation with RBI, decided to allocate separate limit of INR 5,000 crore to FPIs for taking long position in Interest Rate Futures. On September 21, 2018 SEBI issued the directions on eligibility conditions for FPIs, provides that the KYC Registration Agencies (KRAs) shall lock personal information provided with regard to beneficial owner including SMO of FPI.

On April 10, 2018, SEBI issued a clarification on Clubbing of investment limits for FPIs. Further, SEBI had constituted a working group on March 26, 2018 under the Chairmanship of Shri H.R. Khan, Deputy Governor (Retired), Reserve Bank of India for redrafting the SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014. The number of FPIs at the end of each of the last four financial years are as under:—

Year	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019
No of FPIs	8,717	8,781	9,227	9,390

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in the last two years has taken up the reforms such as Setting up Central Registration Centre (CRC) for processing of applications for name reservation and incorporation of companies and LLPs within 1-2 days, no fees is charged for all companies having an authorized capital upto Rs. 15 lakh, integration of MCA21 system with registration of EPFO, ESIC, GST, PAN and TAN at the time of incorporation of companies in SPICe Form. Ministry has amended the Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014 and integrated incorporation form SPICe which extends 8 services (Name Reservation, PAN, TAN, DIN, EPFO, ESIC, GST and Incorporation) for starting a business and name Availability Rules have been simplified. In order to remove ambiguity in name reservation, Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014 is amended through Companies (Incorporation) Fifth Amendments Rules, 2019. Consequently, time taken for approval of name of proposed company has reduced to 1-3 days.

As per information provided by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Project Monitoring Invest India Cell (PMIC) is an institutional mechanism for resolving a variety of issues with a view to fast tracking the approvals for setting up and expeditions commissioning of large public, private and public-private partnership (PPP) Projects. At present, PMIC is functioning under the administrative control of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). Any investor having issues delaying or likely to delay the execution of a project can raise them on the PMIC portal (e-suvidha) for taking up with the concerned authority in the Central and State Governments.

- (c) No such data is available in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

**Debarring auditors from auditing**

1107. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to debar certain auditors from auditing for five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has found certain audit firms involved in corrupt practices; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) A petition under Section 140(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 was filed by Union of India, through the Regional Director, Western Region before the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai Bench against the Auditor Mukesh Maniklal Choksi of the company Zen Shaving Limited and the said bench has debarred him for a period of 5 years *vide* order dated 06.02.2019. The appeal against the impugned order is pending before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT), New Delhi. Another petition under the said section has also been filed by Union of India, through the Regional Director, Western Region against the Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP and others of the company Infrastructure Leasing And Financial Services Ltd. Further, petition under the said Section is being filed by Union of India, through Registrar of Companies, Pune against the Auditor Dattaray Maruti Khune of the company Netwealth Agrotech India Limited.

**Study of CSR activities in Jharkhand**

1108. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study in Jharkhand for the proper implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of Corporate houses in Jharkhand and the impact of such works on the society living nearby;

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

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

(d) whether Government has received any complaints regarding the misuse of the CSR funds/projects by the corporate houses in Jharkhand; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Ministry has commissioned a detailed Study and Survey on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure by 100 companies (on sample basis) in tribal and backward districts including in Jharkhand through Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA).

(d) and (e) Whenever, any violation from CSR provisions is found, sanction for prosecution is accorded following the due process of law.

**Abused dominance in market for BT cotton technology**

1109. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on a complaint filed in 2015 by Government of India and the Nuziveedu group, the Competition Commission of India (CCI) has found Mahyco Monsanto Biotech Ltd. has abused its dominant position in the market for BT cotton technology;

(b) whether the CCI has asked the company, now controlled by the German Drug Major Bayer and the complainants to file their replies soon; and

(c) whether the company had charged higher trait fee from seed companies despite cap by Government and gave discriminatory discounts in trait fee to selected ones?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) On a reference made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India (Case No. 02/2015) and on an information filed by M/s Nuziveedu Seeds Limited (NSL) (Case No. 107/2015), the Commission *prima facie* found Mahyco Monsanto Biotech Ltd. (MMBL) to have abused its dominant position in the market for BT cotton technology and directed the Director General (DG) *vide* order dated 10.02.2016 to cause an investigation into the matter. The DG submitted its Investigation Report on 15.02.2019.

**Abuse of market dominance in online retail space**

1110. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2000-seller-strong All India Online Vendors Association operating on e-commerce marketplaces, has challenged before National Company Law Appellate Tribunal clean chit given by Competition Commission of India to an on-line retail network for allegations of abuse of market dominance in on-line retail space;

(b) whether complainant association has alleged that the retail major on its on-line network indulged in selling goods below cost price, abusing its dominant position in on-line retail space; and

(c) whether complaint alleged that abuse of this dominant market position by on-line retail major negatively impacted sellers who were not backed by venture capital funds and investors?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) All India Online Vendors Association has filed an appeal Competition Appeal (AT) No. 16 of 2019 on 23.01.2019 before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal and the proceedings in this case are going on.

**Birth centenary of Shri Kaifi Azmi**

1111. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will take steps to commemorate the birth centenary of renowned Indian poet and Padma Shri Awardee Kaifi Azmi;

(b) whether Government intends to publish a postal stamp to honour his memory;

(c) whether the Urdu academy shall be directed to observe a national week to popularise his works;

(d) whether the Films and Drama Division of Government will take steps to popularise his cinemas, poems, lyrics, scripts and other works; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (e) Decision to commemorate birth centenary and special anniversaries of eminent personalities and important historical events is taken by the National Implementation Committee (NIC) under the chairmanship of Hon' ble Home Minister. Once the NIC decides to commemorate a personality, proposals to release commemorative coin and postage stamp are taken up. At present, no proposal to commemorate birth centenary of Padma Shri Awardee Kaifi Azmi is under consideration of the Government.

Urdu Academy, Delhi has organized an All India Seminar and an All India Mushaira on 8th January, 2019 in Delhi in the memory of Padma Shri Awardee Kaifi Azmi.

No proposal is under consideration of Films and Drama Division of Government to popularize his cinemas, poems, lyrics, scripts and his other works.

#### **Promotion of cultural heritage of Chhattisgarh**

†1112. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to promote the prosperous cultural heritage of the State of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any work is being done to promote the folk artists of the tribal dominant regions in the State of Chhattisgarh;

(d) whether Government has taken any step to promote folk songs and folk dances of the State of Chhattisgarh across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the fund allocated to the State of Chhattisgarh in the last three years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To preserve, protect and promote various forms of folk art and cultural heritage of the various States of the country including the State of Chhattisgarh, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Chhattisgarh is a member State of South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur and folk artists of the tribal dominant regions of all the States including the State of Chhattisgarh are provided platform to perform through cultural programmes and activities being organized by these ZCCs in their member States.

(d) and (e) To promote the folk songs and folk dances of Chhattisgarh, the South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur has organized number of programmes like Lok Kala Yatras, Rajyotsav, Rang Madhyadakshi, Agni Mahotsav etc. in Chhattisgarh during the last three years. Funds for this purpose are not allocated directly to any State/ UT Government. However, annual grant-in-aid is provided/released to the said ZCCs for organizing such programmes/ activities in their member States.

#### **Conservation and development of place of incarnation of Sita**

†1113. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inspection of the place of incarnation of Sita situated in Punaura (Sitamarhi, Bihar) by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was scheduled and whether the inspection of the place of incarnation of Sita has been conducted accordingly by the ASI;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any plan-proposal related to the conservation and development of the place of incarnation of Sita situated in Punaura has been prepared by the ASI; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) No, Sir.

#### **Classical language status for Marathi**

†1114. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal to accord classical language status to Marathi language and this proposal is still pending with Government;

(b) the efforts made by Government for an early approval of said proposal; and

(c) the reasons for pendency of said proposal?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A proposal for granting Classical status to Marathi Language was received from Marathi Language Department, Government of Maharashtra. The said proposal was placed before the Committee of Linguistic Experts for its consideration. However, in the light of several Writ Petitions filed by Shri R. Gandhi in the Hon' ble High Court of Judicature at Madras on the subject, it was decided to wait for the outcome of the said Writ Petitions. The Hon' ble High Court of judicature at Madras has disposed off the Writ Petitions *vide* common order dated 08.08.2016 declining to interfere in the matter and disposed off all the Writ Petitions. The proposal is again under active consideration in consultation with other Ministries and Committee of Linguistic Experts through Sahitya Akademi.

**Funds for development of historical forts and  
tourist places**

1115. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started development activities in historical forts to develop them as tourist centres and if so, the historical forts selected for this purpose, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is considering to amend NOC rules for such work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) No, Sir. There is no such specific proposal for development of historical forts. However, Archaeological Survey of India has taken up the work for providing/upgrading public amenities at about 125 number of protected monuments including forts, the State-wise list is at Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The funds allocated and expenditure incurred for conservation and development works at protected monuments including historical forts during the last 3 years, State-wise is at Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) At present there is no proposal to amend NOC rules for such works.

**Statement-I**

*Details of protected monuments where Archaeological Survey of India  
has taken up work of providing/upgrading public amenities*

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs
1	2
	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>
1.	Virabhadra Temple, Lepakshi Dist. Anantpur
2.	Nagarjunakonda
3.	Buddhist Remains, Salihundam
4.	Chandrigiri group of monuments
	<b>Assam</b>
5.	Rang Ghar, Sibsagar
6.	Karenghar of the Ahom Kings
	<b>Bihar</b>
7.	Sher Shah' s Tomb, Sasaram
8.	Vaishali - Kolhua
9.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda
10.	Vikramshila
11.	Kesariya
	<b>Daman and Diu (UT)</b>
12.	Diu Fort
	<b>Goa</b>
13.	Church of St. Augustine, Old Goa
14.	Upper Aguada Fort
15.	Bom Jesus, Old Goa
	<b>Gujarat</b>
16.	Champaner Monument, Champaner
17.	Rani-Ki-Vav, Patan

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1	2
18.	Archaeological Remains of a Harappan Port Town, Lothal
19.	Dholavira
20.	Sun Temple, Modhera
21.	Adalaj Step well
	<b>Haryana</b>
22.	Sheikh Chilli' s Tomb
23.	Jal Mahal, Narnaul
	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>
24.	Masrur Rock Cut Temple
25.	Ram Nagar Palace
26.	Kangra Fort
	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>
27.	Leh Palace, Leh
	<b>Karnataka</b>
28.	Dariya Daulat Bagh, Shrirangpattnam
29.	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala, Belur
30.	Shravanbelagola
31.	Chitradurga Fort
32.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal
33.	Group of Temples, Aihole
34.	Fort Bidar, Dist. Bidar
35.	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur
36.	Ibrahim Rouza
37.	Group of monuments at Hampi
38.	Tipu Sultan' s Upper Fort and Citadel and Nagalacheruva

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**Kerala**

39. Bekal Fort
40. Kudakaliu Parabmu, Thrissur
41. St. Anjelo Fort, Kannur, Kerala
42. St. Francis Church, Cochin
43. Palakkad Fort

**Madhya Pradesh**

44. Royal Palace, Mandu
45. Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi
46. Pre-historic Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka
47. Group of Temples at Amarkantak
48. Gwalior Fort, Gwalior
49. Shiva Temple, Bhojpur
50. Buddhist Caves and Brahmanical Rock Cut Temple, Ghadwasa
51. Udaygiri Caves, Vidisha
52. Adamgarh Rockshelters, Hoshangabad
53. Badal Mahal, Chanderi
54. Koshak Mahal
55. Madan Mahal Fort, Jabalpur

**Maharashtra**

56. Ajanta Caves
  57. Ellora Caves
  58. Tomb of Rabia-Daurani (Bibi-ka-Maqbara)
  59. Daulatabad Fort
  60. Pandav leni Caves
  61. Aga Khan Palace, Pune
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1	2
62.	Buddhist Caves, Kanheri
63.	Elephanta Caves
64.	Bassein Fort
65.	Ancient Excavated Site Mansar
66.	Fort at Gawalgarh
67.	Fifteen Temple, Lonar
68.	Old high Court building
	<b>Mizoram</b>
69.	Vangchia Group of Monuments, Mizoram
	<b>Nagaland</b>
70.	Remains of a fort (Dimapur Ruins), Dimapur
	<b>N.C.T. Delhi</b>
71.	Humayun's Tomb
72.	Red Fort
73.	Qutb Complex
74.	Tughlaqabad Fort
75.	Safdarjung Tomb
76.	Purana Qila
77.	Kotla Firuz Shah
	<b>Odisha</b>
78.	Udaygiri-Khandgiri, Caves
79.	Sun Temple, Konark
	<b>Punjab</b>
80.	Dakkani Sarai
81.	Bhatinda Fort

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**Rajasthan**

82. Deeg Palace, Jaipur
83. Ranthambhore Fort
84. Chand Baori
85. Bhangarh Fort
86. Mahanal Temple and Math Menal
87. Kumbhalgarh Fort
88. Chittorgarh Fort
89. Bhatner Fort
90. Arthuna Group of Temples

**Telangana**

91. Golconda Fort
92. Ramappa Temple
93. Svayambhu Temple Complex, Warangal Fort

**Tamil Nadu**

94. Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram
  95. Brihadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur
  96. Vellore Fort
  97. Caves, Sittannavasal
  98. Fort Gingee
  99. Muvarkoli with surrounding sub-shrines, stone enclosure and stone well in the north-east corner
  100. Gangaikondacholapuram
  101. Kailash Nath Temple, Kanchipuram
  102. Gopeshwar
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**Uttar Pradesh**

103. Agra Fort  
104. Akbar's Tomb  
105. Ram Bagh, Agra  
106. Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi  
107. Residency, Lucknow  
108. Sravasti  
109. Deogarh  
110. Piprahwa  
111. Dilkusha Palace  
112. Lai Khan Tomb, Rajghat, Varanasi  
113. Chaukhandi Stupa  
114. Gulab Bari  
115. Lord Cornwallis Tomb  
116. Ancient fortress (representing the ancient Kaushambi)  
117. Old Shahi Fort  
118. Man Mahal  
119. Buddhist Sites, Kushinagar

**West Bengal**

120. Hazardwari Palace  
121. Adina Masjid  
122. Temples at Bishnupur  
123. Koch Bihar Palace  
124. Currency Building  
125. Metcalf Hall
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**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of allocation of funds and expenditure incurred during the last three years for conservation, preservation and environmental development of monuments*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Circle/Branch	Total number of Monuments	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
				Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	745	940.00	940.00	850.00	850.00	860.00	868.61
		Lucknow Circle		689.50	688.52	649.00	648.97	482.00	481.99
		Sarnath Circle		230.21	230.20	200.00	200.00	255.00	254.57
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	286	334.00	334.00	545.00	544.99	430.00	430.00
		Mumbai Circle		922.00	900.48	915.00	914.98	890.00	889.97
		Nagpur Circle		399.00	395.54	530.00	530.00	470.00	470.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	506	1010.00	1009.50	1056.90	1056.89	985.00	985.00
		Mini Circle Hampi		800.32	800.31	660.00	660.00	535.00	519.04
		Dharwad Circle		517.00	516.98	598.00	597.99	640.00	639.97
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	292	745.00	745.00	780.00	779.98	810.00	809.48
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	80	865.00	865.00	690.00	689.92	590.00	590.00

6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	136 03	298.55	280.68	521.00	52.00	1074.98	968.75
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry (UT)	Chennai Circle	413 07	596.00	583.96	460.00	460.05	810.00	809.50
8.	Punjab, Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	33 91	525.85	524.68	425.00	424.91	290.00	289.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	40	106.24	106.22	148.75	148.75	151.00	151.00
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	111	570.25	569.82	902.00	901.88	2456.65	2456.65
		Delhi Mini Circle	63	419.25	418.05	640.00	640.11	610.00	609.35
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	21	155.00	155.30	239.65	239.64	160.00	159.99
12.	Assam Manipur Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland Tripura Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati Circle	55 01 08 01 04 08 03	262.19	262.19	377.00	377.00	315.00	315.00
		Aizwal Circle, Mizoram	08	72.20	72.20	86.20	86.20	85.00	83.76
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	163	210.00	208.48	255.00	255.00	290.00	290.00
		Jodhpur Circle		323.00	322.42	370.00	370.00	415.00	415.00

Written Answers to

[2 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Andhra Pradesh Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	129 08	841.50	841.50	350.00	350.00	370.00	370.00
15.	Telangana	Amravati Circle		0	0	685.00	684.98	530.00	529.94
16.	Bihar	Patna Circle	70	159.00	153.53	195.00	195.00	176.00	175.98
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	56	95.83	95.83	215.00	215.00	175.00	175.00
		Mini Circle Leh	13	43.42	43.40	54.12	54.09	70.00	69.98
18.	Kerala	Thrissure Circle	28	285.00	284.98	325.00	325.00	227.00	227.00
19.	Gujarat Daman and Diu (UT)	Vadodara Circle	203 12	1385.00 0	1385.00	1118.00	1117.99	962.00	961.99
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	42	70.00	55.07	70.00	70.00	82.00	82.00
21.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	47	216.78	216.30	177.00	176.39	210.00	209.08
22.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	13	80.00	50.13	175.00	175.00	86.00	86.00
	Chemical Preservation (All India)		–	750.93	635.13	550.80	549.79	524.96	517.49
	Horticultural Activity (All India)		–	4657.05	4655.95	5529.00	5528.20	4563.00	4562.93
	DG Office		–	10783.00	10783.00	19737.90	19737.09	19057.27	19057.00
	TOTAL		3691	30358.07	30129.37	41080.32	41076.79	40637.86	40502.01

**Funds for conservation of monuments in Rajasthan**

1116. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of protected monuments of cultural importance in the State of Rajasthan, district-wise;
- (b) the fund spent in conservation of the said monuments;
- (c) whether the Ministry has received proposals to add more monuments in the said list;
- (d) if so, the list of proposed monuments and response of Government thereto, monument-wise; and
- (e) the list of monuments of cultural importance which have vanished in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) There are 163 monuments/sites declared as monument of national importance in Rajasthan. The list is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monuments/sites in Rajasthan during the last three years is as under:—

FY.	Amount in lakhs
2016-17	530.90
2017-18	625.00
2018-19	705.00

- (c) There is no proposal received by the Ministry for adding more monuments in the said list.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Two monuments namely Bara Khamba Cemetery and Inchla Wali Gumti, Mubarakpur Kotla have been reported as untraceable.

**Statement***List of centrally protected monuments/sites in Rajasthan*

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	District
1	2	3
1.	Adhai Din-ka-Jhonpra	Ajmer
2.	Baori on the Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer
3.	Badshahi Haveli	Ajmer
4.	Delhi Gate consisting of one archway	Ajmer
5.	Gateway of Taragarh Hill	Ajmer
6.	Marble Pavilions and Balustrade on the Ana Sagar Bandh and the Ruins of the Marble Hamman behind the Ana Sagar Bundh	Ajmer
7.	Saheli Bazar Buildings in Daulat Bagh	Ajmer
8.	Tomb of Allauddin Khan known as "Sola Thumba"	Ajmer
9.	Tomb of Abdulla Khan and his wife	Ajmer
10.	Tripolia Gate	Ajmer
11.	Magazine Building in Akbar Fort	Ajmer
12.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer
13.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer
14.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar.	Ajmer
15.	Sarai	Ajmer
16.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar.	Ajmer
17.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer
18.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer
19.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer
20.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer
21.	Mahal Badshahi	Ajmer

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1	2	3
22.	Protection of Brahma Temple	Ajmer
23.	Bhandasar Jain Temple	Bikaner
24.	Jain Temple of Susani Goddess	Bikaner
25.	Siva Temple and Ruins	Banswara
26.	Ancient Remains	Banswara
27.	Mahakal and two other Temples	Bhilwara
28.	Rock Inscriptions (12 century)	Bhilwara
29.	Rock Inscriptions within the Paraswanath Temple compound (12 century)	Bhilwara
30.	Ancient Temple known as Kaneriki Putali	Bhilwara
31.	Wall Paintings of Hardoti School in the palace	Bundi
32.	Ancient Mound	Bundi
33.	Ancient Mound	Bundi
34.	Ghateshwar Temple	Chittaurgarh
35.	Kund	Chittaurgarh
36.	Shrinagar Chawri	Chittaurgarh
37.	Temple of Ashtamata	Chittaurgarh
38.	Temple of Ganesh	Chittaurgarh
39.	Temple of Sheshashayan	Chittaurgarh
40.	Temple of Shiv and Kund	Chittaurgarh
41.	Temple of Trimurti	Chittaurgarh
42.	Temple of Vamanavatar known as Narad Temple	Chittaurgarh
43.	Fort of Chittaur as a whole	Chittaurgarh
44.	Mahanal Temple and Math	Chittaurgarh
45.	Hathiwada enclosure with inscription together with adjacent in S. Plot No. 301	Chittaurgarh

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1	2	3
46.	Ancient site and remains together with adjacent area comprised in whole of survey no. 2: 991, 992, 993, 994/1, 994/3, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000 and 1002	Chittaurgarh
47.	Archaeological sites and remains	Chittaurgarh
48.	Ancient Mounds	Hanumangarh
49.	Ancient Mounds	Hanumangarh
50.	Ancient Mounds	Hanumangarh
51.	Fort Bhatner	Hanumangarh
52.	Three Ancient Mounds	Hanumangarh
53.	Ancient Mounds	Hanumangarh
54.	Ancient Mounds	Hanumangarh
55.	Ancient Mounds	Hanumangarh
56.	Ancient Mounds	Hanumangarh
57.	Two Ancient Mounds	Ganganagar
58.	Ancient Mounds	Ganganagar
59.	Ancient Mounds	Ganganagar
60.	Ancient Mounds	Ganganagar
61.	Ancient Mounds	Ganganagar
62.	Ancient Mounds	Ganganagar
63.	Ancient Mounds	Ganganagar
64.	Jain Temple Inscription	Dungarpur
65.	Somnath Temple	Dungarpur
66.	Buddhist Caves and Pillars	Jhalawar
67.	Caves of Naranjani etc.	Jhalawar
68.	Ancient Ruins	Jhalawar
69.	Ancient Ruins	Jhalawar
70.	Buddhist Caves	Jhalawar

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1	2	3
71.	Buddhist Caves, Pillars, Idols	Jhalawar
72.	Old Temples near the Chandrabhaga	Jhalawar
73.	Ancient Mound	Dausa
74.	Baori	Dausa
75.	Harsat Mata ka Mandir	Dausa
76.	Banjaron ki Chhatri (containing two pillars similar to railing pillars of Bharhut Stupa)	Dausa
77.	Ancient Mound	Dausa
78.	Ancient Mound	Dausa
79.	Ancient Mound	Dausa
80.	Sun Temple	Jaipur
81.	Jama Masjid	Jaipur
82.	Laxmi Narain' s Temple	Jaipur
83.	Sri Jagat Siromani ji Temple	Jaipur
84.	Pundrik ji-ki-Haveli Paintings in a room	Jaipur
85.	Temple containing Fresco paintings	Jaipur
86.	Excavated Site	Jaipur
87.	Excavated Site	Jaipur
88.	Fortress known as Medhaji-ka-Mahal	Jaipur
89.	Fort including Ancient Temples	Jaisalmer
90.	Ancient Site	Jaisalmer
91.	Fort	Jodhpur
92.	Ruins of Temples	Baran
93.	Yupa Pillars	Baran
94.	Temple (12 century)	Baran
95.	Ancient Ruins and Structural Remains	Baran

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1	2	3
96.	Old Temples, Statues and Inscriptions	Baran
97.	Siva Temple and two unpublished Gupta Inscriptions	Kota
98.	Temple, Fort wall and Statues	Kota
99.	Temple with Inscriptions	Kota
100.	Persian Inscriptions in a Baori	Sawai Madhopur
101.	Jain Temple	Sawai Madhopur
102.	Ranthambhor Fort	Sawai Madhopur
103.	Harshnath Temple	Sikar
104.	Bisal Deo ji' s Temple	Tonk
105.	Ancient Mound	Tonk
106.	Ancient Mound	Tonk
107.	Devapura Barodia Mounds	Tonk
108.	Hathi Bhata	Tonk
109.	Ancient Mound	Tonk
110.	Excavated Site	Tonk
111.	Inscription in Fort	Tonk
112.	Mand Kila Tal Inscription	Tonk
113.	Yupa Pillars in Bichpuria Temple	Tonk
114.	Inscription	Tonk
115.	Excavated Site	Tonk
116.	Kala Pahar Temple	Tonk
117.	Kalyanrai ji's Temple	Tonk
118.	Laxmi Narain ji' s Temple locally known as Gopinath ji' s Temple	Tonk
119.	Old Baories locally known as Hadirani-ka-kund	Tonk
120.	Pipaji' s Temple	Tonk

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1	2	3
121.	Akbar's Chhatri	Bharatpur
122.	Ancient Fort with its Monuments	Bharatpur
123.	Brahmabad Idgah	Bharatpur
124.	Islam Shah's Gate	Bharatpur
125.	Jahangir's Gateway	Bharatpur
126.	Jhajri	Bharatpur
127.	Saraj Sad-ullah	Bharatpur
128.	Usa Mandir	Bharatpur
129.	Lodhi's Minar	Bharatpur
130.	Delhi Gate outside the Bharatpur Fort	Bharatpur
131.	Fateh Burj near Anah Gate	Bharatpur
132.	Jawahar Burj and Ashtadhatu Gateway inside the Bharatpur Fort	Bharatpur
133.	Moat surrounding the Fort wall	Bharatpur
134.	Fort walls including Chowburja gate and approach bridges at the Chowburja and Ashtadhatu gates	Bharatpur
135.	Deeg Bhawan (Palaces)	Bharatpur
136.	Looted gun	Bharatpur
137.	Marble Jholla	Bharatpur
138.	Chaurasi Khamba Temple	Bharatpur
139.	Ancient Mound	Bharatpur
140.	Ancient Mound	Bharatpur
141.	Collasal image of Yaksha	Bharatpur
142.	Lal Mahal	Bharatpur
143.	Shiva Temple	Alwar
144.	Ancient site	Alwar
145.	Ancient Remains	Alwar

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1	2	3
146.	Lal Masjid	Alwar
147.	Baori and Adjacent Archaeological Remains	Alwar
148.	Ancient Ruins	Udaipur
149.	Sas Bahu Temples	Udaipur
150.	Fort of Kumbhalgarh as a whole	Rajsamand
151.	Ghat with inscriptions pavilions and Toranas (together with adjacent area comprised in S. Plot No. 344).	Rajsamand
152.	Archaeological Sites and Remains	Rajasamand
153.	Babur's Garden (Charbagh)	Dholpur
154.	Jogni-Jogna Temple	Dholpur
155.	Shergarh Fort	Dholpur
156.	Wall painting in the palaces of Maharaja Gopal Lal	Karauli
157.	Haldighati	Rajsamand
158.	Badshahi Bagh	Rajsamand
159.	Chetak Samadhi	Rajsamand
160.	Rakta Talai	Rajsamand
161.	Ruined Palace of Maharana Pratap at Chavand	Udaipur
162.	Mahal known as Hawa Mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand)	Udaipur
163.	Hawa Mahal known as Roothi Rani Ka Mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand)	Udaipur

**Increase in budgetary allocations for ASI**

1117. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to hike the budget of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated and funds spent in the last three years, year-wise and head-wise; and

(d) the list of sites restored by the ASI in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) The allocation of Budget is made to the ASI by the Government in accordance with the total allocation of funds provided by the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Culture.

(c) The details of the funds allocated and funds spent in the last three years, year-wise and head-wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has 3691 numbers of protected monuments in the country. The conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. The essential conservation and preservation work is attended by the ASI depending upon the availability of the resources and requirements of different sites. Due to regular conservation and maintenance of protected monuments they are in a good state of preservation.

*Statement*

**PLAN**

**Grant No. 19 Art and Culture**

*Budget Allocation and Expenditure for the year 2016 -17 (Plan)  
in respect of Archaeological survey of India*

Major Head 2205 (Demand No.19)		Budget Allocation and Expenditure 2016-17	
2205.00.106 - A.S.I.		(Amount Rs. in lakhs)	
Plan Sub-Heads	Budget Allocation (2016-17)	Expenditure (2016-17)	
1	2	3	
13.01.01 Salaries	625.00	594.83	
13.01.03 Over Time Allowance	6.00	3.42	
13.01.06 Medical Treatment	30.00	13.32	
13.01.11 Domestic Travel Expenses	200.00	184.69	

1	2	3
13.01.12 Foreign Travel Exp.	20.00	11.48
12 .01.13 Office Expenses	600.00	577.24
13.01.16 Publication	700.00	699.26
13.01.20 Other Adm. Expenses	200.00	175.47
13.01.26 Advertisements Publicity	300.00	282.25
13.01.34 Scholarship/Stipends	20.00	18.09
13.99.13 Office Expenses (I.T.)	1225.00	1187.18
<b>TOTAL - DIRECTORATE AND SUB-OFFICES</b>	<b>3926.00</b>	<b>3747.23</b>
<b>14 – Cons. of Ancient Monuments</b>		
14.01.27 Minor Works (Conservation and preservation of monuments), including ₹ 550.00 Lac For NE	24550.00	23961.87
14.01.28 Professional Expenses (Security/ consultants, etc.)	7100.00	6943.92
<b>TOTAL - CONS. OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS</b>	<b>31650.00</b>	<b>30905.79</b>
15.01.31 Financial Assistance for Monuments less than 100 years old (Grant-in-aid)	5.00	0.00
16.01.50 - Other Charges (Expl. and Excv.) - Including ₹ 30.00 Lac for NE	380.00	345.11
17.01.27 Minor Works (Development of buildings) - Including ₹ 100.00 Lac for NE	775.00	681.03
18.01.27 Minor Works (Museums) - Including ₹ 20.00 Lac for NE	595.00	529.12
20.01.50 - Other Charges (NMMA)	250.00	184.31
21.01.50 - Operation of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites 4 Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act - 2010 - Other charges	520.00	126.55

1	2	3
22.01.27 - Minor Works - Restoration of Unprotected Monuments	100.00	65.64
TOTAL (i)	38201.00	36584.78
<b>Major Head 2552 – North East</b>		
14.01.27 Minor Works (N.E.)	550.00	
16.01.50 Other Charges (N.E.)	30.00	
17.01.27 Minor Works (N.E.)	100.00	
18.01.27 Minor Works (N.E.)	20.00	
TOTAL N. E. (MAJOR HEAD 2552) (ii)	700.00	
4202.04.107.03.01.53 (Capital Outlay) (iii) 2500.00	2500.00	2246.71
GRAND TOTAL [(i) + (ii) + (iii)]	40701.00	38831.49

Note: N.E. Allocation 4 Expenditure has been including in the respective head of accounts and also shown separately.

### NON-PLAN

#### Grant No. 19 Art and Culture

*Budget Allocation and Expenditure for the year 2016 -17 (Non-Plan)  
in respect of Archaeological survey of India*

Major Head 2205 (Demand No.19)	Budget Allocation and Expenditure 2016-17	
2205.00.106 - A.S.I.	(Amount ₹ in lakhs)	
Non-Plan Sub-Heads	Budget Allocation (2016-17)	Expenditure (2016-17)
1	2	3
13.01.01 Salaries	26709.00	26512.66
13.01.02 Wages	2650.00	2605.77

1	2	3
13.01.03 Over Time Allowance	35.00	32.51
13.01.06 Medical Treatment	275.00	278.16
13.01.11 Domestic Travel Expenses	500.00	554.67
13.01.12 Foreign Travel Expenses	25.00	24.69
13.01.13 Office Expenses	1000.00	1017.90
13.01.14 Rate, Rent and Taxes	100.00	97.73
13.01.16 Publication	2.00	0.25
13.01.20 Other Adm. Expenses	2.00	1.15
13.99.13 Office Expenses (IT)	18.55	13.78
<b>TOTAL - DIRECTORATE AND SUB-OFFICES</b>	<b>31316.55</b>	<b>31139.27</b>
14.01.27 Minor Works (Annual maintenance and up-keep of monuments/sites)	6191.00	6197.62
14.01.28 Professional Expenses (Legal charges)	100.00	103.51
<b>TOTAL CONSERVATION</b>	<b>6291.00</b>	<b>6301.13</b>
16 .01.50 Other Charges (E&E)	30.00	15.64
17.01.27 Minor Works (Development and Maintenance of buildings)	350.00	312.79
18.01.27 Minor Works (Development and up-keep of Archaeological Site Museums)	340.00	307.61
Major Head ' 3601' /2205 - 01.00.31 -Grant-in-aid to State Government (Reimbursement of salaries of Registering Officers and Supporting staff)	0.00	0.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>38327.55</b>	<b>38076.44</b>

*Statement Showing Budget Allocation and Expenditure for the year 2017 -18  
in respect of Archaeological survey of India*

Demand No. 18 : 2205.00.106		Budget Allocation and Expenditure –2017-18 (Amount ₹ in lakhs)	
Head of Accounts	Budget Allocation (2017-18)	Expenditure (2017-18)	
1	2	3	
13.01.01 - Salaries	27907.41	27721.57	
13.01.02 - Wage	2600.00	2596.27	
13.01.03 - Over Time Allowance	20.00	14.24	
13.01.06 - Medical Treatment	500.00	447.32	
13.01.11 - Domestic Travel Expenses	1129.00	1104.52	
13.01.12 - Foreign Travel Expenses	25.00	13.51	
13.01.13 - Office Expenses	1850.00	1739.04	
13.01.14 - Rent, Rate and Taxes	250.00	244.20	
13.01.16 - Publication	15.00	10.23	
13.01.20 - Other Adm. Expenses	200.00	185.18	
13.01.26 - Adv.and Publicity	400.00	344.00	
13.01.34 - Scholarship/Stipends	25.00	24.21	
13.99.13 - Office Expenses (Swachhta Action Plan)	25.00	21.68	
13.01 : Establishment	34946.41	34465.97	
13.99.13 - Office Expenses (Information Technology)	2000.00	1989.04	
TOTAL - DIRECTORATE (ESTABLISHMENT)	36946.41	36455.01	
14.01.27 - Minor Works (*Including ₹ 200.00 crore for Boundary Walls and Toilet Blocks, etc.)	41080.94	41048.80	
14.01.28 - Professional Expenses	10655.00	10667.53	
TOTAL - CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS	51735.94	51716.33	

1	2	3
15. 01.31 - Financial Assistance for Monuments less than 100 years old (Grant-in-aid)	0.50	0.00
16. 01.50 - Other Charges (E&E)	530.00	528.70
17. 01.27 - Minor Works (Development and Repair of buildings)	1400.00	1382.98
18.01.27 - Minor Works - Museums	1020.00	1003.16
19.02.31 - Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 (Grant-in-aid)	0.50	0.00
20. 01.50 - Other Charges (NMMA)	100.00	98.28
21. 01.50 - Other Charges - Operation of AMASR - Act-2010	150.00	148.56
22. 01.27 - Minor Works (Restoration of un-protected Monuments)	100.00	103.52
<b>TOTAL (i) :</b>	<b>91983.35</b>	<b>91436.54</b>
<b>Major Head 2552 - North East</b>		
14.01.27 Minor Works (Conservation)	760.00	-
16.01.50 Other Charges (E &E)	30.00	-
17.01.27 Minor Works (O.W.)	100.00	-
18.01.27 Minor Works (Museums)	20.00	-
<b>TOTAL (ii) - North East</b>	<b>910.00</b>	<b>-</b>
4202.04.107.03.01.53 - Building Project-Capital (iii)	2900.00	2502.28
<b>Grand Total (i+ii+iii)</b>	<b>94883.35</b>	<b>93938.82</b>

*Note:* N.E. Allocation and Expenditure has been included in the respective head of accounts and also shown separately.

*Statement Showing Budget Allocation and Expenditure for the year 2018 -19  
in respect of Archaeological survey of India*

Demand No. 18 : 2205.00.106		Budget Allocation and Expenditure –2018-19 (Amount ₹ in lakhs)	
Head of Accounts	Budget Allocation (2018-19)	Expenditure (2018-19)	
1	2	3	
13.01.01 - Salaries	29502.01	29458.90	
13.01.02 - Wage	2450.00	2440.72	
13.01.03 - Over Time Allowance	0.00	0.00	
13.01.06 - Medical Treatment	405.00	362.65	
13.01.11 - Domestic Travel Expenses	1100.00	1072.95	
13.01.12 - Foreign Travel Expenses	20.00	18.90	
13.01.13 - Office Expenses	1920.00	1798.52	
13.01.14 - Rent, Rate and Taxes	150.00	144.03	
13.01.16 - Publication	40.00	37.65	
13.01.20 - Other Adm. Expenses	240.00	214.57	
13.01.26 - Adv. and Publicity	319.00	298.89	
13.01.34 - Scholarship/Stipends	36.00	35.99	
13.96.13 - Office Expenses (Swachhta Action Plan)	25.00	23.37	
<b>13.01 : Establishment</b>	<b>36207.01</b>	<b>35907.14</b>	
13.99.13 - Office Expenses (Information Technology)	2600.00	2583.09	
<b>TOTAL - DIRECTORATE (ESTABLISHMENT)</b>	<b>38807.01</b>	<b>38490.23</b>	
14.01.27 - Minor Works (*Including construction of Boundary Walls and Toilet Blocks, etc.)	40637.86	40598.64	
14.01.28 - Professional Expenses	11138.00	11127.65	
<b>TOTAL : CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS</b>	<b>51775.86</b>	<b>51726.29</b>	

1	2	3
15.01.31 - Financial Assistance for Monuments less than 100 years old (Grant-in-aid)	0.00	0.00
16. 01.50 - Other Charges (E&E)	625.00	618.21
17.01.27 - Minor Works (Development and Repair of buildings)	1425.00	1382.99
18.01.27 - Minor Works - Museums	1515.00	1491.84
19.02.31 - Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 (Grant-in-aid)	0.00	0.00
20.01.50 - Other Charges (NMMA)	200.00	196.78
21.01.50 - Other Charges - Operation of AMASR - Act-2010	244.00	241.12
22.01.27 - Minor Works (Restoration of un-protected Monuments)	99.00	98.03
<b>TOTAL (i)</b>	<b>94690.87</b>	<b>94245.49</b>
Major Head 2552 - North East	0.00	
14.01.27 - Minor Works (Conservation)	718.00	716.50
16.01.50 - Other Charges (E&E)	25.00	24.93
17.01.27 - Minor Works (O.W.)	125.00	122.59
18.01.27 - Minor Works (Museums)	25.00	21.55
<b>TOTAL (ii) - North East</b>	<b>893.00</b>	<b>885.57</b>
4202.04.107.03.01.53-Building Project-Capital (iii)	2000.00	1978.44
<b>GRAND TOTAL (i + ii + iii)</b>	<b>96690.87</b>	<b>96223.93</b>

*Note:* N.E. Allocation and Expenditure has been included in the respective head of accounts and also shown separately.

**Accuracy in rainfall prediction**

1118. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether our rainfall prediction is accurate enough to the tune where this information can be made public for benefit of agriculture sector to plan their cropping system and management accordingly;

(b) if so, the details of the level of accuracy; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under National Monsoon Mission, Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has implemented two state-of-the-art dynamical prediction system for short, medium and extended range forecasts and seasonal forecasts. All these initiatives have helped to improve the accuracy of forecast. An improved suite of prediction models has already been implemented operationally at India Meteorological Department (IMD) for enhanced short range forecast through assimilation of all available Indian and global satellite data in real time.

Since December, 2016, IMD used Global Forecast System (GFS) operationally to generate forecast at 12 Km. horizontal resolution in short to medium range upto 10 days. GFS assimilates conventional data as well data from satellite and weather radars for better predictions.

Additionally a 12 Km. grid scale state of the art Global Ensemble Predictions system was commissioned on 1st June, 2018 for generating operational forecast for 10 days. This system is in the process of further improvement for better accuracy of forecast.

The forecast issued by IMD are available to the public through website as well as through social media.

IMD, under "Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS)" scheme, issues district level weather forecast for the next five days covering all the districts in the country. Based on the weather forecast, Agromet Advisories are prepared in collaboration with 130 Agro Met Field Units (AMFUs) and communicated to the farming community through multichannel dissemination systems including SMS using mobile phones. Information technology changes the face of the awareness among the farmers for the use of weather forecast and the Agromet Advisories generated by IMD through these modern means of communication to help them in taking decision to undertake day-to-day operations. Such inputs help farmers to save their crops under adverse weather situations as well as to take the benefit of benevolent weather condition to undertake appropriate farm operations to increase yield, ultimately.

Agromet Advisories are also issued to the farmers through SMS during extreme weather events like hailstorm, cyclone, unusual rainfall etc. so as to minimize the crop damages due to inclement weather, by taking preventive action.

Based on the Extended Range Forecast (ERF), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in collaboration with IMD issues weekly National Agro Advisory Bulletins (AAS) bulletin for the planners at central and State levels, farmers and other organizations for preparedness to cope up with ensuing weather conditions for better crop management.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Steps to preserve the Himalayan Glaciers**

1119. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) what research has been carried out for Cryosphere Studies in Himalayas in the last three years;
- (b) what are the observations and conclusions derived from the conducted research and have any suggestions been made for the steps to be taken to preserve the Himalayan Glaciers; and
- (c) the number of people that have been engaged for the purpose of conducting the research in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR) under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has undertaken studies in the Western Himalaya in Chandra basin in Lahaul-Spiti (Himachal Pradesh) since 2013. A total of six glaciers namely Sutri Dhaka, Batal, Bara Shigri, Samudra Tapu, Gepang Gath and Kunzum of this basin are monitored for mass, energy and hydrological balance. NCPOR has established a highaltitude research station named ' Himansh' in Himalaya at 4000m altitude at Sutri Dhaka, a remote location in Lahaul-Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The studies carried out by NCPOR in Chandra basin indicates varying rates of retreat of these glaciers in the range 13 to 33m per year. The rate of melting varies from glacier to glacier depending on topography and climatic variability of the region. Mass balance measurements at Batal and Sutri Dhaka glaciers during peak ablation revealed the role of debris in influencing the ice mass losses. Debris of thickness above 2cm have reduced the melting rates up to 70%, whereas the debris cover of below 2cm thickness has

accelerated melting up to 10% of the total melting. Since the glacier health is affected by both natural and human factors, efforts towards reduction in greenhouse gases, aerosols etc., are critical towards conservation of the glaciers in Himalaya.

- (c) Six scientists from NCPOR are involved in the research of Himalayan glaciers.

#### **Research on climate change**

1120. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to conduct research on climate change;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the said research;
- (d) whether any agreement has been signed with foreign countries in this regard;
- and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Government of India has already established the Centre for Climate Change Research (CCCR) at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, since January, 2009 to study the impact of climate change in the country. The centre is dedicated to carry out research on global and regional climate change with a particular focus on the Indian climate and the monsoons. CCCR has started the coupled climate modelling, and based on the efforts, an Indian Climate specific Earth System Model (ESM) has been developed which is contributing to the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 6th Assessment (IPCC-AR6). Currently efforts are ongoing to generate the climate change scenarios. Also to better understand the regional climate change issues, CCCR has also undertaken the Coordinated Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX)-South Asia Program. It is generating and collating from various partners, downscaled (regionalizing at high resolution) and latest climate projections from multiple models.

(c) ₹ 279.94 crore is the total budgeted fund during the period 2017-18 to 2019-20 for the program Monsoon Convection, Clouds and Climate Change (MC4), which includes the following sub programs:-

- (i) Centre For Climate Change Research (CCCR) including Virtual Water Centre

- (ii) Physics and Dynamics of Tropical Clouds (PDTC)
- (iii) Atmospheric Research Testbeds (ART) for process studies and National Climate Reference Network (NCRN)
- (iv) Metro Air Quality and Weather Service (MAQWS)
- (d) No MoU has been signed with foreign countries in this regard.
- (e) Does not arise.

**Procurement of supercomputers for weather forecasting**

1121. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government intends to procure two supercomputers for improved weather forecasting, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of the capacity and cost of these supercomputers and details of the improvements over the two existing supercomputers?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A high level committee is formed to look at the computing needs of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) institutes.

- (b) Capacities and configurations of the systems to be procured will be recommended by the high level committee and after receiving the recommendations appropriate decision will be taken.

**Guidelines for relief measures to farmers under  
natural calamities**

1122. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether guidelines have been issued by Government and RBI for extending relief measures including interest free loans and new crop loans to farmers affected by drought and other natural calamities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Banks are presently extending relief measures to the farmers of drought affected Maharashtra, particularly in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions under these guidelines; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directions for relief measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities, they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has been reduced from 50% to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework. Banks have been advised not to insist for additional collateral security for restructured loans.

With a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.

Under the aforesaid interest subvention scheme, to provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, the interest subvention (2%) on crop loan continues to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. Such restructured loans may, however, attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

In order to provide relief to the farmers affected due to severe natural calamities, the Government in DAC&FW has decided that interest subvention of 2% per annum will be made available to banks for first three years/entire period (subject to a maximum of five years) on the restructured loan amount, and in all such cases the benefit of prompt repayment incentive at 3% per annum shall also be provided to the affected farmers. The grant of such benefits in cases of severe natural calamities shall, however, be decided by a High Level Committee (HLC) based on the recommendation of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) and Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC).

(c) and (d) The State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Maharashtra has reported that they are extending relief measures to the farmers of drought affected part of Maharashtra including Vidarbha and Marathwada regions, as per the guidelines of RBI.

Bank wise details of crop loan accounts restructured, as on 30.04.2019, in Kharif-2018, as reported by SLBC Maharashtra is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Restructured Crop Loan Accounts-Bank wise (Kharif – 2018 )  
(Position as of 30.04.2019)*

Numbers of Account (A/c) in Actual Amount  
(Amt.) in lakhs

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Total No. of Crop Loan A/c and Amount Restructured	
		A/c	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	0	0
2.	Andhra Bank	125	100
3.	Bank of Baroda	0	0
4.	Bank of India	0	0
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	398	832
6.	Canara Bank	0	0
7.	Central Bank of India	0	0
8.	Corporation Bank	0	0
9.	Indian Bank	0	0
10.	Indian Overseas Bank	951	5172
11.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0
12.	Punjab & Sind Bank	0	0
13.	Punjab National Bank	0	0
14.	State Bank of India	0	0
15.	Syndicate Bank	0	0
16.	UCO Bank	0	0
17.	Union Bank of India	0	0
18.	United Bank of India	0	0
SUB-TOTAL PSBs		1474	6104

1	2	3	4
19.	Axis Bank	726	2689
20.	Bandhan Bank Ltd.	0	0
21.	Development Credit Bank	0	0
22.	Federal Bank	0	0
23.	HDFC Bank	8538	6276
24.	ICICI Bank	0	0
25.	IDBI Bank	5	17
26.	IDFC First Bank	0	0
27.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	24	143
28.	Karnataka Bank Ltd	0	0
29.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	0	0
30.	Ratnakar Bank	0	0
31.	Yes Bank Ltd.	0	0
SUB-TOTAL PVT. SECTOR BANKS		9293	9126
SUB-TOTAL SMALL FINANCE BANKS		0	0
A	TOTAL COMMERCIAL BANKS	10767	15230
32.	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	76	69
33.	Vidarbha Konkan Gramin Bank	4	3
B	SUB-TOTAL GRAMIN BANKS	80	72
34.	M.S. Coop./DCC Banks	0	0
35.	MSCARD	0	0
C	SUB-TOTAL CO. OP BANKS	0	0
36.	Subhadra Local Area Bank Ltd.	0	0
37.	Other Banks	0	0
D	SUB-TOTAL OTHER BANKS	0	0
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D)		10847	15302

Source: SLBC, Maharashtra.

**Restoring the earlier sharing pattern of  
Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

1123. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India will appreciate the genuine concern of the State Government of Odisha and consider to restoring the earlier State and Central sharing pattern of the three Centrally Sponsored Schemes *i.e.* Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Health Mission (NHM) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), so that more resources of the State would be available for the State schemes; and

(b) whether the Government of India will allow for Odisha, the sharing pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes at par with North Eastern and Himalayan States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (b) Based on the recommendation of the Sub Group of Chief Ministers and in consultation with various Ministries/Departments and other Stakeholders, GoI has revised the funding pattern for Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSSs) which was communicated by NITI Aayog *vide* its O.M. dated 17.08.2016. The existing 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been rationalized into 28 schemes, broadly divided into two categories, namely, (i) Core of the Core Schemes (6 nos.), (ii) Core Schemes (22 nos.). The funding pattern of the restructured Centrally Sponsored Schemes is as under:—

- Core of the Core schemes: No change in the erstwhile funding pattern.
- Core schemes: For the 8 North Eastern States and Himalayan States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, 90% of expenditure is borne by Centre, and remaining 10% by States. For the rest of the States - sharing ratio between Centre and State is 60:40.

It may also be stated that following the implementation of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the devolution to States has been increased from 32% to 42%, thereby increasing the resource availability with the States *vis-a-vis* the Centre. Further, the level of flexi fund available in each CSS has been raised from 10% to 25% after revising the funding pattern of CSS. This was done to enable the States to satisfy the local needs and undertake innovations. The trend in outlays in the Expenditure Budget of GoI for 28 CSSs for the last five years shown below reflects an increase of around 60% in 2019-20 BE (I) compared to actual of 2015-16.

(Rs. in Crore)

Scheme Category	Actual 2015-16	Actual 2016-17	Actual 2017-18	RE 2018-19	BE (Interim) 2019-20
CSS	2,03,740	2,41,296	2,85,448	3,04,849	3,27,679

**Banking facilities to Village/Panchayat/Block level**

†1124. SHRIAMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the number of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti and Block level in the country where banking facilities are not available in more than 3,000 populated areas;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to provide banking facilities to these areas, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of Blocks in the State of Maharashtra where there is not even a single branch of Government/Private Bank, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched in August, 2014 with the objective to, *inter-alia*, provide universal access to banking facilities with opening of atleast one basic bank account per household. Under the scheme all villages were mapped into 1.59 lakh Sub-Service Areas (SSAs) where one SSA catering to 1,000 to 1,500 households. While 0.33 lakh SSAs have been covered with bank branches, 1.26 lakh SSAs, have been covered by deployment of interoperable Bank Mitras.

As per extant guidelines dated 18.5.2017 on rationalisation of Branch Authorisation Policy, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has granted general permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks), to open banking outlets at any place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 percent of the total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres (Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres). For this purpose, banking outlets opened in any centre having population less than 50,000 in North Eastern states and Sikkim and also Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts as notified by the Government of India are also considered as equivalent to opening of banking outlets in unbanked rural centres.

Further, based upon the Geographical Information System (GIS), a mapping exercise was undertaken by National Informatics Centre (NIC) to locate inhabited villages which are not having banking facility within a distance of 5 km. As informed by banks, out of 8622 identified locations, 7363 locations have been covered through deployment of BCs.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In addition to above, the requirement of new banking outlets as received from time to time are also discussed in meetings of the concerned District Level Consultative Committee (DLCC). State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC) and based on the recommendations made, new outlets are opened by different banks.

(c) As apprised by SLBC Maharashtra, none of the 353 blocks in 34 districts of Maharashtra (excluding 02 Urban Mumbai districts) is unbanked.

#### **Capping subsidies**

1125. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government wants to keep subsidies within a cap of about ₹ 3 lakh crore;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had budgeted for about ₹ 75,000 crore towards fertilizer subsidy, another ₹ 1.84 lakh crore towards food subsidy and nearly ₹ 37,500 crore towards cooking fuel subsidy;

(c) whether Government aims to distribute fertilizer subsidy through Direct Cash Benefit scheme instead of paying directly to firms to reduce the subsidy burden; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Government provides for subsidies on basic necessities as cooking fuel, fertilizer and food. While doing so, efforts are made to keep the subsidies within manageable limits by targeting it to the poor households through DBT and JAM mechanism. Trend of major subsidies for the last few years are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Major Subsidies	Food	Fertilizer	Petroleum
2013-14	2,44,717	92,000	67,339	85,378
2014-15	2,49,016	1,17,671	71,076	60,269
2015-16	2,41,833	1,39,419	72,415	29,999
2016-17	2,04,025	1,10,173	66,313	27,539
2017-18	1,91,183	1,00,282	66,441	24,460
2018-19 RE	2,66,206	1,71,298	70,075	24,833
2019-20 BE (Interim)	2,96,684	1,84,220	74,986	37,478

DBT in fertilizer has been launched on a pan India basis since March, 2018 and currently fertilizer subsidies are paid to the producers within seven days of sale being registered in the PoS devices at the retail point.

#### **Integration of LOUs with SWIFT**

1126. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the nationalised banks have improved their I.T. framework and controls in view of the banking scandal that rocked the Punjab National Bank (PNB), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) number of banks which are yet to integrate LOUs or letter of guarantees with SWIFT with names of such banks, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per inputs received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), for strengthening the SWIFT operating environment in banks in the wake of the SWIFT-related fraud reported by PNB, it had mandated banks to put in place certain control measures *vide* its circular dated 20.2.2018.

With regard to integration of LOUs or Letters of guarantee with SWIFT, RBI has informed that, *vide* its said circular, banks were mandated to ensure straight-through processing of transactions between bank's Core Banking Solution (CBS) and SWIFT. Further, as per RBI input, all Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are now compliant with respect to straight-through processing between bank's CBS and SWIFT.

As per RBI input, PSBs are now also compliant with respect to other important measures mandated in the said circular, such as implementation of time restriction for access to SWIFT, different sets of users having limited access for handling transactions in CBS and SWIFT and with their operations subject to daily concurrent audit, strict compartmentalisation between maker and checker and verifier and approver, limit on payments that have individuals as beneficiaries beyond which correspondent bank seeks positive confirmation from remitting bank before effecting payment, additional layer of approval for all payment messages exceeding a threshold, generation of automatic alerts, integration of SWIFT with Privileged User Management System/Identity and Access Management System, and automatic report printing in SWIFT for printed confirmation for transactions put through.

**Revival of economy from slowdown**

1127. SHRIANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the slowdown of Indian economy owing to falling investments, nonutilisation of industrial capacities and sharp decline in production and consumption resulting in job losses;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering reduction in rationalisation of personal income tax and taxes on equity to improve capital availability and private investments; and

(c) the policy measures proposed to revive the economy and industrial manufacturing?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the estimates available from Central Statistics Office, Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices was 6.8 per cent in 2018-19, lower as compared to 7.2 per cent in 2017-18. However, the growth of investment picked up along with higher capacity utilization in manufacturing sector and higher growth of private consumption in 2018-19. The growth in fixed investment picked up from 9.3 per cent in 2017-18 to 10.0 per cent in 2018-19. The 44th round of the Order Books, Inventories and Capacity Utilisation Survey conducted by Reserve Bank of India, shows a gradual improvement with higher capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector in first three quarters of 2018-19 (the latest data available), as compared to corresponding quarters of previous year. The growth of private final consumption expenditure was 8.1 per cent in 2018-19, as compared to 7.4 per cent in 2017-18. The production growth in manufacturing sector as measured by growth of index of industrial production (IIP) –manufacturing, however, slowed down to 3.5 per cent in 2018-19 from 4.6 per cent in 2017-18. Data from Employee Provident Fund Organization indicates increase in the net employment generation in the formal sector from 4.86 lakh in February 2018 to 10.43 lakh in April 2019. The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) report estimates the unemployment rate in India at 6.1 per cent as per usual status basis and 8.9 per cent as per current weekly status basis in 2017-18. However, PLFS unemployment rates cannot be compared to the unemployment rates estimated in reports of previous years, as such reports are not comparable to PLFS report in terms of the methodology used in estimating the unemployment rates.

(b) Various proposals/representations/suggestions relating to the amendments in tax laws are examined at the time of the preparation of the Finance Bill and the outcome of the same is reflected in the Finance Bill tabled before the Parliament.

(c) Economic growth is high on the agenda of the Government. Various reforms are being undertaken by the Government in many spheres to improve GDP growth. The key reforms in Government's new term include expansion to all farmers the cash transfer scheme "PM-Kisan" providing an income support of ₹ 6000/- per year, which was earlier limited to farmers with a land holding of less than 2 hectares. Along with this, Government has also launched voluntary pension scheme for small and marginal farmers and small shopkeepers or retail traders. Further to give focused attention to issues of growth, the Government has constituted a five-member cabinet committee on investment and growth chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister. Earlier measures taken by the Government for growth promotion, *inter-alia*, include historic support and outreach programme for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector, expansion and facilitation of MSMEs across the country, liberalization of FDI policy and introduction of the Goods and Services Tax. The Government aims at creating a conducive environment for manufacturing sector by streamlining the existing regulations and processes. 'Make in India' programme has been launched which aims at making India a global hub for manufacturing, research and innovation and an integral part of the global supply chain. Several steps to boost domestic manufacturing are being taken as part of schemes such as 'Startup India', 'Ease of Doing Business', Business Reform Action Plan, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) policy etc.

#### **Implementation of Direct Tax Code**

1128. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the demand of Indian industry to bring in Direct Tax Code (DTC) as part of the financial reforms;
- (b) if so, the response of Government to the DTC; and
- (c) the proposed schedule for implementation of the Direct Tax Code in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration regarding the "Direct Tax Code". However, the Government had constituted a Task Force to draft a new direct tax law *vide* Office Order in F.No. 370149/230/2017 dated 22.11.2017 under the Convenorship of Shri Arbind Modi, the then Member (Legislation), CBDT with original term of six months for submission of report to the Government which was extended by a period of three months *vide* Office Order of even number dated 22.05.2018. The terms of reference (ToR) being to draft an appropriate direct tax legislation keeping in view:—

- (i) The direct tax system prevalent in various countries;
- (ii) The international best practices;

- (iii) The economic needs for the country; and
- (iv) Any other matter connected thereto.

2. On superannuation of Shri Arbind Modi, the Task Force was reconstituted *vide* Office Order of even number dated 26.11.2018 keeping ToR unchanged with the following Members:—

- (i) Shri Akhilesh Ranjan, Member (Legislation), CBDT-Convener;
- (ii) Shri Girish Ahuja, practicing Chartered Accountant and non-official Director State Bank of India;
- (iii) Shri Rajiv Memani, Chairman and Regional Managing Partner of E&Y;
- (iv) Shri Mukesh Patel, Practicing Tax Advocate, Ahmedabad; and
- (v) Ms. Mansi Kedia, Consultant, ICRIER, New Delhi;
- (vi) Shri G.C. Srivastava, Retd. IRS (1971 Batch) and Advocate.

2.1 The reconstituted Task Force was required to submit the report by 28.02.2019 which was extended initially to 31.05.2019 and later to 31.07.2019.

2.2 Further, Ms Pragya S. Saksena, Principal Commissioner of Income-tax was co-opted as Member of the Task Force *vide* Office Order of even numbered dated 21.12.2018.

3. Furthermore, *vide* Office Order of even number dated 24.06.2019, the ToR of the Task Force has been broadened to include:—

- (i) The faceless and anonymized verification/scrutiny/assessment;
- (ii) The mechanism for system based cross verification of the financial transactions;
- (iii) Reduction in litigation and expeditious disposal of appeals before the CIT (Appeals), ITAT, High Courts and the Supreme Court;
- (iv) Reduction of compliance burden by simplification of procedures; and
- (v) Sharing of information between GST, Customs, CBDT, FIU.

3.1 *Vide* said Office Order dated 24.06.2019 Shri Krishnamurthy Subramanian, Chief Economic Adviser and Shri Ritvik Pandey, Joint Secretary (Revenue) have also been nominated as Members of the Task Force.

3.2 The Task Force is required to submit its report to the Government by 31.07.2019.

**Bank frauds**

1129. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of bank frauds reported during the last three years in the country;
- (b) the total amount involved in such fraud cases and the details in respect of each bank during the last three years;
- (c) the reasons for rise in the incidents of bank frauds, putting losses to the public and business community; and
- (d) the steps taken to ensure that such incidents are minimised by forewarning the customers through three-tier security of PIN, password, OTP etc., the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per the reports by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to RBI, based on date of occurrence, the details of bank frauds of Rs. 1 lakh and above for the last three financial years are as under:—

FY of Occurrence	Amount involved (in crore ₹)	Number
2016-17	25,884	3,927
2017-18	9,866	4,228
2018-19	6,735	2,836

For Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the bank-wise details of such fraud cases are at Statement.

(c) Occurrence of frauds was enabled by lack of discipline in the financial system and a lax credit culture. Earlier, credit culture and discipline in the financial system was lax across various stakeholders. "Shell" companies for layered operations to siphon off funds, control of assets and continued access to funds despite default or being a fugitive abroad, non-availability of passport details and powers to issue look-out circulars with banks, and lack of assured checking for wilful default and fraud in high-value NPA cases, all led borrowers to believe that they could get away with default, wilful default or even fraud. The role of bankers too was also not as rigorously examined earlier, and auditors were not independently regulated. Through extensive reforms, change in credit culture has been instituted and discipline tightened for every stakeholder in the financial system which has enabled a decline in the occurrence of frauds.

(d) RBI has issued comprehensive instructions in respect of security and risk mitigation measures related to electronic/digital transactions:—

- (1) Steps for securing card transactions include online alerts for all transactions, cards for international usage to be EMV Chip and PIN enabled, certification of merchant terminals, and conversion of all existing magnetic strip cards to EMV chip and PIN cards.
- (2) Steps for securing internet banking/electronic payments include capping the value/mode of transactions/beneficiaries, and daily limit and issue of alert on addition of beneficiaries.
- (3) Steps for securing ATM transactions include requirement of PIN entry for all transactions, and enabling of all ATMs for processing of EMV chip and PIN cards.
- (4) Steps for securing Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs) include informing customers if the same login is provided for PPI and other services offered by the PPI issuers, restrictions on multiple invalid attempts to login to PPI and timeout features, authentications of every successive payment transaction in wallet by explicit customer consent, requirement of additional factor of authentication for debit cards, provision of customer induced options for capping number and value of transactions, provision of suitable cooling period for funds transfer on opening of PPI, and issue of alerts for PPI transactions.
- (5) Further, RBI has also issued instructions limiting the liability of customers on unauthorized electronic banking transactions.

***Statement***

*Details of amount involved in frauds for Public Sector Banks (Based on date of occurrence – Amount Involved ₹ 1 lakh and above)*

Bank Name	Amount in ₹ crore		
	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	1,398.19	40.77	509.67
Andhra Bank	75.82	880.11	193.51
Bank of Baroda	1,723.83	695.29	797.12

1	2	3	4
Bank of India	978.54	1,247.63	43.64
Bank of Maharashtra	391.29	1,004.86	791.31
Canara Bank	229.95	97.85	2.48
Central Bank of India	153.85	11.08	2.53
Corporation Bank	123.46	97.13	0.05
Dena Bank	40.25	232.57	2.71
IDBI Bank Limited	989.98	99.84	59.22
Indian Bank	59.45	133.66	2.92
Indian Overseas Bank	1,115.98	372.08	2,272.89
Oriental Bank of Commerce	301.96	36.82	24.89
Punjab and Sind Bank	117.07	2.19	0.00
Punjab National Bank	14,734.52	324.83	264.79
State Bank of India	444.28	294.56	59.69
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	0.24	Merged with SBI	Merged with SBI
State Bank of Hyderabad	7.65		
State Bank of Mysore	4.24		
State Bank of Patiala	0.45		
State Bank of Travancore	0.67		
Syndicate Bank	133.81	613.42	84.24
UCO Bank	233.77	103.25	2.89
Union Bank of India	612.74	480.03	29.08
United Bank of India	402.85	2.22	4.60
Vijaya Bank	16.58	145.96	0.94

*Note:* Figures cited above for PSBs include those for IDBI Bank Limited, which was recategorised as a private sector bank by RBI with effect from 21.1.2019.

*Source:* RBI.

**Simplification of direct taxes**

1130. SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has initiated serious action to simplify direct tax laws, including the Income Tax Act, 1961, to restrict tax evasion and widen taxpayer's base;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how much time it is likely to take to firm-up draft for simplified direct tax laws in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government had constituted a Task Force to draft a new direct tax law *vide* Office Order in F.No. 370149/230/2017 dated 22.11.2017 under the Convenorship of Shri Arbind Modi, the then Member (Legislation), CBDT with original term of six months for submission of report to the Government which was extended by a period of three months *vide* Office Order of even number dated 22.05.2018. The Terms of Reference (ToR) being to draft an appropriate direct tax legislation keeping in view:—

- (i) The direct tax system prevalent in various countries;
- (ii) The international best practices;
- (iii) The economic needs for the country and;
- (iv) Any other matter connected thereto.

2. On superannuation of Shri Arbind Modi, the Task Force was reconstituted *vide* Office Order of even number dated 26.11.2018 keeping ToR unchanged with the following Members:—

- (i) Shri Akhilesh Ranjan, Member (Legislation), CBDT-Convenor;
- (ii) Shri Girish Ahuja, practicing Chartered Accountant and non-official Director State Bank of India;
- (iii) Shri Rajiv Memani, Chairman and Regional Managing Partner of E&Y;
- (iv) Shri Mukesh Patel, Practicing Tax Advocate, Ahmedabad;
- (v) Ms. Mansi Kedia, Consultant, ICRIER, New Delhi;
- (vi) Shri G.C. Srivastava, Retd. IRS (1971 Batch) and Advocate.

2.1 The reconstituted Task Force was required to submit the report by 28.02.2019 which was extended initially to 31.05.2019 and later to 31.07.2019.

2.2 Further, Ms Pragya S. Saksena, Principal Commissioner of Income-tax was co-opted as Member of the Task Force *vide* Office Order of even number dated 21.12.2018.

3. Furthermore, *vide* Office Order of even number dated 24.06.2019, the ToR of the Task Force has been broadened to include:—

- (i) The faceless and anonymized verification/scrutiny/assessment;
- (ii) The mechanism for system based cross verification of the financial transactions;
- (iii) Reduction in litigation and expeditious disposal of appeals before the CIT (Appeals), ITAT, High Courts and the Supreme Court;
- (iv) Reduction of compliance burden by simplification of procedures; and
- (v) Sharing of information between GST, Customs, CBDT, FIU.

3.1 *Vide* said Office Order dated 24.06.2019 Shri Krishnamurthy Subramanian, Chief Economic Adviser and Shri Ritvik Pandey, Joint Secretary (Revenue) have also been nominated as Members of the Task Force.

3.2 The Task Force is required to submit its report to the Government by 31.07.2019.

#### **Levying excise duty on spirits**

1131. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government can levy excise duties across all spirits;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has made an assessment of correlation between alcohols' spirit content and excise duty levied, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has taken into consideration the trends of consumption of alcohol with lesser spirit content and reduction of duty on the same for health purposes, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The taxes on sale of alcoholic liquor for human consumption are covered under entry 54 of the List-II (State List) of the seventh schedule of the Constitution. Therefore, this issue falls in the domain of States.

**Status of MoU with Korea Meteorological Administration**

1132. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by Government and the Korea Meteorological Administration in 2010 has been successful thus far in achieving its objectives;
- (b) if so, the details of the achievements and funds sanctioned for the project;
- (c) whether the climate and weather forecasting capabilities of the project have been used for the benefits of farmers and labourers; and
- (d) whether there are any plans to extend the MoU after its expiry period?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, the MoU between the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) and Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA) was signed in 2010.

(b) Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune and KMA have jointly involved in Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) monitoring. They are also involved GHGs inter-calibration program where IITM Pune and KMA GHGs labs have measured common calibration cylinders circulated to both the laboratories to maintain monitoring accuracy using instruments. Cooperation on satellite data exchange system between KMA and MoES was also another activity under the MoU. There is no exchange of funds between two organizations in this MoU.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The current MOU will remain in force upto September, 2020 and will be extended by mutual agreement of the two organizations.

**Non-performing loan ratio**

1133. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the country' s non-performing loan ratio recorded in the last three years, the details thereof;
- (b) the proportion of loans given by banks, both public and private, in the last three years which have turned out to be bad loans, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of stressed debt accrued by both public and private banks in the last fiscal year and the initiatives taken by Government to recapitalise banks, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations, aggregate gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) increased from ₹ 25,03,431 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 68,75,748 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per 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 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, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of SCBs, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from Rs. 3,23,464 crore as on 31.3.2015, to Rs. 10,36,187 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 by Rs. 86,908 crore to Rs. 9,49,279 crore as on 31.3.2019 (provisional data).

Government adopted the comprehensive 4R's strategy consisting of recognition of NPAs transparently, resolution and recovering value from stressed accounts, recapitalising Public Sector Banks (PSBs), and reforms in PSBs and financial ecosystem to ensure a responsible and clean system. Steps taken under these strategies to expedite and enable resolution of NPAs of PSBs, and to improve the condition of banks include, *inter alia*, the following:—

- (i) Change in credit culture was effected, with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) fundamentally changing the creditor-borrower relationship, taking away control of the defaulting company from promoters/owners and debarring wilful defaulters from the resolution process and debarring them from raising funds from the market.
- (ii) Over the last four financial years, PSBs were recapitalised to the extent of ₹ 3.12 lakh crore, with infusion of ₹ 2.46 lakh crore by the Government and mobilisation of over ₹ 0.66 lakh crore by PSBs themselves.

- (iii) Key reforms were instituted in PSBs as part of PSBs Reforms Agenda, include the following:—
- (a) Board-approved Loan Policies of PSBs now mandate tying up necessary clearances/approvals and linkages before disbursement, scrutiny of group balance-sheet and ring-fencing of cash flows, non-fund and tail risk appraisal in project financing.
  - (b) Use of third-party data sources for comprehensive due diligence across data sources has been instituted, thus mitigating risk on account of misrepresentation and fraud.
  - (c) Monitoring has been strictly segregated from sanctioning roles in high-value loans, and specialised monitoring agencies combining financial and domain knowledge have been deployed for effective monitoring of loans above ₹ 250 crore.
  - (d) To ensure timely and better realisation in One-Time Settlements (OTSs), online end-to-end OTS platforms have been set up.

As per inputs received from RBI, the ratio of Gross Non Performing Assets (GNPA) to gross advances of SCBs as on 31.3.2017, 31.3.2018 and 31.3.2019 (provisional data), were 9.3%, 11.18% and 9.08% respectively.

(b) RBI has informed that data regarding advances based on the date of disbursement is not maintained.

(c) RBI has informed that data regarding accrual of stressed assets during any specific period is not maintained by it.

Public Sector Banks have been recapitalised by ₹ 3,19,497 crore during the last five financial years from 2014-15 to 2018-19, including recapitalisation of ₹ 1,30,225 during financial year 2018-19.

#### **Revenue under GST**

1134. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly gross GST revenue collection targets for the last two years, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the targets have been met for each month, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b)  
There was no monthly gross GST revenue targets set for the FY 2017-18 and 2018-19.

The month-wise gross Goods and Services Tax collection for FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 are as under:—

(in ₹ Crore)		
Month	2017-18	2018-19
April		103459
May		94016
June		95610
July		96483
August	95633	93960
September	94064	94442
October	93333	100710
November	83780	97637
December	84314	94726
January	89825	102503
February	85962	97247
March	92167	106577
<b>Average</b>	<b>89885</b>	<b>98114</b>

It is clear from the above table that the average gross GST collection in the FY 2018-19 has been Rs. 98,114 crores which is higher than the previous year's average gross GST collection of Rs. 89,885 crores.

#### Lowering taxes to boost economy

1135. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from various associations and organisations to lower a broad range of taxes to encourage equity investments by both individuals as well as corporates;

- (b) if so, the response of Government thereto;
- (c) the action taken by the Ministry to boost the growth rate, which was at its lowest @ 5.8 per cent in the March quarter; and
- (d) whether any relief is proposed by the Ministry to reverse the trend of economic slowdown, which also contributed for the decline in automobiles sales, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Various Proposals/Representations/Suggestions relating to the amendments in tax laws are received and examined at the time of the preparation of the Finance Bill and the outcome of the same is reflected in the Finance Bill tabled before the Parliament.

(c) and (d) Economic growth is high on the agenda of the Government. Various reforms are being undertaken by the government in many spheres to improve GDP growth. The key reforms in government's new term include expansion to all farmers the cash transfer scheme "PM-Kisan" providing an income support of ₹ 6000/- per year, which was earlier limited to farmers with a land holding of less than 2 hectares. Along with this government has also launched voluntary pension scheme for small and marginal farmers and small shopkeepers or retails traders. Further, to give focused attention to issues of growth, the government has constituted a five-member cabinet committee on investment and growth chaired by Hon' ble Prime Minister.

#### **Detection of wilful defaulters**

1136. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) total number of wilful defaulters reported for public and private sector banks in last three years, the details thereof;
- (b) total amount of debt and liabilities owed by wilful defaulters to public and private sector banks currently, the details thereof;
- (c) whether percentage of wilful defaulters has increased in last three years, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) amount recovered by Government against wilful defaults in last three years, the details thereof, bank-wise;
- (e) the total number of wilful defaulters prosecuted for the above in the last three years; and
- (f) the initiatives taken by Government against wilful defaulters in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e)  
As per inputs received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the total number of both suit-filed and non-suit filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above in public and private sector banks was 9,431 as on 31.3.2017, 10,857 as on 31.3.2018 and 11,632 as on 31.12.2018, *i.e.* an increase of 15.12% in 2017-18 over 2016-17 and 7.14% in 2018-19 (till 31.12.2018) over 2017-18. The outstanding amount of wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above in public and private sector banks was ₹ 1,73,289 crore as on 31.12.2018.

As per inputs received from Public Sector Banks (PSBs), bank-wise details of amount recovered from wilful defaulters during the last three financial years are given in Statement (*See below*).

As per inputs received from PSBs, 1,475 FIRs have been filed against wilful defaulters during the last three financial years.

(f) Wilful defaulters have been acted against comprehensively. As per data reported by Public Sector Banks (including IDBI Bank Limited, which has been recategorised as a private sector bank with effect from 21.1.2019), till 31.3.2019, suits for recovery have been filed in 10,022 cases. In cases involving secured assets, action under the provisions of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been initiated in 8,067 cases. Further, in accordance with RBI instructions of initiation of criminal proceedings wherever necessary, FIRs have been registered in 3,154 cases.

Moreover, to deter wilful defaulters, as per RBI's instructions, wilful defaulters are not sanctioned any additional facilities by banks or financial institutions, and their unit is debarred from floating new ventures for five years. Further, *vide* 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. In addition, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has debarred wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

Additionally, for effective action against wilful defaulters fleeing Indian jurisdiction, the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment and confiscation of property of fugitive offenders and has disentitled them from defending any civil claim. Further, Government has advised Public Sector Banks (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 Rs. 50 crore. Heads of PSBs have also been empowered to request for issue of Look Out Circulars (LOCs).

**Statement***Details of amount recovered from wilful defaulters by Public Sector Banks*

Amount in ₹ crore

Bank Name	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
Allahabad Bank	5.05	264.65	103.30
Andhra Bank	283.00	81.00	66.00
Bank of Baroda	52.00	97.00	412.00
Bank of India	76.09	195.00	217.46
Bank of Maharashtra	22.16	289.22	57.20
Canara Bank	55.34	501.62	683.91
Central Bank of India	10.97	0.23	4.96
Corporation Bank	36.45	20.33	53.60
Dena Bank	19.00	58.00	72.00
IDBI Bank Limited	9.02	83.60	191.80
Indian Bank	19.71	15.64	28.27
Indian Overseas Bank	18.45	40.80	29.95
Oriental Bank of Commerce	8.00	112.00	127.00
Punjab and Sind Bank	6.82	2.52	5.63
Punjab National Bank	214.00	159.00	507.00
State Bank of India	529.00	1,004.00	1,187.00
Syndicate Bank	6.00	8.00	9.00
UCO Bank	0.53	2.24	23.76
Union Bank of India	49.96	89.59	98.73
United Bank of India	19.00	13.00	40.00
Vijaya Bank	36.00	10.00	42.00

*Note:* Figures cited above for PSBs include those for IDBI Bank Limited, which was recategorised as a private sector bank by RBI with effect from 21.1.2019.

*Source:* Banks.

**Removal of charges on RTGS & NEFT**

1137. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether RBI has issued instructions to all banks to remove charges on RTGS and NEFT fund transfer;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of banks that have started implementing the directive and the banks that are still in the pipeline to do so;
- (d) to what extent this will help to give fillip to digital fund movement;
- (e) whether it is a fact that ATM charges levied by RBI are also high and particularly poor and middleclass, consumers are facing problems;
- (f) if so, whether there are any plans to withdraw ATM charges; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) *vide* its circular on ' National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) and Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) systems –Waiver of charges' dated 11.06.2019, has decided that with effect from July 1, 2019, processing charges and time varying charges levied on banks by RBI for outward transactions undertaken using the RTGS system, as also the processing charges levied by RBI for transactions processed in NEFT system would be waived by the Reserve Bank.

The banks are also advised by RBI to pass on the benefits to their customers for undertaking transactions using RTGS and NEFT systems. This waiver of processing and time varying charges by RBI on banks will reduce the cost of RTGS and NEFT transactions and will give fillip to digital fund movement.

(e) to (g) As per the RBI guidelines, beyond the permitted free ATM transactions, charges for customers for such transactions is capped at Rs. 20/- per transaction (plus service tax, if any). Within this cap, banks have been advised to decide the charges structure for ATM, as per their Board approved policy.

The details of free ATM transactions permitted for the customers are as follows:–

- I. RBI has stipulated that basic banking services like deposit, minimum of four withdrawals in a month, including ATM withdrawals, receipt/credit of money through electronic payment channels are provided without any charges for Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) accounts, including accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

- II. For accounts other than BSBD accounts, vide its Circular dated 14.08.2014 on 'Usage of ATMs –Rationalisation of number of free transactions', RBI has, *inter- alia*, provided the following free transactions:
- A minimum of 5 free ATM transactions at a bank's own ATM at all locations;
  - A minimum of 3 free transactions at any other bank's ATM at six metro locations *viz.* Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad; and
  - A minimum of 5 free ATM transactions at any other bank's ATM at locations other than the 6 metro centres.

**Budget wishlist to promote agriculture**

1138. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculture sector representatives submit budget wishlist to promote agriculture –start-ups, particularly in rural regions, expand micro-irrigation, treat solar energy as third crop to augment income of farmers and enact labour reforms to push creation of off-farm jobs, were few of the suggestions which have been submitted by the representatives of the agricultural and rural development sectors to boost investment in agricultural sector and enhance market access to farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Finance holds Pre-Budget Consultations with the stakeholders including representatives from agriculture and allied sectors every year. This year, the Pre-Budget Consultation with 'Agriculture and Rural Development Group' was held on 11th June, 2019. The proposals and suggestions received from the stakeholders of agriculture and rural development group covered a wide range of issues including:–

- Need to incentivize 'Solar' as a crop that farmers can grow. Provide capital subsidy as DBT to farmers for 'solar rooftop' panels which can generate incomes for farmers by linking to grids.
- 'Rural start ups' –Gram start-ups can be set up with mentorship given by companies, for which initial support for pilot projects can be provided by the State.
- To reduce groundwater depletion, measures may be taken especially with respect to Agricultural Land leasing Act. Triple the quantum of investment for micro

irrigation and solar pumps. Solar pumps can be given to scale up irrigation in deprived regions.

- Diversification of livelihoods should be the focus to prevent distress migration. Focus should be on employment generation in non-farm sector. To promote employment, handicrafts and handlooms package can be introduced in rural areas especially the North East.

The proposals and suggestions received from the stakeholders are taken into consideration in preparation of the Union Budget.

**Interest free loans to farmers affected by natural calamities**

1139. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines to provide relief measures including interest free agricultural loans/other loans to farmers and others affected by natural calamities *viz.* droughts, floods, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has also issued directions to provide interest free loans to farmers of those districts/regions in State of Andhra Pradesh which are reeling under severe drought;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, inter alia, include restructuring rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities, they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has been reduced from 50% to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework. Banks have been advised not to insist for additional collateral security for restructured loans.

With a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.

Under the aforesaid interest subvention scheme, to provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, the interest subvention (2%) on crop loan continues to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. Such restructured loans may, however, attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

In order to provide relief to the farmers affected due to severe natural calamities, the Government in DAC&FW has decided that interest subvention of 2% per annum will be made available to banks for first three years/entire period (subject to a maximum of five years) on the restructured loan amount, and in all such cases' the benefit of prompt repayment incentive at 3% per annum shall also be provided to the affected farmers. The grant of such benefits in cases of severe natural calamities shall, however, be decided by a High Level Committee (HLC) based on the recommendation of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) and Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC).

RBI has reported that banks in Andhra Pradesh have restructured 32000 accounts amounting to ₹ 347.29 crore and have extended fresh finance to 14,000 accounts amounting to ₹ 122.62 crore as relief measures in the areas affected due to natural calamity during the year 2018-19.

The Government of India/RBI/National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have, inter alia, taken the following major initiatives for providing hassle free crop loans to farmers:—

- Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets.
- 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.

- The Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables farmers to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. and draw cash to satisfy their agricultural and consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and converted into ATM enabled RuPay debit card with, inter alia, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc.
- 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.

#### **Promotion of financial technology**

†1140. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to promote financial technology;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard, so far; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Finance had constituted a Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary Economic Affairs on 05.03.2018 to consider various issues relating to development of Financial Technology (Fintech) space in India with a view to make regulations related to Fintech more flexible and generate enhanced entrepreneurship in an area where India has distinctive comparative strengths *vis-à-vis* other emerging economies. The Committee was also mandated to focus on how Fintech can be leveraged to enhance financial inclusion of MSMEs. The committee has finalised its report and submitted the same to Government for consideration.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Finance has also set up Joint Working Groups (JWG) on Fintech with Singapore (MAS) and UK (HM Treasury) to promote cooperation in the area of Fintech. The JWGs comprise of representatives of DEA, DFS, MEA, MeitY, UIDAI, IRDAI, Invest India and SEBI. Two meetings of the JWG with Singapore have been held on 26.10.2018 and 26.02.2019 and one meeting of JWG with UK has been held on 11.02.2019.

All the four financial regulators have also taken steps to create Regulatory Sandboxes for Fintech. The details is as under:–

- (a) **Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI):** With a view to promote Financial Technologies (Fintech) and to deal with relevant risk and challenges associated with Fintech, SEBI, in August 2017, setup a Committee on Financial and Regulatory technologies (CFRT) under the Chairmanship of Shri T.V. Mohandas Pai, Chairman, Manipal Global Education. The committee advises SEBI on recent developments in the field of Fintech, its impact and facilitating adoption of Fintech and promoting financial innovations, on regular basis.

SEBI *vide* circular dated May 20, 2019 introduced an "Innovation Sandbox" framework, which would be a testing environment where Fintech firms can test their solutions in isolation from the live market, based on market related data made available by Stock Exchanges, Depositories and Qualified Registrar and Share Transfer Agents (QRTAs).

SEBI is also engaged with the market participants to lay down a framework for a Regulatory Sandbox, wherein financial entities regulated by SEBI shall be granted certain facilities and flexibilities to experiment with FinTech solutions in a live environment.

- (b) **Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA):** PFRDA has formed a Group on Regulatory Sandbox which submitted its report to the Authority. The report was hosted in the public domain on PFRDA website for comments.
- (c) **Reserve Bank of India (RBI):** The Reserve Bank of India also published the 'Draft Enabling Framework for Regulatory Sandbox (RS)' which will facilitate innovation in digital payments space in the country.
- (d) **Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI):** IRDAI constituted a working group to examine 'Innovations in insurance involving wearable/portable devices' and the related aspects in the area of InsureTech.

Based on the recommendations of the Committee, IRDAI has passed the IRDAI (Regulatory Sandbox) Regulations, 2019 with a purpose to create a Regulatory Sandbox whose objective is to foster growth and increase the pace of the most innovative companies.

#### **Transparency in Budget making**

1141. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to go through the ideas being shared on various media platforms, in print and electronic media by scholars, economists and others in order to induce more transparency into the Budget making;

(b) whether Government has any plan to get public inputs helping the Finance Ministry in shaping the Budget which reflects the public expectations and give policymakers ideas to explore new ways to resources to finance the welfare schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) As a part of pre-budget consultations, Ministry of Finance interacts with various stakeholder groups including scholars, economists etc. Inputs/suggestions are also received from general public, chambers of commerce, apex bodies of industry/trade etc. and relevant suggestions/inputs are considered at the time of budget making.

#### **Identification of Benami Properties**

1142. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 could contain illegal transaction of immovable properties;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of benami properties identified and their total value; and

(c) the further steps Government plans to take to identify immovable properties falling under the category of benami property?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 as amended by the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 seeks to prohibit the benami

transactions irrespective of the method by which the benami property is acquired. Such benami transactions include transactions in respect of movable as well as immovable properties.

(b) Till 31.05.2019, show cause notices under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 have been issued in over 2100 cases involving benami properties valued at over Rs. 9600 crores.

(c) The Government has taken various steps to identify benami properties. The Income-Tax Department (ITD) has set up 24 dedicated Benami Prohibition Units (BPUs) across India. These BPUs are involved in gathering information and matching the same with the data available for identifying the benami properties and taking effective action as per the provisions of Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988.

Moreover, a new reward scheme titled “Benami Transactions Informants Reward Scheme, 2018” aimed at encouraging people to, *inter alia*, give information about benami transactions and properties has been introduced. Under the Benami Transactions Informants Reward Scheme, 2018, a person can get reward up to ₹ 1 crore for giving specific information in prescribed manner to the prescribed authorities about benami transactions and properties as well as proceeds from such properties, which are actionable under Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988. Identity of the persons giving information is not disclosed.

#### **Loan from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank**

1143. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has secured any loan from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank;

(b) if so, how much is secured; and

(c) the projects for which the loan is secured?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As of now, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) has approved seven projects of India for an amount of USD 1.91 billion. The details of the on-going projects is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of AIB on-going Projects in India (as on 21 June, 2019)*

Sl. No.	Project Name	State(s) involved	Project Size (in million USD)	AIB financing (in million USD)	Date of Board approval	Date of loan signing	Date of loan effectiveness
1.	24x7 Power for all in Andhra Pradesh (Co-financed with World Bank)	Andhra Pradesh	800	160	02.05.2017	22.06.2017	05.12.2017
2.	Gujarat Rural Road Development – Phase-1	Gujarat	1153.8	329	04.07.2017	04.08.2017	26.12.2017
3.	AC Transmission System Strengthening Project Implemented by PGCIL (Co-financed with ADB)	Tamil Nadu	300	100	27.09.2017	07.12.2017	09.01.2018
4.	Madhya Pradesh Rural Connectivity Project (Co-financed with WB)	Madhya Pradesh	500	140	11.04.2018	24.06.2018	17.07.2018
5.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Road Connectivity to unconnected Habitations of 250+ Population (Project-1)	Andhra Pradesh	666	455	27.09.2018	25.02.2019	23.04.2019
6.	Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project	Andhra Pradesh	570	400	07.12.2018	25.02.2019	21.05.2019
7.	Bangalore Metro Rail Project Line R6 Co-financed with EIB)	Karnataka	1785	335	08.12.2017	04.06.2019	Not effective yet
TOTAL			5774.8	1919			

Written Answers to

[2 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**Cash withdrawal restrictions**

1144. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to introduce tax on withdrawal of ₹ 10 lakh cash in a year;
- (b) if so, the reasons behind imposing tax on customers;
- (c) the details of benefits of Government's proposal to cap on withdrawals;
- (d) the paper transactions over ₹ 10 lakh cash per annum withdrawal recorded for 2012-2016 October and 2016 November-2019 March thereto, periodwise; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to introduce digital payments for all types of transactions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Various Proposals/Representations/Suggestions relating to the amendments in tax laws are examined at the time of the preparation of the Finance Bill and the outcome of the same is reflected in the Finance Bill tabled before the Parliament.

(d) The Statement of Financial Transactions (SFT) data, containing details of cash withdrawal above a threshold in a year and with respect to specified accounts, is received by the Income Tax Department starting from financial year 2016-17. Since the records are aggregated for a Financial Year, hence, the data for the period from April, 2016 to October, 2016 and from November, 2016 to March, 2019 is not segregated. Data is also collected by the Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) which is aggregate of both cash deposits and withdrawal, hence cash withdrawal is not segregated.

(e) No, Sir. The Government is promoting Digital payments. Details of growth of Digital transactions for all modes from October, 2016 to March 2019 is placed below:—

	Number of transactions (in crore)	Total amount involved in transactions (in rupees crore)
	1	2
October' 16	79.67	10,870,118.41
November' 16	91.83	11,227,138.54
December' 16	132.93	12,457,246.25

	1	2
January' 17	125.60	11,393,702.05
February' 17	111.37	10,798,480.98
March' 17	130.64	17,261,132.04
April' 17	159.74	14,843,153.06
May' 17	156.76	15,144,963.27
June' 17	152.90	15,443,478.97
July' 17	156.57	14,575,915.46
August' 17	158.02	15,114,700.97
September' 17	158.34	16,919,903.46
October' 17	168.79	15,644,160.29
November' 17	174.31	16,506,429.41
December' 17	193.60	16,944,318.67
January' 18	198.36	18,204,042.10
February' 18	190.79	15,215,306.29
March' 18	202.20	21,685,766.24
April' 18	209.72	17,376,498.40
May' 18	219.77	21,408,291.00
June' 18	223.37	21,439,453.73
July' 18	231.74	20,631,310.34
August' 18	244.79	20,326,521.49
September' 18	248.06	19,466,713.12
October' 18	270.71	20,248,932.67
November' 18	267.62	18,610,174.13
December' 18	292.12	20,296,898.01
January' 19	303.22	21,769,287.08
February' 19	290.12	20,723,773.17
March' 19	332.34	25,802,322.77

Source: RBI and NPCI.

**Outstanding dues of PSBs**

1145. SHRIAMAR 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 such persons against whom outstanding dues exceed ₹ 500 crores at present and action so far taken to effect the recovery?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per inputs received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as on 31.3.2019, gross loans and advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were ₹ 63,82,461 crore.

(b) As per inputs received from PSBs, as on 31.3.2019, gross advances of wilful defaulters were ₹ 1,49,684 crore. Bank-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) RBI has apprised that under the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, RBI is prohibited from disclosing credit information. Section 45E provides that credit information submitted by a bank shall be treated as confidential and not be published or otherwise disclosed.

***Statement***

*Details of Gross advances of wilful defaulters of Public Sector Banks,  
as on 31.3.2019*

(Amounts in crore ₹)

Bank	Gross Advances
1	2
Allahabad Bank	4,445
Andhra Bank	4,733
Bank of Baroda	9,738
Bank of India	9,890
Bank of Maharashtra	1,904
Canara Bank	4,964
Central Bank of India	6,163
Corporation Bank	2,803
Dena Bank	2,171
Indian Bank	1,696

1	2
Indian Overseas Bank	5,129
Oriental Bank of Commerce	5,659
Punjab and Sind Bank	286
Punjab National Bank	25,090
State Bank of India	46,158
Syndicate Bank	1,282
UCO Bank	4,897
Union Bank of India	4,695
United Bank of India	1,836
Vijaya Bank	6,144

Source: Banks.

#### Assistance from International Organisations

1146. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of schemes and projects being run with the partial or complete assistance of international organizations such as IMF and World Bank and how such assistance and the preconditions attached to them, if any, has affected the economy in the last financial year; and

(b) the details of the preconditions or guidelines for such financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) IMF does not fund any project/scheme. The details of the ongoing projects/schemes being run with the financial assistance of the World Bank is given in Statement (*See below*). The World Bank lends to borrowers as per its standard terms and conditions for loans. The loan agreement signed with the Government includes an agreed action program to be implemented over the life of the loan project. Specific loan terms are described in the agreement. These projects being implemented at the national and/or the state level, including backward and rural areas, have twin objectives of reducing poverty and building shared prosperity. The projects are selected through a consultative process of the World Bank, the Union Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), concerned Line Ministry and the State Government keeping in mind the developmental priorities of the country. Periodic report on the status of implementation of each project is made publicly available on the World Bank's website. While the project monitoring and concurrent evaluation is carried out periodically, the final development/economic impacts of the each project are assessed after completion of the project in form of 'Project Completion Report'.

*Statement**Details of World Bank's assisted projects*

Sl. No.	State/ Central	Project Name	Agreement date	Loan amount (USD million)	Central Govt./ State
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>IBRD</b>					
1.	Central	National Agricultural Higher Education Project (NAHEP)	16.10.2017	82.5	Central Govt.
2.	Central	National Ganga River Basin Project	14.06.2011	801	Central Govt.
3.	Central	North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project	28.11.2016	470	Central Govt.
4.	Central	National Nutrition Mission (Additional financing)	07.05.2018	200	Central Govt.
5.	Central	National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Project	01.07.2014	450.01	Central Govt.
6.	Central	Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor-I Project	27.10.2011	555	Central Govt.
7.	Central	Capacity Augmentation of the National Waterway-1 (Jal Marg Vikas) Project	02.02.2018	375	Central Govt.
8.	Central	National Rural Economic Transformation Project –Add. Fin. for NRLP	05.03.2019	250	Central Govt.
9.	Central	Additional Financing for PMGSY Rural Roads Projects	31.05.2018	500	Central Govt.
10.	Central	Innovate in India for Inclusiveness Project	24.04.2018	125	Central Govt.

11.	Central	Skill India Mission Operation (SIMO)	13.12.2017	250	Central Govt.
12.	Central	Technology Centre Systems Programme	10.11.2014	200	Central Govt.
13.	Central	PPA for the Strengthening Teaching Learning and Results for States	07.02.2019	5.6	Central Govt.
14.	Central	National Hydrology Project	18.04.2017	175	Central Govt.
15.	Central	Swachh Bharat Mission Support Operation	30.03.2016	1,500.00	Central Govt.
16.	State	Andhra Pradesh 24X7 –Power for all Project	22.06.2017	240	Andhra Pradesh
17.	State	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Municipal Development	22.01.2010	300	Andhra Pradesh
18.	State	AP Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation	05.11.2018	172.2	Andhra Pradesh
19.	State	Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project	30.10.2017	200	Assam
20.	State	Assam State Public Finance Institutional Reforms (ASPIRe) Project	27.06.2017	35	Assam
21.	State	Assam State Roads Project	05.11.2012	320	Assam
22.	State	Assam Inland Water Transport Project (AIWTP)	10.01.2017	2.4	Assam
23.	State	Assam Citizen-Centric Service Delivery Project	05.06.2017	39.2	Assam
24.	State	Chhattisgarh Public Financial Management and Accountability Programme	05.03.2019	25.2	Chhattisgarh
25.	State	Second Gujarat State Highway Project	12.02.2014	175	Gujarat

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1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	State	Himachal Pradesh Forests for Prosperity Project (Preparation Advance)	04.04.2018	0.14	Himachal Pradesh
27.	State	Himachal Pradesh Public Financial Management Capacity Building Programme	31.05.2017	36	Himachal Pradesh
28.	State	PPA for Second Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project	12.12.2017	3	Himachal Pradesh
29.	State	Shimla Water Supply and Sewerage Service Delivery Reform Programme	15.02.2019	40	Himachal Pradesh
30.	State	Jharkhand Opportunities for Harnessing Rural Growth Project	28.07.2017	100	JH (Jharkhand)
31.	State	Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project	20.11.2018	310	JH (Jharkhand)
32.	State	Second Karnataka State Highway Improvement Project	30.05.2011	350	Karnataka
33.	State	Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernization Project	24.05.2016	100	Karnataka
34.	State	Second Kerala State Transport Project-II	19.06.2013	216	Kerala
35.	State	Madhya Pradesh Rural Connectivity Project	24.04.2018	210	Madhya Pradesh
36.	State	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project	12.06.2017	116.2	Madhya Pradesh
37.	State	Maharashtra Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture	06.04.2018	420	Maharashtra
38.	State	Meghalaya Community-Led Landscapes Management Project	16.04.2018	48	Meghalaya
39.	State	Andhra and Telangana Road Sector Project	22.01.2010	239	Multi-State

40.	State	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	21.12.2011	139.65	Multi-State
41.	State	Odisha Higher Education Program for Excellence and Equity	07.11.2017	119	Odisha
42.	State	Punjab Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Improvement	11.05.2015	248	Punjab
43.	State	Second Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan	28.08.2018	250	Rajasthan
44.	State	Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan	29.05.2018	21.7	Rajasthan
45.	State	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project	26.12.2017	318	Tamil Nadu
46.	State	Tamil Nadu Health System Reform Program	04.06.2019	287	Tamil Nadu
47.	State	Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project-II	28.05.2015	300	Tamil Nadu
48.	State	Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project	30.01.2018	100	Tamil Nadu
49.	State	Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project	03.06.2015	400	Tamil Nadu
50.	State	Uttar Pradesh Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project	28.12.2017	40	Uttar Pradesh
51.	State	Additional Financing for the Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project	05.03.2019	96	Uttarakhand
52.	State	Uttarakhand Workforce Development Project	18.09.2018	74	Uttarakhand
53.	State	Uttarakhand Water Supply Program for Peri-Urban Areas	22.01.2018	120	Uttarakhand
54.	State	West Bengal Support to Institutional Strengthening of the Gram Panchayats PR Phase-II	22.03.2017	210	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5	6
55.	State	West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project	21.12.2011	30	West Bengal
56.	Central	Global Environment Facility-Financing Energy Efficiency at MSMEs Project	13.09.2010	1.74	Central
57.	Central	GEF-Sustainable Livelihood and Adaptation to Climate Change Project	13.02.2015	8	Central
58.	State	Strengthening of Flood Modeling Capacity in WRD, Bihar, SAWI Grant	21.01.2016	0.45	Bihar
59.	State	Coal Fired Generation Rehabilitation Project	17.12.2009	27.95	Multi-State
60.	State	Ecosystem Service Improvement Project	16.08.2017	24.64	Multi-State
61.	State	Efficient and Sustainable City Bus Service Project	31.05.2016	9.2	Multi-State
62.	State	Sustainable Urban Transport Project	05.02.2010	16.69	Multi-State
<b>IDA</b>					
1.	Central	Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement	19.12.2017	125.00	Central Govt.
2.	Central	Neeranchal National Watershed Project	14.01.2016	178.50	Central Govt.
3.	Central	Technical Education Quality Improvement Project-III	01.02.2017	201.50	Central Govt.
4.	Central	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project-II	11.08.2015	308.40	Central Govt.

5.	Central	Nai Manzil –Education and Skills Training for Minorities	30.12.2015	50.00	Central Govt.
6.	Central	Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project	14.06.2011	2.52	Central Govt.
7.	Central	National Ganga River Basin project	14.06.2011	158.68	Central Govt.
8.	Central	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project	22.07.2010	189.49	Central Govt.
9.	Central	National Dairy Support Project	13.04.2012	201.06	Central Govt.
10.	Central	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project	14.01.2011	211.67	Central Govt.
11.	Central	Vocational Training Improvement Project	02.11.2007	213.18	Central Govt.
12.	Central	National AIDS Control Support Project	18.06.2013	217.22	Central Govt.
13.	Central	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income States	07.02.2014	419.34	Central Govt.
14.	Central	ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement	05.11.2012	85.52	Central Govt.
15.	Central	Additional Financing for the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project	11.08.2015	86.81	Central Govt.
16.	Central	North East Rural Livelihood Project	20.01.2012	104.22	Central Govt.
17.	State	Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project	16.07.2015	250.00	Andhra Pradesh
18.	State	Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project	16.11.2015	75.00	Andhra Pradesh
19.	State	Bihar Rural Roads Project	29.05.2017	235.00	Bihar

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1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	State	Bihar Kosi Basin Development Project	20.01.2016	250.00	Bihar
21.	State	Enhancing Teacher Effectiveness in Bihar Operation	07.08.2015	250.00	Bihar
22.	State	Bihar Transformative Development Project –JEEVIKA-II	08.07.2016	290.00	Bihar
23.	State	Bihar Integrated Social Protection Strengthening Project	28.05.2014	70.56	Bihar
24.	State	Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project	27.06.2013	71.85	Bihar
25.	State	Bihar - Kosi Flood Recovery Project	12.01.2011	111.99	Bihar
26.	State	Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Development Project	21.06.2016	135.00	Himachal Pradesh
27.	State	Jhelum and Tawi Flood Recovery Project	21.01.2016	250.00	Jammu and Kashmir
28.	State	Tejaswini: Socioeconomic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women	23.02.2017	63.00	Jharkhand
29.	State	Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II	11.02.2013	37.12	Karnataka
30.	State	Second Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	15.02.2012	126.41	Kerala
31.	State	Madhya Pradesh Higher Education Quality Improvement Project	01.03.2016	300.00	Madhya Pradesh
32.	State	Citizen Access to Responsive Services Project	17.03.2016	35.00	Madhya Pradesh
33.	State	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program	30.05.2014	138.28	Maharashtra
34.	State	Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project	02.11.2010	74.76	Maharashtra

35.	State	Regional Transport Connectivity Project Mizoram State Roads-II	28.08.2014	89.26	Mizoram
36.	State	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project	11.11.2013	201.74	Multi-State
37.	State	Nagaland Health Project	16.01.2017	48.00	Nagaland
38.	State	Odisha Disaster Recovery Project	11.07.2014	128.22	Odisha
39.	State	Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project	02.01.2014	136.21	Rajasthan
40.	State	Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project	13.04.2012	72.97	Rajasthan
41.	State	Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project	24.05.2011	99.30	Rajasthan
42.	State	Telangana Rural Inclusive Growth Project	27.01.2016	2.20	Telangana
43.	State	Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation-III Project	20.07.2009	164.20	Uttar Pradesh
44.	State	Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project Phase-II	24.10.2013	308.80	Uttar Pradesh
45.	State	Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project	21.03.2012	123.70	Uttar Pradesh
46.	State	Uttarakhand Health Systems Development Project	23.03.2017	100.00	Uttarakhand
47.	State	Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project	09.01.2014	210.25	Uttarakhand
48.	State	Uttarakhand Decentralised Watershed Development Project Phase-II-GRAMYA-II	30.05.2014	101.64	Uttarakhand
49.	State	West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project	21.12.2011	100.87	West Bengal

**Study on impact of demonetisation on economy**

1147. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any study on the impact of demonetisation of Indian economy, particularly, MSME Industries and on the employment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir, the Government has not undertaken any specific study to find out impact of demonetisation on Indian economy, particularly, MSME Industries and on the employment.

(b) Does not arise.

**Effects of decline in foreign inflow**

1148. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the after effects of decline in foreign inflows on the country's balance of payments and impact on value of the rupee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): The country's Balance of Payments (BoP) and value of rupee, besides being affected by foreign inflows, are also impacted by exports and imports of goods and services, foreign direct investment, net remittances, etc. The trends in country's BoP, as reflected in Current Account Deficit, Net Foreign Capital inflows and the exchange rate of Indian Rupee *vis-à-vis* US dollar, are as under:—

Financial Year	Current Account Deficit as % of GDP	Net Foreign Capital Inflows* (US\$ million)	Exchange rate of Indian Rupee <i>vis-à-vis</i> US dollar
2013-14	-1.7	48787	60.50
2014-15	-1.3	89286	61.14
2015-16	-1.1	41128	65.47
2016-17	-0.6	36447	67.07
2017-18	-1.8	91390	64.45
2018-19 (April-December)	-2.6	35275	69.74

\*Includes net of Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Portfolio Investment, External assistance, commercial borrowings, short-term trade credit, banking capital, rupee debt service, and other capital.  
*Source:* Reserve Bank of India and Financial Benchmarks India Pvt. Ltd.

**Queries through ICEGATE**

1149. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many E-Services are available for the trade and cargo carriers and other clients of Customs Department as of May, 2019 through Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange Gateway (ICEGATE);

(b) how many queries have been raised through the ICEGATE 24X7 Helpdesk in the past three years;

(c) how many queries have been resolved out of all the queries submitted, and what is the time taken to respond to and resolve these queries; and

(d) how many new jobs, if any, have been created for the purpose of ICEGATE in the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) 64 E-Services are available through ICEGATE. The details are given in attached Statement (*See below*).

(b) The year-wise details of queries raised through telephone calls and e-mails at the Helpdesk are as under:—

Year	No. of calls	No. of e-mails
2016-17	442729	199037
2017-18	795610	277827
2018-19	385701	215531

(c) The details are follows:—

Year	Total queries	Queries resolved within 3 hrs.	Queries resolved between 3 to 24 hrs.	Queries resolved between 24 to 48 hrs.	Queries resolved beyond 48 hrs.
2016-17	641766	442729	176662	22151	224
2017-18	1073437	795610	252102	25467	258
2018-19	601232	385701	134163	65094	16274

(d) The details are as follows :—

Year	No. of persons deployed by vendor at ICEGATE
2016-17	85
2017-18	93
2018-19	95

***Statement***

*Details of 64 E-Services available through ICEGATE*

Sl.No.	E Services
1	2
1.	Online filing of Bill of Entry by Importers
2.	Online filing of Shipping Bill by Exporters
3.	Online filing of Import General Manifest (IGM)
4.	Online filing of Export General Manifest (EGM)
5.	Online filing of Consol
6.	Customs Duty Calculator
7.	Challan Status Enquiry
8.	Job Status Enquiry
9.	Drawback Enquiry
10.	DGFT Shipping Bill Status Enquiry
11.	Status in RBI EDPMS Enquiry
12.	Check IE Code/BIN Status
13.	IEC-wise Summary Report
14.	CHA-wise Summary Report
15.	Enquiry about License received from DGFT

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16. Enquiry about Month-wise DBK Scroll
  17. ICEGATE Registration
  18. DBK Sanctioned Status
  19. DBK Pending Status
  20. Document Status Enquiry –Bill of Entry
  21. Document Status Enquiry –Shipping Bill
  22. Document Status Enquiry –AIR IGM
  23. Document Status Enquiry –SEA IGM
  24. Document Status Enquiry –AIR CONSOL
  25. Document Status Enquiry –ICD BL Status
  26. Document Status Enquiry –SEZ BE Ack Status
  27. Document Status Enquiry –SEZ SB Ack Status
  28. Document Status Enquiry –Other Govt. Agencies (PQIS/FSSAI)
  29. e-Payment of Customs Duties and Cess
  30. GSTIN Enquiry- Enquiry about GSTIN status at Customs
  31. IGST Validation Details
  32. Gateway EGM Enquiry
  33. E-Sanchit
  34. Document Status Enquiry –Manual Shipping Bill tracking
  35. Status in RBI IDPMS Enquiry
  36. ROSL Sanctioned Status
  37. Public Rotation No. Enquiry
  38. Warehouse Code Enquiry
  39. IGST Scroll Sanctioned Status Enquiry
  40. AD Code List Enquiry
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41. Digital Signature Registration
  42. IPR e-Registration
  43. Container Tracking
  44. Location wise SMTP list
  45. Single Window Interface
  46. GR (Goods Registration) Import
  47. CB directory Enquiry
  48. Deferred Duty
  49. Rotation No. allotment
  50. Country Code Directory
  51. Air line Code Directory
  52. Shipping line Code Directory
  53. Port Code Sea Directory
  54. Port Code Air Directory
  55. ITCHS and Standard UQC Directory
  56. Scheme Code Directory
  57. Customs EDI Location Directory
  58. Custom Non-EDI Location Directory
  59. Unit Quantity Code Directory
  60. Package Code Directory
  61. Currency Code Directory
  62. State Code Directory
  63. Supporting Documents Directory
  64. WBE Ledger Enquiry
-

**Anti Profiteering Mechanism under GST**

†1150. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has created any Anti Profiteering Mechanism under GST;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken action against any business entity under Anti Profiteering Mechanism; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In terms of section 171 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, any reduction in the rate of tax on any supply of goods or services or the benefit of input tax credit has to be passed on to the recipient by way of commensurate reduction in prices. Further, the National Anti-profiteering Authority (NAA) has been constituted by the Government to examine the complaints of profiteering against registered persons under GST. The anti-profiteering mechanism and procedures have been provided for under Chapter XV of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As on 20.06.2019, based on the Investigation Reports sent by the Directorate General of Anti-profiteering (DGAP), the National Anti-profiteering Authority (NAA) has passed 67 orders out of which 26 cases were confirmed for profiteering by businesses, with profiteering amounting to ₹ 600.51 crores.

**Penalty on NSE by SEBI in co-location case**

1151. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Stock Exchange (NSE) which has been penalised by the country's market regulator SEBI in the co-location case, is mulling to appeal before the Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT);
- (b) whether last month SEBI directed NSE to pay ₹ 687 crores and barred it from accessing the securities market for six months following investigations; and
- (c) whether the recent SEBI order on NSE comes at a time when most the entities against whom SEBI had passed similar orders in the co-location case has got interim relief from SAT?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Madam. As informed by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), National Stock Exchange (NSE) has filed an appeal in the Co-location matter before the Hon' ble SAT.

(b) Yes, Madam. As informed by SEBI, *vide* its orders dated April 30, 2019, NSE was directed to disgorge the amount of ₹ 687 crores (approximately) along with interest, and NSE was prohibited from accessing securities market directly or indirectly and from introducing any new derivative product for a period of six months from the date of the order.

(c) As informed by SEBI, subsequent to the aforementioned orders of SEBI, Hon' ble SAT has issued orders in the month of May and June, 2019 to the effect of granting interim relief to some of the appellant entities, subject to certain conditions.

#### **External debt**

†1152. SHRI SURENDRASINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that foreign debt is incessantly increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the details of the status of the increase in the foreign debt during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) India' s External debt to GDP ratio is stable and its level for the last three years is as under:—

Year (end-March)	Total External Debt (in US\$ billion)	External Debt to GDP ratio (%)
2016	484.8	23.4
2017	471.5	20.0
2018 PR	529.7	20.5

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Note: PR: Partially Revised.

**Sacking of higher officials of Tax Department**

1153. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of higher officials in Tax Department sacked by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is any mechanism to curb corruption among tax officials by Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b)  
The following IRS officers have been retired by the Government under FR 56(j):—

1. Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) (retired *w.e.f* the afternoon of 11th June, 2019):—

Sl.No.	Name and Designation
1.	Shri Vivek Batra, Addl.CIT
2.	Shri Chander Sain Bharti, Addl. CIT
3.	Shri Ashck Kumar Aggarwal, JCIT
4.	Dr. Swetabh Suman, CIT
5.	Shri Homi Rajvansh, CIT
6.	Shri B.B. Rajendra Prasad, CIT
7.	Shri Ajoy Kumar Singh, CIT
8.	Shri Arulappa B, CIT
9.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Srivastava, CIT
10.	Shri Alok Kumar Mitra, CIT
11.	Shri Ram Kumar Bhargava, ACIT
12.	Shri Andasu Ravinder, Addl. CIT.

2. Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) (retired *w.e.f* 18th June, 2019):—

Sl.No.	Name of the officer (S/Shri)	Designation
1.	Dr. Anup Kumar Srivastava,	Pr. ADG
2.	Sansar Chand,	Commissioner
3.	Atul Dikshit,	Commissioner
4.	Gaddala Sree Marsha,	Commissioner
5.	Vinay Brij Singh,	Commissioner
6.	Virendra Kumar Agrawal,	Addl. Commissioner
7.	Ashok Ratilal Mahida,	Addl. Commissioner
8.	R. Sekar,	Addl. Commissioner
9.	Nalin Kumar,	Joint Commissioner
10.	Amresh Jain,	Deputy Commissioner
11.	Dr. Ashok Kumar Aswal,	Deputy Commissioner
12.	Mohammad Altaf,	Assistant Commissioner
13.	Surendra Singh Pabana,	Assistant Commissioner
14.	Surendra Singh Bisht,	Assistant Commissioner
15.	Vinod Kumar Sanga,	Assistant Commissioner

The decision to retire these officers was taken in public interest, based on the recommendations of respective Review Committees and their Service Records, with the approval of the Competent Authority.

(c) and (d) In CBIC & CBDT, there are Directorate General of Vigilance, which deals with complaints against Departmental officers. They have a system of preventive checks and the Zonal Unit of the Directorates regularly conducts surprise visits to field offices to check corrupt practices.

Further, The following steps, *inter-alia* have been taken by the Government to ensure corruption free tax administration in the country:—

- (i) Online system for internal whistle-blower has been put in place.
- (ii) Reduction in human interface with tax payer with the introduction of higher digitization such as e-filing, e-assessment, e-appeal, e-nivaran.

- (iii) Guidelines have been issued for ensuring that the assessing officers do not increase the scope of investigation in Limited Scrutiny cases without following due procedure.
- (iv) Guidelines have been issued laying down specific responsibilities during conduct of surveys and in post survey operations to obviate the possibilities of any wrongdoing.
- (v) All field formations have been asked to install CCTV cameras in corridors and public spaces.
- (vi) Checklists and Standard Operating Procedures have been laid down for Inquiry Officers to minimize instances of defective Inquiry Reports.
- (vii) System studies are being conducted by Zonal ADsG to identify potential areas of corruption and suggest systemic improvements.

**Empanelment of consultancy firms for sale of  
assets of PSUs**

1154. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is scouting for consultancy firms for assistance in selling land and building assets of Public Sector Undertaking companies;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government is working towards achieving the stiff sell of target of ₹ 90,000/- crore for 2019-20;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that DIPAM has floated a request for empanelment of international property consultancy firms or any other experienced firms; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (c)  
Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the Budget Estimate for 2019-20 as announced in the Interim Budget, estimates for disinvestment proceeds has been kept at ₹ 90,000 crore.

(d) DIPAM has floated a Request for Empanelment (RFE) of Consultancy Firms for providing transaction advisory services for monetization of Land and building of the Central Public Sector Enterprises/Public Sector Undertakings/other Government Organizations. Details are available on DIPAM's website at '<https://dipam.gov.in>'.

**Compulsory retirement to high ranking officials**

1155. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has compulsorily retired a dozen high ranking officers facing charges ranging from corruption and disproportionate assets to non-performance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are more officials with dubious records who have been under observation and they will face action too; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following IRS officers have been retired by the Government under FR 56(j):—

1. Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) (retired *w.e.f* the afternoon of 11th June, 2019):—

Sl.No.	Name and Designation
1.	Shri Vivek Batra, Addl.CIT
2.	Shri Chander Sain Bharti, Addl. CIT
3.	Shri Ashok Kumar Aggarwal, JCIT
4.	Dr. Swetabh Suman, CIT
5.	Shri Homi Rajvansh, CIT
6.	Shri B.B. Rajendra Prasad, CIT
7.	Shri Ajoy Kumar Singh, CIT
8.	Shri Arulappa B, CIT
9.	Shri Sanjay Kumar Srivastava, CIT
10.	Shri Alok Kumar Mitra, CIT
11.	Shri Ram Kumar Bhargava, ACIT
12.	Shri Andasu Ravinder, Addl. CIT.

2. Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) (retired w.e.f 18th June, 2019):-

Sl.No.	Name of the officer (S/Shri)	Designation
1.	Dr. Anup Kumar Srivastava,	Pr. ADG
2.	Sansar Chand,	Commissioner
3.	Atul Dikshit,	Commissioner
4.	Gaddala Sree Marsha,	Commissioner
5.	Vinay Brij Singh,	Commissioner
6.	Virendra Kumar Agrawal,	Addl. Commissioner
7.	Ashok Ratilal Mahida,	Addl. Commissioner
8.	R. Sekar,	Addl. Commissioner
9.	Nalin Kumar,	Joint Commissioner
10.	Amresh Jain,	Deputy Commissioner
11.	Dr. Ashok Kumar Aswal,	Deputy Commissioner
12.	Mohammad Altaf,	Assistant Commissioner
13.	Surendra Singh Pabana,	Assistant Commissioner
14.	Surendra Singh Bisht,	Assistant Commissioner
15.	Vinod Kumar Sanga,	Assistant Commissioner

The decision to retire these officers was taken in public interest, based on the recommendations of respective Review Committees and their Service Records, with the approval of the Competent Authority.

(c) and (d) The review of performance of officers is carried out on a continuous basis in terms of DoPT's instructions issued *vide* O.M. No. 25013/1/2013 Estt. A dated 21.3.2014 and O.M.No. 25013/01/2013-Estt.A-IV dated 11.9.2015 with a view to ascertain whether the Government servant should be retained in service or retired from service in the public interest.

**Loan and subsidy support to SCs and STs**

†1156. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of poverty ratio of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes along with current status thereof including urban and rural areas, the details thereof; and

(b) total amount of loan and subsidy disbursed by public sector banks during the last three years with an aim to provide support to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the details thereof along with account numbers during the last three years, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The methodology for estimation of poverty line followed by the erstwhile Planning Commission had been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. The erstwhile Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. Following Tendulkar Committee methodology, the percentage of persons living below the poverty line among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India for the years 2004-05 and 2011-12 have been estimated

The poverty ratio data for SCs/STs is given below:—

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

Source: NITI Aayog.

(b) Bank-wise detail of loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to SCs and STs during the last three years, as reported by RBI, are indicated in the Statement (*See below*). The account number-wise details are not maintained centrally.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

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

Bank Name	(No of accounts in absolute terms; Amount in Rupees thousands)					
	2016		2017		2018	
	No. of A/C	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/C	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/C	Amount Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of India	581510	19506747	698634	41616042	602715	117326262
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur*	178257	24983168	157669	23909608	0	0
State Bank of Hyderabad*	18932	3024073	31467	4331052	0	0
State Bank of Mysore*	5319	845052	6107	1659892	0	0
State Bank of Patiala*	18842	1704166	24808	3207795	0	0
State Bank of Travancore*	102749	19860114	192197	30255092	0	0
SBI and its Associates	905609	69923320	1110932	104979482	602715	117326262
Allahabad Bank	117205	13642508	135238	17050493	226899	21123246
Andhra Bank	148862	15890441	143778	13698221	209445	19268717
Bank of Baroda	91815	15664587	137615	17949778	187009	28373029
Bank of India	194573	19227563	178256	21387200	185283	25072700
Bank of Maharashtra	59133	8101503	58731	8209446	46583	7896995

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	340	30820	0	0	0	0
Canara Bank	530659	53746645	294658	35021131	399130	43497633
Central Bank of India	205045	25100768	209156	24313020	205313	23826725
Corporation Bank	17021	2405705	42708	12869173	28208	4025613
Dena Bank	33989	6765847	26241	5692020	31074	7164655
IDBI Bank Ltd.	63045	5453642	102444	7731799	99664	11147948
Indian Bank.	10152	705292	124117	10948263	125908	11715225
Indian Overseas Bank	114804	44677121	244704	56487927	107808	26583575
Oriental Bank of Commerce	61749	14836523	50807	42684685	32700	8361109
Punjab and Sind Bank	3553	675460	1969	624212	1729	603232
Punjab National Bank	233722	32038259	178977	32363779	195202	38182272
Syndicate Bank	137453	16153528	134662	67412763	42598	13359386
UCO Bank	43949	5547265	41631	5122529	105725	10308347
Union Bank of India	114992	11365774	100457	12368908	32285	4397323
United Bank of India	52791	11387438	51447	6873455	50683	7218019
Vijaya Bank	38045	6543847	64099	12431116	43852	8259011
Nationalised Banks	2272968	303965636	2321745	389874104	2356590	294344037
GRAND TOTAL	3178577	379888956	3432677	494853586	2959305	411670299

\*Merged with SBI since 1st April, 2018.

Source: RBI

**Notices to Indian account holders by Swiss Banks**

†1157. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Swiss Banks have issued notices to their Indian Account Holders to be present there; and

(b) if so, the details of the account holders who have received such notices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No such information is available with the Government. However, Article 26 of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement between India and Switzerland provides for exchange of information between the two countries on request basis. Pursuant to this Article, requests for exchange of information, including banking information, are sent to the Switzerland Competent Authority in specific cases under investigation by Indian tax authorities. Before transmitting the requested information to the Indian Competent Authority, the Swiss authorities are required as per their domestic law to notify, either directly or through the information holder, the persons concerned or any other person entitled to appeal. Accordingly, it is likely that such notices may have been issued to some Indian taxpayers.

**Tax on cash withdrawals**

1158. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intends to levy a tax between three per cent and five per cent on cash withdrawals of ₹ 10 lakh a year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the steps taken or intended by Government to promote digitisation of financial transactions; and

(c) the details of the number of people who have shifted to digital transactions since November, 2016 till date, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Various Proposals/Representations/Suggestions relating to the amendments in tax laws are examined at the time of the preparation of the Finance Bill and the outcome of the same is reflected in the Finance Bill tabled before the Parliament.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to promote digital payments are as follows:—

(i) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (Meity) is co-ordinating with Ministries/Departments/States for promotion of Digital Payments and enabling digital payment acceptance infrastructure at citizen touch points.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Advisories are issued for the following:—
- To enable online payment systems for promotion of digital payments using UPI, QR code etc.
  - To enable QR code on physical payment receipt counters.
  - Utilities (Electricity/Water/Gas/Telecom/DTH) to be on-board on Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS) and printing of BHIM QR code on all utility bills.
- (iii) Digidhan Dashboard (<https://digipay.gov.in>) has been developed to create a platform for reporting, monitoring and analysis of digital payments transactions occurring in the country. It is used for tracking the growth of digital transactions.
- (iv) A campaign was undertaken in 100 smart cities in coordination with 9 Ministries/ Departments; for promotion of digital payments during the period from 1st July, 2018 to 31st October, 2018. Smart Cities are reporting total payment collection vs. digital collection from citizens on the Digidhan Dashboard.
- (v) In order to promote digital payments, Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY) has come out with Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) Reimbursement Scheme up to ₹ 2000/- for a period of two years from 1st January, 2018. As per the scheme, government is reimbursing Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) charges on transactions up to ₹ 2,000/- made through Debit Cards, BHIM-UPI and Aadhaar-enabled payment systems (AePS).
- (vi) In order to give fillip to digital funds movement, RBI *vide* its circular on 'National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) and Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) systems-Waiver of charges' dated 11.06.2019, has decided that with effect from July 1, 2019, processing charges and time varying charges levied on banks by RBI for outward transactions, undertaken using the RTGS system, as also the processing charges levied by RBI for transactions processed in NEFT system would be waived by the Reserve Bank of India. The banks have also been advised by RBI to pass on the benefits to their customers for undertaking transactions using RTGS and NEFT systems.

(c) Details of growth of Digital transactions for all modes from November, 2016 to March, 2019 is placed below:—

	Number of transactions (in crore)	Total amount involved in transactions (in rupees crore)
	1	2
November' 16	91.83	11,227,138.54
December' 16	132.93	12,457,246.25
January' 17	125.60	11,393,702.05
February' 17	111.37	10,798,480.98
March' 17	130.64	17,261,132.04
April' 17	159.74	14,843,153.06
May' 17	156.76	15,144,963.27
June' 17	152.90	15,443,478.97
July' 17	156.57	14,575,915.46
August' 17	158.02	15,114,700.97
September' 17	158.34	16,919,903.46
October' 17	168.79	15,644,160.29
November' 17	174.31	16,506,429.41
December' 17	193.60	16,944,318.67
January' 18	198.36	18,204,042.10
February' 18	190.79	15,215,306.29
March' 18	202.20	21,685,766.24
April' 18	209.72	17,376,498.40
May' 18	219.77	21,408,291.00

	1	2
June' 18	223.37	21,439,453.73
July' 18	231.74	20,631,310.34
August' 18	244.79	20,326,521.49
September' 18	248.06	19,466,713.12
October' 18	270.71	20,248,932.67
November' 18	267.62	18,610,174.13
December' 18	292.12	20,296,898.01
January' 19	303.22	21,769,287.08
February' 19	290.12	20,723,773.17
March' 19	332.34	25,802,322.77

*Source:* RBI and NPCI.

#### **Externally Aided Projects in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

1159. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRARAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal for the sanction of Externally Aided Projects in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of proposals received from the States, accorded approval along with their estimated cost and present status of the Projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Details and present status of proposals for the sanction of Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during the last three financial years (April, 2016 –March, 2019) are at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

**Statement-I**

*Details and present status of Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) proposals received from the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years*

Sl.No.	Name of proposed project	Total Project Cost	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Connectivity (Roads and Bridges)	USD 457 million	Project proposal has been posed to NDB. NDB Mission appraisal is underway.
2.	Andhra Pradesh Mandal Connectivity and Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (APMCRCIP)	USD 457 million	Project proposal has been posed to NDB. NDB Mission appraisal is underway.
3.	24X7 Power for all in Andhra Pradesh (Co-financed with World Bank)	USD 800 million	Legal Agreement has been signed on 22.06.2017. Project is Ongoing. Disbursement started (USD 21 million disbursed till 19.06.2019).
4.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Road Connectivity to unconnected Habitations of 250+ population (Project-1)	USD 666 million	Legal Agreement has been signed on 25.02.2019. Project is Ongoing. Disbursement yet to be started.
5.	Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage management Improvement Project	USD 570 million	Legal Agreement has been signed on 25.02.2019. Project is Ongoing. Disbursement yet to be started.
6.	Amaravati Sustainable Infrastructure and Institutional Development Project	USD 715 million	Project proposal has been posed to AIIB for financing US\$ 200 million. Project has been negotiated on 27.02.2019. AIIB Board approval is awaited.

1	2	3	4
7.	Amravati Greening Development Project	₹ 1484 crores	Proposal received on 17.01.2019 and in-principle approval granted subject to the recommendation/approval of Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, NITI Aayog and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs on the revised proposal.
8.	Andhra Pradesh Climate Resilient ' Zero-Budget' Natural Farming Programme (Z.B.N.F)	₹ 2479 crore	Proposal received on 5.01.2019 and was approved subject to the incorporation of suggestions of Ministry of Agriculture and NITI Aayog by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.
9.	Amaravati Sustainable Infrastructure Development Project	₹ 1242.5 crore	Project seeking grant assistance has been posed to Govt. of Japan on 01.01.2018.
10.	Visakhapatnam Metro Rail Project	₹ 9988 crore	KEXIM (Export-Import Bank of Korea) conveyed their inability to extend financial assistance for the project. The State Government was therefore advised to pose the project to other bilateral/multilateral agencies, if so desired.
11.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply Project	USD 214 million	Project preparation mission is going on.
12.	Agtech Application in Agriculture in Andhra	USD 4 million	Approved by Screening committee. The proposal

	Pradesh (AgTAP) by Government of Andhra Pradesh with external assistance from ADB		would be posed to ADB after concurrence of Ministry of Agriculture, Govt of India.
13.	Strengthening Governance and Public Financial Management Capabilities in Andhra Pradesh	USD 142.8 million	Dropped.
14.	Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation Project	USD 245.90 million	Project is being implemented.
15.	Integrated Residential Education Project	USD 521 million	Govt. of AP was requested for fresh proposal.
16.	Amaravati Sustainable Infrastructure and Institutional Development Project	USD 715 million	Project negotiated with World Bank.
17.	Andhra Pradesh Health System Strengthening Project	USD 468.097 million	Project signed.

**Statement-II**

*Details and present status of Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) proposals received from the State of Telangana during the last three years*

Sl.No.	Name of proposed project	Total Project Cost	Present Status
1.	Urban Street Rejuvenation Plan for the Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited	₹ 960 crore	The project was posed to German side on 25.09.2018.

**Levy of tax on cash withdrawals**

1160. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal with Government to levy tax on cash withdrawals from banks if it exceeds a fixed sum annually;
- (b) if so the details thereof; and
- (c) whether at present any restriction on cash withdrawals from banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Various Proposals/Representations/Suggestions relating to the amendments in tax laws are examined at the time of the preparation of the Finance Bill and the outcome of the same is reflected in the Finance Bill tabled before the Parliament.

- (c) At present there is no restriction on cash withdrawals from banks.

**Improvement in system of loan disbursement by PSBs**

1161. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that various loan services like education loan, personal loans etc. by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are perceived to be very cumbersome, slow and time consuming as compared to the private sector banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the list of steps taken by Government to improve the system of loan disbursement in PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) lead in the delivery of loan service in many respects. PSBs have taken the initiative for hassle-free and expeditious in principle approval for loans to MSMEs in contactless digital mode through the *psbloansin59minutes.com* platform, which private sector banks have subsequently on-boarded. PSBs also lead in lending in several loan categories, such as loans for education and for priority sector agriculture and allied activities, in which PSBs account for 96% (as on 30.9.2018, as per RBI data) and 76% (as on 31.3.2019, as per RBI data) respectively of lending by Scheduled Commercial Banks. Further, PSBs have led in extending credit through the overdraft facility available under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana to account holders having satisfactory conduct of account, accounting for over 99.8% (including through Regional Rural Banks, which are sponsored by PSBs) of the total overdraft amount availed of as on 14.6.2019.

Though reforms initiated by the Government under a reforms agenda for PSBs, a number of steps have been taken to improve the system of loan sanctioning and disbursement in PSBs, including, *inter-alia*, the following:—

- (i) All PSBs have on-boarded the Trade Receivable electronic Discounting System (TReDs) platform, enabling online discounting of trade receivables by MSMEs for faster realisation against the receivables.
- (ii) For time-bound credit decision making for better turnaround time of loan proposals, comprehensive Loan Management Systems (LMS) have been put in place in banks for personal segment and MSME loans.
- (iii) Decision-making layers for loan sanctioning have been rationalised and restricted to a maximum of three layers.
- (iv) Proactive reach-out and faster automated processing for personal loans have been enabled to greater use of dedicated sales channels, including digital channels, co-origination of loans in tie-up with non-banking financial companies, external partnerships and dedicated marketing workforce.

#### **Claims arising from losses due to Fani cyclone**

1162. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the IRDAI has directed the insurance companies to ensure that all claims arising from losses due to the Fani cyclone are surveyed immediately and the payments disbursed at the earliest;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the IRDAI wanted the firms to launch an extensive awareness campaign on the steps taken by them in the cyclone affected States; and
- (d) if so, the details and the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) had directed the insurance companies through its guidelines dated 07.05.2019 to settle the insurance claims of victims of the cyclone Fani, expeditiously, with simplified process/procedure, wherever feasible.

(c) and (d) IRDAI had directed insurance companies to publish the details of offices/ special camps set up for the purpose, to enable immediate filing of claims. Pursuant to the direction of the Authority, the insurers have undertaken publicity through print and electronic media about the relaxations granted, and the details of offices where the claims can be lodged for quick settlement.

**RBI power in regulating PSBs**

1163. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had earlier said/viewed that RBI has adequate powers to regulate State run lenders/Public Sector Banks (PSBs), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is willing to discuss issues regarding RBI's power in regulating PSBs and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government in this regard including empowering RBI to guard the PSBs; and

(c) whether Government plans to bring in binding regulation with respect to ethical banking and educating bankers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regulates and supervises public sector and private sector banks. Under the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, it can, *inter-alia*: –

- inspect the bank and its books and accounts [section 35(1)];
- examine on oath any director or other officer of the bank [section 35(3)];
- cause a scrutiny to be made of the affairs of the bank [section 35(1 A)];
- give directions to secure the proper management of the bank (section 35A);
- call for any information of account details [section 27(2)];
- determine the policy in relation to advances by the bank (section 21);
- direct special audit of the bank [section 30(1B)]; and
- direct the bank to initiate insolvency resolution process in respect of a default, under the provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (section 35AA).

Further, in respect of nationalised banks and the State Bank of India (SBI), under the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980 (“Bank Nationalisation Acts” ) and the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (“SBI Act” ) respectively, *inter-alia*: –

- (i) RBI's nominee Director is a member on:–
- (1) the nationalised bank's Management Committee of the Board, which exercises the powers of the bank's Board with regard to credit proposals above specified threshold [section 9(3)(c), and paragraph 13 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes of 1970 and 1980 made by the Government under the Bank Nationalisation Acts); and

- (2) the Executive Committee of the Central Board of SBI, which may deal with any matter within the competence of the Central Board subject to the SBI General Regulations, 1955 and Central Board's directions [sections 19(f) and 30 of SBI Act, and regulation 46 of the SBI General Regulations, 1955];
- (ii) RBI approves the appointment and fixes the remuneration of the bank's auditors (section 10 of Bank Nationalisation Acts and section 41 of SBI Act); and
- (iii) RBI can appoint additional Directors on the nationalised bank's Board and State Bank of India's Central Board (section 9A of the Bank Nationalisation Acts and section 19B of SBI Act).

In addition, whole-time Directors of nationalised banks and State Bank of India are appointed in consultation with RBI.

RBI has powers under other laws as well, which include, *inter alia*, the power under section 12 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 to inspect for compliance with the Act and rules etc. made there under.

RBI also maintains the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) on aggregate fund-based and non-fund-based exposures of Rs. 5 crore and above of all banks. Further, RBI maintains the Central Fraud Registry and banks report all frauds involving amount above Rs. 1 lakh to RBI. In addition, RBI's master directions on frauds lay out guidelines on categorisation, reporting and review of frauds, along with norms for consequent provisioning.

The powers of RBI are wide-ranging and comprehensive to deal with various situations that may emerge in all banks, including public sector banks. The improvement in regulatory functioning being an ongoing process, Government engages with RBI and discusses issues as they evolve.

The Public Sector Bank (PSB) Reforms Agenda, approved by respective bank Boards, has promoted, *inter-alia*, clean and responsible banking and measures for continuing education for bankers, aimed at enhancing bank responsiveness to customers in an ethical manner. The Reforms Agenda has focussed on enhanced access and service excellence in banking services through measures such as digital banking, near-home banking, customer comfort, ease of grievance redressal, senior-citizen and differently-abled friendly banking services, proactive delivery of credit through automated processes. It has also enabled institutionalising role-based e-learning programme for officers, and a fellowship and training programme for senior executives. Further, RBI has advised banks that their Board members and senior management should mandatorily undergo awareness/certification programme in Cyber Security.

**Attacks on doctors and medical staff**

1164. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any information regarding attacks on doctors and other medical staff in Government hospitals during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;
- (c) whether State-wise details of such incidents are available;
- (d) if so, the details regarding such incidents in Rajasthan; and
- (e) whether Government is taking any steps to ensure safety of doctors and other medical staff in Government hospitals and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Number of cancer centres across the country**

1165. SHRINARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to setup around 50 cancer centres in the next three years across the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether such centres will be in addition to the 31 already functioning and upgraded since 2014-15 and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how many of them are being planned to be set up in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Government of India is implementing "Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities Scheme" to assist States/UTs in setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Till date, proposals for setting up of 16 SCIs and 20 TCCCs have been approved, including one SCI in Odisha. State/UT-wise list is given in Statement (*See below*).

27 Regional Cancer Centres were also set up under the erstwhile National Cancer Control Programme. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved. All these will enhance the capacity for prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.

**Statement**

*List of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) approved under  
Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme of NPCDCS*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Institute	SCI/TCCC	Cost of the project approved (including State share)	Amount released as 1st instalment of Central share
1	2	3		4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	SCI	120.00	54.00
2.	Assam	Guwahati Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati	SCI	119.90	80.93
3.	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	SCI	120.00	33.06
4.	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital	TCCC	39.82	29.87
5.	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	SCI	120.00	67.50
6.	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji	TCCC	45.00	20.25
7.	Haryana	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt	TCCC	45.00	20.25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	TCCC	45.00	14.87

Written Answers to

[2 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Medical College, Mandi	TCCC	45.00	29.64
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI	120.00	47.25
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Government Medical College, Jammu	SCI	104.00	43.06
12.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Science; Ranchi	SCI	51.00	22.95
13.	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangaluru	SCI	120.00	67.50
14.	Karnataka	Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya	TCCC	38.35	17.26
15.	Kerala	Regional Cancer Centre, Tiruvananthapuram	SCI	102.35	46.96
16.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TCCC	44.50	25.03
17.	Madhya Pradesh	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior	TCCC	42.00	18.90
18.	Maharashtra	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Nagpur	TCCC	44.9910	20.18
19.	Maharashtra	Government Medical College, Aurangabad	SCI	96.70	43.51
20.	Maharashtra	Vivekanand Foundation and Research Centre, Latur	TCCC	45.00	20.25
21.	Mizoram	Mizoram State Cancer Institute, Aizawl	TCCC	44.27	14.64
22.	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	TCCC	43.50	13.23
23.	Odisha	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack	SCI	79.62	35.83

24.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	SCI	114.61	51.58
25.	Punjab	Civil Hospital, Fazilka	TCCC	44.71	20.12
26.	Rajasthan	S.P. Medical College, Bikaner	TCCC	45.00	17.12
27.	Rajasthan	SMS Medical College, Jaipur	SCI	119.25	44.81
28.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar Medical College and Hospital, Jhalawar	TCCC	43.90	19.75
29.	Sikkim	Multi-specialty Hospital at Sochyang (Sichey), near Gangtok, Sikkim	TCCC	42.99	29.02
30.	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC), Adyar, Chennai	SCI	120.00	67.38
31.	Telangana	MNJ Institute of Oncology and RCC, Hyderabad	SCI	112.70	18.12
32.	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	SCI	81.50	55.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	TCCC	45.00	11.43
34.	West Bengal	Government Medical College, Burdwan	TCCC	39.54	22.24
35.	West Bengal	Murshidabad Medical College and Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad	TCCC	32.15	10.98
36.	West Bengal	Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	TCCC	45.00	20.25

*Note:* Government of India share is 60% (90% for Himalayan and North Eastern States and 100% for UTs).

**Discriminatory approach in availment of cashless  
treatment facilities**

1166. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Health and Family Welfare Ministry are availing cashless treatment from empanelled hospitals whereas other serving Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries have to pay and get it reimbursed thereafter;

(b) if so, details thereof and the reasons for such discrimination and the corrective measures taken or proposed by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has reduced the entitlement cost of certain packages and implants procedures and the CGHS beneficiaries have to pay the difference to the hospitals; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Serving employees of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Pensioner Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries are eligible for cashless treatment at private hospitals empanelled under CGHS. However, all CGHS beneficiaries are eligible for cashless treatment in case of Medical Emergency.

Although the hospitals are required to provide cashless treatment to pensioners and serving employees of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, there is no bar on the hospitals from extending cashless treatment to the other serving CGHS beneficiaries.

(c) and (d) There is no deduction in CGHS package rates notified in 2014 nor reduction of cost of implant effected recently. If any CGHS beneficiary opts for any special brand of implant by name, he/she is required to pay the difference in the cost between CGHS ceiling rate and the actual cost.

**Mechanism for determining price of pathology tests  
in private hospitals**

1167. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has a mechanism to determine the price of pathology tests in private hospitals and pathology clinics and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the test reports of these private hospitals and pathology test centres can be verified independently to check fraudulent practices; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to rectify the missing mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per Constitutional provisions, 'Health' is a State subject. It is within the domain of the State/Union Territory Government to frame guidelines/protocols to determine the prices of various diagnostic/pathology tests charged by private clinical establishments and to take appropriate measures to check fraudulent practices under the appropriate statutory provisions applicable in the respective State/UT.

The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration and regulation of clinical establishments in the country. In the States/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. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has developed a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing medical procedures and shared the same with the States and Union Territories. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act is within the purview of the State/UT Governments.

#### **MBBS Course at Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi**

1168. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (RML) Hospital, New Delhi proposes to start MBBS Course with around 100 more medical seats, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the hospital has sought approval of Medical Council of India (MCI) in this regard, if so, details thereof; and

(c) what are the criteria laid down by the MCI for granting permission to a hospital to start MBBS Course and whether RML Hospital has the requisite latest infrastructure to start the course and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Government has approved starting of Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) course with intake of 100 seats at the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER) and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (RML) Hospital, New Delhi from the Academic Session, 2019-20.

As per section 10(A) of Medical Council of India (MCI) Act, Central Government Institutions are exempt for seeking permission from MCI for starting and increase of Under Graduate (UG)/Post Graduate (PG)/Super Specialty (SS) seats. Directorate General of Health Services (Dte.GHS) being the technical office of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), conducts physical inspection of the facilities as per MCI norms by sending a team of experts and only after the recommendations of the Inspectors/Assessors who are distinguished Medical Faculties, Dte.GHS recommends for issuing of Letter of Permission (LoP) by the Ministry.

To start the MBBS course, the existing infrastructure of the hospital will be utilized.

#### **Annual per capita expenditure on public health**

1169. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the target of annual per capita expenditure on public health for current year;
- (b) how much expenditure was incurred on public health in the last three years;
- (c) the impact on overall improvement in public health; and
- (d) whether there has been progress in absorption capacity of Government assistance by States/most backward districts having low public health indicators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Government has not set any target for annual per capita expenditure on public health for the current year.

(b) As per Economic Survey 2017-18 (Volume II), Government Expenditure (Central and State Governments combined) on health for the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Government Expenditure on Health (₹ In lakh crores)
2015-16	1.52
2016-17 (RE)	2.26
2017-18 (BE)	2.25

(c) Public investment in health has accelerated decline in Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR). Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). disease burden of TB, HIV and Malaria.

(d) The details of Expenditure of funds under National Health Mission, by the Empowered Action Group (EAG) States which have low health indicators, is given in Statement (*See* below). District level Financial Information under NHM is not centrally available.

**Statement**

*Details of Expenditure\* in EAG States under NHM during last three years*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	States	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19**
1.	Bihar	1619.20	1820.14	1788.82
2.	Chhattisgarh	999.33	1180.27	1087.94
3.	Jharkhand	633.54	753.03	1016.80
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2066.38	2313.93	2531.87
5.	Odisha	1299.27	1514.45	1579.77
6.	Rajasthan	1734.34	1885.55	2309.53
7.	Uttar Pradesh	5120.68	6569.01	6358.50
8.	Uttarakhand	350.67	448.22	401.00
TOTAL		13823.41	16484.60	17074.23

\* Expenditure includes expenditure against Central releases, State releases and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.

\*\* Expenditure for the FY 2018-19 (upto 31.3.2019) is provisional.

**Naturopathy dispensaries**

1170. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of naturopathy dispensaries functioning in Delhi and other cities;

(b) the number of beneficiaries who have obtained medical advice and medicines from such naturopathy experts; and

(c) whether there is any demand from beneficiaries for expansion of such dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Naturopathy is a drugless therapy and therefore, dispensaries are not a part of its recognised practice. Hence no such Naturopathy dispensary is functioning in Delhi and outside. However, the Central Council for Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi and National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune, two autonomous bodies under Ministry of AYUSH work in the field of Naturopathy in various ways for public welfare in Delhi and other cities.

(b) The number of beneficiaries who obtained medical advice of Naturopathy through OPDs/Wellness Centres and Hospital run by the institutions under the Ministry of AYUSH during 2018-19 are as under:—

CCRYN	NIN
39776	76947

(c) Question does not arise, in view of reply of part (a) above.

#### **Generic medicines**

1171. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the significance of generic medicines in our public health domain;

(b) how these medicines are different to traditional allopathic medicines, cost-wise and quality-wise; and

(c) whether these medicines are available easily in the country, especially in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The quality of drugs imported, manufactured and sold in the country is regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder. There is no definition of ‘generic drugs’ in the said Act and Rules. However, generic medicines are generally those which contain same amount of same active ingredient(s) in same dosage

form, and are intended to be administered by the same route of administration as that of branded medicine.

The medicines, whether branded, generic or branded-generic, imported or manufactured for sale/distribution in the country, are required to comply with the same standards as specified in the Second Schedule to the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

(c) Yes.

Further, "Public Health and Hospitals" being a State subject, the primary responsibility of ensuring the sufficient supply of free medicines is that of respective State Governments.

Under the National Health Mission, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments to strengthen their healthcare system including for provision of free essential medicines in public health facilities, based on proposals of the State Governments.

Under the NHM, financial and technical support is provided to the States/UTs not only for provision of essential drugs (mostly all generic), free of cost, in public health facilities but also for strengthening/setting up robust systems of procurement, quality assurance mechanism, warehousing, prescription audit, grievance redressal, dissemination of Standard Treatment Guidelines, and IT backed supply chain management systems like Drugs and Vaccines Distribution Management Systems (DVDMS).

#### **Overcoming shortage of doctors and nurses**

†1172. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a dearth of doctors and nurses in the country due to which people are compelled to go to quacks for treatment;
- (b) the total shortage of doctors and nurses in the country at present; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken by Government in the last three years to increase the number of Government doctors and the result thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), there are a total 11,57,771 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st January, 2019. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 9.26 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1457 as per current population estimate of 1.35 billion, which is lower than the WHO norm of 1:1000. Besides, there are 7.88 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.30 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy (AUH) doctors may be actually available for service and considered together with allopathic doctors, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:868. Further, the details of number of allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/MCI is at Statement-I (*See below*).

As per Indian Nursing Council (INC) records, there are around 30.4 lakh nursing personnel registered in the country as on 31st December, 2018. Assuming 60% availability in the case of Registered Nurses and Registered Midwives (RN&RM) and 80% availability in the case of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM)/Lady Health Visitors (LHV), it is estimated that around 20 lakh nursing personnel are available for active services, which gives a Nurse-Population ratio of about 1:675 against World Health Organisation (WHO) norms 3:1000 (Population taken as 135 crores). Details of State-wise registered nurses in India are annexed herewith Statement-II (*See below*). Further, there are 8500 Nursing Institutes in the country producing about 3.2 lakh nursing personnel annually, to meet the requirement of nursing personnel in the country.

The Government has taken following further steps to increase the number of doctors. For increasing, UG Seats:—

- (i) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (ii) Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (iii) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- (iv) Establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.

For increasing PG Seats:—

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and from 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Asso. Prof. from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Asso. Prof. is a unit head. The same has also been extended to the private medical colleges with the conditions that it should have a standing of 15 years, running PG courses since 10 years, should have completed at least 1 continuance of recognition assessment satisfactorily and applies u/s 10A of the IMC Act, 1956 for increase of seats.

This would result in increase in number of PG seats in the country.

- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges upto 70 years.
- (iv) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (v) One time increase in PG seats was permitted in 2017-18 and again in 2018-19 in Government Medical, Colleges.
- (vi) By amending the regulations, it has been made mandatory for all medical colleges to start PG courses within 3 years from the date of their MBBS recognition/continuation of recognition.
- (vii) Colleges are allowed to apply for PG courses in clinical subjects at the time of 4th renewal. It will serve to advance the process for starting PG courses by more than 1 year.

Section 15 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 prohibits a person other than medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register to practice medicine in the State. Accordingly, the Central Government has requested Chief Ministers of all the States to take appropriate action against quacks under the law and also to evolve suitable policies to ensure availability of quality health workforce in rural areas.

**Statement-I**

*Number of Doctors Registered with State Medical Councils/  
Medical Council of India as on 31st March, 2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,00,587
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	973
3.	Assam	23,902
4.	Bihar	40,649
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,771
6.	Delhi	21,394
7.	Goa	3,840
8.	Gujarat	66,944
9.	Haryana	5,717
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3,054
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15,038
12.	Jharkhand	5,829
13.	Karnataka	1,22,875
14.	Kerala	59,353
15.	Madhya Pradesh	38,180
16.	Maharashtra	1,73,384
17.	Medical Council of India	52,666
18.	Mizoram	74
19.	Nagaland	116
20.	Odisha	22,521
21.	Punjab	48,351

1	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	43,388
23.	Sikkim	1,405
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,33,918
25.	Uttar Pradesh	77,549
26.	Uttarakhand	8,617
27.	West Bengal	72,016
28.	Tripura	1,718
29.	Telangana	4,942
TOTAL		11,57,771

*Note:* The other State/UTs do not have their own Medical Registration Council. Hence, their workers get registration with the Councils of other neighbouring States.

### **Statement-II**

#### *State-wise number of Registered Nurses in India*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Registered Nurses and Auxiliary Nurses in India as on 31.12.2018		
		ANM	RN&RM	LHV
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	138435	232621	2480
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	1158	1094	35
3.	Assam*	27925	22388	353
4.	Bihar*	8624	9413	511
5.	Chhattisgarh*	13329	13048	1352
6.	Delhi	4516	67416	0
7.	Goa*	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	48517	123170	0

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Haryana	26607	30430	694
10.	Himachal Pradesh*	11673	20934	500
11.	Jharkhand*	4755	3310	142
12.	Karnataka*	54039	231643	6840
13.	Kerala	30706	275544	8507
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	39563	118793	1731
15.	Maharashtra	71079	139247	671
16.	Meghalaya	1846	6637	206
17.	Manipur	3877	8798	0
18.	Mizoram*	2157	3634	0
19.	Odisha*	62159	75575	238
20.	Punjab*	23029	76680	2584
21.	Rajasthan*	108688	200171	2732
22.	Tamil Nadu	58411	293105	11247
23.	Tripura*	2232	4140	148
24.	Uttar Pradesh*	60258	74777	2763
25.	Uttarakhand*	2401	2613	14
26.	West Bengal*	63731	63197	12854
27.	Telangana*	2762	9397	0
28.	Sikkim	216	1144	0
TOTAL		872693	2108919	56602

ANM: Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.

RN&RM: Registered Nurses and Registered Midwives.

LHV: Lady Health Visitors.

NA: Not Available.

*Note:* \*Last year data upto 31.12.2017.

*Source:* Respective State Nurses Registration Council.

**Changes in NFHS**

†1173. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan for bringing changes in the pattern of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) in comparison to the last four surveys;
- (b) whether any assistance from professionals and NGOs is being taken in the survey; and
- (c) whether there is any plan to increase the sample size of this survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Earlier the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) in India were conducted without any fixed periodicity. Prior to conduct of NFHS-4, a decision has been taken to conduct one integrated survey (National Family Health Survey) with a periodicity of three years in place of different surveys earlier carried out by the Ministry. Accordingly, the fourth round of National Health Survey (NFHS-4) was conducted in 2015-16. The activities of the fifth round of NFHS (*i.e.* NFHS-5) are under progress.

(b) Similar to the previous rounds of NFHSs, the fifth round is being undertaken under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), with International Institute for Population Sciences (HPS) as the nodal agency.

As in the case of previous rounds, to guide on various technical aspects of the Survey, there is a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) for NFHS-5 where representatives of various Ministries and Development Partners (DPs) are members.

(c) As compared to NFHS-3, there has been approximately six-fold increase in the number of sample households, *i.e.* from 1.09 lakh sample households in NFHS-3 to 6.01 lakh sample households in NFHS-4 to provide reliable district level estimates for majority of the indicator. However, there is increase in the sample size from 6.01 lakh in NFHS-4 to 6.09 lakh in NFHS-5.

**Curbing diseases caused by intoxicating drinks and substances**

†1174. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government's efforts have not been serious enough to tackle the diseases spreading in the country due to consumption of intoxicating drinks and abuse of intoxicating substances;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is taking precise and concrete measures to bring the young generation indulging in intoxicating drink on the right path; 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) No. Government's efforts are serious about tackling diseases due to intoxicating drinks and abuse of intoxicating substances.

(b) Yes.

(c) 1. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is running 'Drug De-addiction Programme (DDAP)' with the objectives to provide affordable, easily accessible and evidence-based treatment for all substance use disorders through the Government health care facilities and to build the capacities of health care staff in recognition and management of substance use disorders. The programme is being implemented through the health institutions under the MoH&FW viz. NDDTC, AIIMS, New Delhi; PGIMER, Chandigarh; and NIMHANS, Bengaluru. The treatment of intoxicating substances, "DTC Scheme" by NDDTC, AIIMS, New Delhi is functioning. Under this scheme, 17 Drug Treatment Clinics are functional in District/Civil Hospital across the country. Further, *vide* note for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) the provision of treatment services has been expanded supporting full-fledged addiction treatment centres (incorporating components of outpatient, inpatient care and training/education of human resources) at three other central government/autonomous institutes in the country viz (i) RML Hospital, New Delhi (ii) AIIMS, Bhubaneswar (iii) CIP, Ranchi. Further, 10 more Drug Treatment Clinics will be operational by the end of the year in different District/Civil Hospitals.

2. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has prepared a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Deduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-2025. The Plan aims at reduction of adverse on sequences of drug abuse through a multi-pronged strategy involving education, de-addiction and rehabilitation of affected individuals and their families. It focuses on preventive education, awareness generation, identification, counselling, treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons and training and capacity building of the service providers through collaborative efforts of the Central and State Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations."

#### **Adequate qualification of health professionals**

1175. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the data on distribution and qualification of health workers like doctors, nurses, etc. State-wise, since 2014;

- (b) whether an assessment has been made to ascertain shortage of qualified professionals at various levels, State-wise;
- (c) what measures have been taken in order to tackle it, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has received cases against medical professionals holding fake degrees; and
- (e) if so, the action taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS), State/UT-wise availability of health workers including doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff and shortage thereof as on 31st March, 2018 is at Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Public health and hospitals is a State subject. Shortage of health workers in public health sector varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context. The primary responsibility to ensure the availability of health workers lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for engagement of health human resources, based on the requirements proposed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Further, the Government has taken various steps to ensure the availability of health workers in rural/remote areas, these efforts include:—

1. The States are encouraged to adopt flexible norms for engaging specialists for public health facilities. These include various mechanisms for ‘contracting in’ and ‘contracting out’ of specialist services, methods of engaging specialists outside the government system for service delivery at public facilities and the mechanism to include requests for funding these in the State Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) under the National Health Mission.
2. States have also been allowed to offer negotiable salaries to attract Specialists including flexibility in strategies such as ‘You quote, we pay’. Financial support is also provided to States for providing performance-based incentives, providing accommodation and transport facilities in rural and remote areas, sponsoring training programmes, etc. to engaged human resources to address the issue of shortage of qualified healthcare professionals in the public health facilities.
3. Support is also provided to States/UTs in term of hard area allowance for qualified healthcare professionals who serve in rural and remote areas as well as for residential quarters for them provided State/UT proposes this in their Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) Also. The Government has taken following further steps to increase the number of doctors in the country:

For increasing UG Seats:-

- (i) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (ii) Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (iii) Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- (iv) Establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.

For increasing PG Seats:-

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and from 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Asso. Prof. from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Asso. Prof. is a unit head. The same has also been extended to the private medical colleges with line conditions that it should have a standing of 15 years, running PG courses since 10 years, should have completed at least 1 continuance of recognition assessment satisfactorily and applies u/s 10A of the IMC Act, 1956 for increase of seats.

This would result in increase in number of PG seats in the country.

- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges upto 70 years.
- (iv) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (v) One time increase in PG seats was permitted in 2017-18 and again in 2018-19 in Government Medical Colleges.

- (vi) By amending the regulations, it has been made mandatory for all medical colleges to start PG courses within 3 years from the date of their MBBS recognition/continuation of recognition.
- (vii) Colleges are allowed to apply for PG courses in clinical subjects at the time of 4th renewal it will serve to advance the process for starting PG courses by more than 1 year.

(d) and (e) Section 15 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 prohibits a person other than medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register to practice medicine in the State. Accordingly, the Central Government has requested Chief Ministers of all the States to take appropriate action against quacks under the law and also to evolve suitable policies to ensure availability of quality health workforce in rural areas.

**Statement**

*Doctors<sup>+</sup> at Primary Health Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147	2267	2045	222	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	125	NA	18
3.	Assam	946	NA	1376	NA	*
4.	Bihar #	1899	2078	1786	292	113
5.	Chhattisgarh	793	793	359	434	434
6.	Goa	25	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1474	1865	1321	544	153
8.	Haryana	368	551	491	60	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	576	636	622	14	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	694	653	*
11.	Jharkhand	298	556	340	216	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Karnataka	2359	2359	2136	223	223
13.	Kerala	849	1120	1169	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	1112	659	59
15.	Maharashtra	1823	3009	2929	80	*
16.	Manipur	91	238	194	44	*
17.	Meghalaya ##	108	128	130	*	*
18.	Mizoram ###	57	152	59	93	*
19.	Nagaland	126	108	118	*	8
20.	Odisha	1288	1326	917	409	371
21.	Punjab	432	593	480	113	*
22.	Rajasthan	2078	2751	2396	355	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	24	NA	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1421	3136	2780	356	*
25.	Telangana	643	1254	1066	188	*
26.	Tripura	108	0	119	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	257	425	241	184	16
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3621	45009	1344	3165	2277
29.	West Bengal	913	1268	1016	252	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	34	8	*
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	15	8	7	1
33.	Daman and Diu	4	5	4	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Delhi	5	21	22	*	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	8	8	0	*
36.	Puducherry	24	38	46	*	*
ALL INDIA <sup>2</sup> /TOTAL		25743	34417	27567	8572	3673

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

### Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

NA: Not Available.

+: All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs Surplus.

<sup>1</sup>: One per Primary Health Centre as per IPHS norms.

<sup>2</sup>: For calculating the overall percentage of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

*Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1384	1004	380	336
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	89	NA	117
3.	Assam#	1118	1284	1735	*	*
4.	Bihar ##	2049	989	287	702	1762
5.	Chhattisgarh	962	1107	936	171	26
6.	Goa	29	48	53	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1837	1847	1584	263	253
8.	Haryana	481	504	397	107	84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	667	594	378	216	289
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	721	1137	974	163	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	469	469	241	228	228
12.	Karnataka	2565	2674	2523	151	42
13.	Kerala	1076	1036	1102	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1905	1778	127	*
15.	Maharashtra	2184	2355	2055	300	129
16.	Manipur	114	145	152	*	*
17.	Meghalaya \$	136	135	149	*	*
18.	Mizoram ^	66	99	53	46	13
19.	Nagaland	147	135	116	19	31
20.	Odisha	1665	1741	1623	118	42
21.	Punjab	583	841	790	51	*
22.	Rajasthan	2666	1127	1172	*	1494
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	11	NA	15
24.	Tamil Nadu	1806	2656	2097	559	*
25.	Telangana	734	763	700	63	34
26.	Tripura	130	0	133	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	324	408	282	126	42
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4443	5697	4717	980	*
29.	West Bengal	1261	1459	1422	37	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	53	49	4	*
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	10	12	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Daman and Diu	6	16	9	7	*
34.	Delhi	5	6	4	2	1
35.	Lakshadweep	7	16	16	0	*
36.	Puducherry	27	42	37	5	*
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		31367	32682	28680	4825	4938

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2013 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

\$ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^ Total 99 Pharmacists sanctioned in the State.

!: One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre as per IPHS norms.

\*: All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

#### Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2498	4518	3505	1013	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	584	NA	498	NA	86
3.	Assam <sup>#</sup>	2150	2798	3203	*	*
4.	Bihar <sup>##</sup>	2949	1662	1211	451	1738
5.	Chhattisgarh	1976	2809	2458	351	*
6.	Goa	53	126	146	*	*
7.	Gujarat	4015	4391	3160	1231	855
8.	Haryana	1159	1894	1797	97	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1213	837	452	385	761

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1710	1405	305	*
11.	Jharkhand	1495	2179	1182	997	313
12.	Karnataka	3801	2667	3339	*	462
13.	Kerala	2438	3610	3969	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3334	4624	3308	1316	26
15.	Maharashtra	4350	3218	2296	922	2054
16.	Manipur	252	484	400	84	*
17.	Meghalaya <sup>s</sup>	304	413	596	*	*
18.	Mizoram ^	120	570	198	372	*
19.	Nagaland	273	175	394	*	*
20.	Odisha	3927	1666	2327	*	1600
21.	Punjab	1489	2189	2029	160	*
22.	Rajasthan	6194	12712	9887	2825	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	48	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	4116	7963	6360	1603	*
25.	Telangana	1280	2208	2027	181	*
26.	Tripura	262	0	581	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	726	623	359	264	367
28.	Uttar Pradesh	9375	17974	20546	*	*
29.	West Bengal	3349	6981	6464	517	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	138	129	9	*
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	14	45		*
33.	Daman and Diu	18	64	49	15	*
34.	Delhi	5	5	6	*	*
35.	Lakshadweep	25	54	54	0	*
36.	Puducherry	45	131	139	*	*
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		65111	91407	84567	13098	8262

# Sanctioned data for year 2013 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

\$ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^ Total 570 Nursing Staff sanctioned in the State.

!: One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre as per IPHS norms.

\*: All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

*Para Medical Staff at District Hospital and Sub-District/  
Sub-Divisional Hospital*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)			
		District Hospital		Sub-District/Sub-Divisional Hospital	
		Sanctioned	In Position	Sanctioned	In Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1070	768	1174	1625
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	790	NA	NA
3.	Assam <sup>#</sup>	NA	2197	NA	383
4.	Bihar <sup>##</sup>	NA	1916	NA	288
5.	Chhattisgarh	2034	1797	422	234

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	202	187	430	250
7.	Gujarat	1239	1096	938	852
8.	Haryana	2647	2712	730	619
9.	Himachal Pradesh	764	826	750	682
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1937	1558	NA	NA
11.	Jharkhand	369	1028	465	107
12.	Karnataka	6452	4659	7031	5104
13.	Kerala	218	1102	1074	1377
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10303	9081	2145	1393
15.	Maharashtra	4721	4036	2529	1860
16.	Manipur	717	316	24	27
17.	Meghalaya <sup>#</sup>	630	1155	11	34
18.	Mizoram	NA	847	NA	44
19.	Nagaland	166	517	0	0
20.	Odisha	2354	2893	695	726
21.	Punjab	2182	2200	2325	2025
22.	Rajasthan	5245	4520	2453	1734
23.	Sikkim	NA	305	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	5716	5083	8948	8143
25.	Telangana	576	528	836	737
26.	Tripura	276	425	231	337
27.	Uttarakhand	983	795	610	476
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8733	5929	0	0
29.	West Bengal	7158	5881	8413	6250

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	64	56	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	306	434	0	101
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	320	347	0	73
33.	Daman and Diu	105	71	0	0
34.	Delhi	10439	8896	522	439
35.	Lakshadweep	51	52	18	18
36.	Puducherry	2237	2200	NA	NA
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		80214	77203	42774	35318

#Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

NA:Not Available.

#### **Agitation by ASHA workers for pay increase**

1176. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many ASHA workers, who are working in health sectors are agitating for increasing their salaries and perks;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto;

(c) whether Government is considering to increase the salaries of ASHA workers in Medical and Health department in various parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when it will be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) In recent past, requests have been received from ASHA workers regarding such issues. The issue has been examined on many occasions and it has been decided to continue with the existing system of performance based incentives in line with the role envisaged for ASHAs under the Mission as honorary volunteers.

(c) and (d) Under the National Health Mission. ASHAs are envisaged to be community health volunteers and are entitled to task/activity based incentives. Apart from incentives approved for ASHAs at national level. States have the flexibility to design ASHA incentives. The incentives to ASHAs for different tasks are regularly reviewed from time to time. Accordingly, 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 carrying out assigned tasks. List of various activities for which incentives are increased to ASHAs is given at Statement (*See below*). Government has also approved enhancement of supervisory visit charges for ASHA facilitators from ₹ 250/-per visit to ₹ 300/- per visit.

**Statement**

*Details of various activities for which incentives have been increased to ASHAs*

Sl. No.	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
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

1	2	3	4
8.	Preparation of list of eligible couples to be updated on monthly basis	100	300
TOTAL		1000	2000

#### Districts lacking blood banks

1177. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that around 80 districts in the country do not have blood banks, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps/will take steps to ensure that all the districts in the country have at least one blood bank;
- (c) if so, efforts taken by Government in this direction; and
- (d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. Licensed blood banks are present in all except seventy nine districts in the country.

The State-wise list of districts without blood banks is given at Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d): Public Health is a State subject and the responsibility of setting up of Blood Banks in accordance to policy of Government of India lies with State Governments. State Governments ensure establishment of blood banks in districts without blood banks including newly carved out districts so as to have at least one blood bank per district.

Under National Health Mission, support has been provided to States to set up 74 blood banks and 1583 blood storage centres.

**Statement***Districts without Blood Banks as on 28th June, 2019*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of Districts	No. of Districts without Blood Bank	Names of Districts without Blood Banks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2	North and Middle Andaman and Nicobar
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	14	Kamle, Pakke Kesang, Shi Yomi, Lapa Rada, Lohit, East Kameng, Kra-daadi, Siang, Lower Siang, Namsai, Debang Valley, Anjaw, Tirap, Longding
3.	Assam	33	8	Kamrup Rural, Baksa, Udalguri, Chirang, Manchachar and South Salmara, Charaideo, Hojai, West Karbi Anglong
4.	Bihar	38	5	Arwal, Araria, Supoul, Banka, Sheohar
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	4	Balod, Gariaband, Narayanpur, Balrampur
6.	Gujarat	33	2	Mahisagar, Dang
7.	Haryana	22	1	Charkhi Dadri
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	1	Lahaul Spiti
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	5	Bandipora, Ganderbal, Shopian, Samba, Reasi

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jharkhand	24	4	Khunti, Saraikela, Jamtara, Godda
11.	Madhya Pradesh	51	2	Agar Malwa, Niwadi
12.	Manipur	16	12	Senapati, Ukhrul, Chandel Tamenglong, Bishnupur, Jiribam, Kangpokpi, Kakching, Tengnoupal, Kanjong, Noney, Pherzawl
13.	Meghalaya	11	5	South West Khasi Hills, East Jaintia Hills, East Garo Hills, South West Garo Hills, North Garo Hills, South Garo Hills
14.	Nagaland	12	9	Peren, Kiphire, Longlen, Mon, Wokha, Phek, Tuensang, Zunheboto, Noklak
15.	Sikkim	4	2	North Sikkim, West Sikkim
16.	Telangana	31	4	Warangal Rural, Mahabubabad, Asifabad, Nagarkurnool
TOTAL			79	

#### Blood bank in every district

†1178. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a blood bank policy is being devised in the country under which at least one blood bank is proposed to be established in every district, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the work completed in this direction and the districts wherein establishment of blood bank is being considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The National Policy of Government of India to have at least one blood bank per district is already in place.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Public Health is a State subject and the responsibility of setting up of Blood Banks in accordance to policy of Government of India lies with State Governments. However given the fact that due to various administrative reasons, State Governments carve out new districts periodically, it is difficult to always maintain the ratio of one blood bank per district.

As per information from States, there are seventy nine districts where there are no blood banks. The State-wise list of districts without blood banks is at Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question No. 1177 Part (a)].

Under National Health Mission, support has been provided to States to set up 74 blood banks and 1583 blood storage centres.

#### **Opening of medical hospitals and colleges in Gujarat**

†1179. SHRINARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to open any hospital, maternity centres and medical colleges in districts of Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and time limit for opening these; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Under National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs as per the proposals made by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

As per the information received from the Government of Gujarat, the State Government has not proposed to open any district hospitals in the State, MCH Wing, maternity centre (Delivery home) in their PIP for FY 2019-20 under NHM.

However, two MCH wings supported under the State Budget are going to be operationalized in the State in Jamnagar Medical College Hospital and Rajkot Medical College Hospital. As a State specific initiative, 42 Birth Waiting Homes are operational across the State. Financial support is provided under NHM for the HRs and operational

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

cost of these Birth Waiting Homes. 15 Maternity Centres in two major Municipal Corporations *i.e.* Ahmedabad and Surat are also supported under NUHM. As per reply received from Government of Gujarat, there are sufficient number of Delivery Centres in the State.

Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), Cabinet has approved setting up of new AIIMS in Khanderi, Rajkot, Gujarat at a cost of ₹ 1195 crore. Approved time-frame of completion is October, 2022.

In addition, this Ministry administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals'. Under Phase-I of the scheme, 58 districts in 20 States/UTs have been identified to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Gujarat is not covered under this Scheme. Further, under Phase-II of this Scheme, an analysis was done to ensure the availability of at least one medical college for every 3 Parliamentary Constituencies and at least 1 Government Medical College in each State of the country. Accordingly, mapping was done and requirement of 24 new medical colleges under Phase-II of the Scheme has been identified. During analysis, no such block (consisting of 3 Parliamentary Constituencies) has been identified in Gujarat State.

#### **Increasing male participation in family planning**

1180. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the initiatives being taken by Government to increase male participation in family planning;
- (b) which States have better male participation in family planning, the details thereof in terms of better uptake of male contraceptives in these States;
- (c) whether Government is devising initiatives to introduce newer contraceptives for males in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government is planning to increase the frequency of 'Vasectomy Fortnight' in the country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The initiatives undertaken by the Government to increase male participation in Family Planning are:—

- (1) Observation of 'Vasectomy Fortnight' in the month of November every year in all States of India to raise awareness on male participation and promotion of male sterilization.

- (2) Training of service providers in No Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) to enhance the pool of service providers.
- (3) Condom boxes set up in health facilities to enable clients to access condoms in privacy.
- (4) Under ' Home Delivery of Contraceptive Scheme' contraceptives including condoms are delivered to the beneficiaries by ASHA.
- (5) Substantially increased compensation for male sterilization under the Enhanced compensation scheme for sterilization.
- (6) A 360 degree media campaign underlining the role of men in family planning to encourage men to adopt family planning methods.
- (b) Details of States having better Male participation in Family Planning in terms of better uptake of male contraceptives as per NFHS 4 is placed at Statement (*See below*).
- (c) No; does not arise.
- (d) In Mission Parivar Vikas Districts (Districts with TFR>3), Government is conducting 4 Mission Parivar Vikas campaigns in a year. These campaigns involve extensive mobilization activities including promotion of male participation and assured vasectomy services.

***Statement****Details of States having better Male Participation in Family Planning Source NFHS-4*

Sl. No.	State*	Current Use of male family planning methods (Male sterilization + Condom) (%)
1	2	3
1.	Chandigarh	28.6
2.	Delhi	20.2
3.	Punjab	19.5
4.	Uttarakhand	16.8

1	2	3
5.	Himachal Pradesh	15.1
6.	Haryana	12.6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.7
8.	Uttar Pradesh	10.9
9.	Rajasthan	8.9
10.	Sikkim	8.6
11.	Maharashtra	7.5
12.	Goa	7.1
13.	West Bengal	6.0

\*Above 13 States have better male participation than National average (5.9 %).

Note: The National average for Current Use of male family planning methods (Male sterilization + Condom) is 5.9 %.

#### **Refusal to admit CGHS beneficiaries by private hospitals**

1181. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many private hospitals approved by the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in Delhi and various parts of the country are refusing to admit CGHS beneficiaries, particularly, pensioners on grounds of non-availability of beds in ICU; and

(b) if so, how does Government propose to take up the problem and issue some mandatory orders advising private hospitals to be more careful in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. Government has received some complaints in this regard. As and when such complaints are received, Show Cause Notice is issued to erring hospital and in case of unsatisfactory explanation from the hospital, suitable action is taken as per terms of empanelment, which includes penalty of 15% of Performance Bank Guarantee or even suspension of empanelment. *Vide* circular No. Z 15025/46/2019/DIR/CGHS dated 25th June, 2019, Nodal Officers

appointed by CGHS require to carry out surprise/random check of empanelled hospitals and diagnostic centres to ensure their compliance with the terms and conditions of empanelment and to examine the complaints against the hospitals and diagnostic centres.

#### **Female sterilization**

1182. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken appropriate steps to reduce the burden of female sterilization and if so, details thereof including details regarding vasectomy rate and female sterilization rate, State-wise, during last three years;

(b) whether Government is planning to expand the basket of choices by introducing implants, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the present eight methods are sufficient to cater to the needs of family planning in such a large population, if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has studied about number of contraceptive methods, available in South Asia, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes, the initiatives undertaken by the Government to reduce the burden of female sterilization in the country are:—

1. Three new spacing methods have been added to the Basket of choice *viz.* Injectable contraceptive under Antara programme, Non-hormonal oral contraceptive pill Chhaya and Progesterone Only Pills (in pilot mode).
2. A new method of Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD) insertion, Post-Partum Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device (PPIUCD) has been introduced.
3. Revitalizing the Post-Abortion IUCD programme.
4. Condom boxes set up in facilities to enable clients to access condoms in privacy.
5. Under ' Home Delivery of Contraceptive Scheme' contraceptives including condoms are delivered to the beneficiaries by ASHA.

6. 'Vasectomy Fortnight' is being observed in the month of November every year in all States of India to raise awareness on male participation and promotion of male sterilization.
7. Training of service providers in No Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) to enhance the pool of service providers.
8. Under the enhanced compensation scheme for sterilization, the compensation for male sterilization has been substantially increased.
9. A 360 degree media campaign underlining the role of men in family planning has been rolled out to encourage men to adopt FP methods.

State-wise Female and Male sterilization Rates during last 3 years are placed in Statement (See below).

(b) No, the Government has not yet taken a decision to introduce implants in the national programme.

(c) Yes; the Government has expanded the choice of contraceptives and the present bouquet is sufficient to cater to the needs of family planning in such a large population which is reflected by Demand satisfied rate of 72 % as per NFHS IV.

(e) India has learnt from the experience of South Asian countries and accordingly included new contraceptives viz. Injectables, Chhaya and Progesterone only pills (in pilot mode) in the contraceptive basket.

#### **Statement**

##### *Female and Male Sterilization Rates during last 3 years*

Sl. No.	State	Female Sterilization (%)	Male Sterilization (%)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	87	13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	99	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	99	1
4.	Assam	93	7
5.	Bihar	99	1

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1	2	3	4
6.	Chandigarh	98	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	91	9
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	99	1
9.	Daman and Diu	99	1
10.	Delhi	96	4
11.	Goa	100	0
12.	Gujarat	99	1
13.	Haryana	97	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	94	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	97	-1
16.	Jharkhand	98	2
17.	Karnataka	100	0
18.	Kerala	99	1
19.	Lakshadweep	99	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	99	1
21.	Maharashtra	97	3
22.	Manipur	90	10
23.	Meghalaya	100	0
24.	Mizoram	100	0
25.	Nagaland	99	1
26.	Odisha	98	2
27.	Puducherry	100	0
28.	Punjab	97	3
29.	Rajasthan	99	1

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1	2	3	4
30.	Sikkim	90	10
31.	Tamil Nadu	100	0
32.	Telangana	96	4
33.	Tripura	99	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	98	2
35.	Uttarakhand	97	3
36.	West Bengal	98	2

Source: HMIS

#### Non-availability of Minimum Assured Services in CHCs

1183. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) to improve the quality of health care delivery in the country and details thereof;

(b) whether Community Health Centres (CHCs) are not functioning as per the requirements of IPHS;

(c) whether essential Minimum Assured Services are not available in CHCs;

(d) whether due to low quality of health care services, majority of people turn to the local private health sector as their first choice of care; and

(e) steps taken to make available essential Minimum Assured Services in CHCs as per IPHS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Government of India has formulated Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS 2012) to *inter alia* improve the quality of health care delivery in the country. These standards cover Health Sub-Centres (HSCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-District Hospitals (SDHs) and District Hospitals (DHs). These guidelines are intended to act as the main driver for continuous improvement and serve as the bench mark for assessing the functional status

of health facilities. The IPHS guidelines, 2012 can be accessed at <https://nhm.gov.in/index1.php?lang=1&level=2&sublinkid:=971&lid=154>

(b) and (c) As per RHS 2017-18, there are 5624 Community Health Centres (CHCs) functioning in the country out of which 732 CHCs are reportedly functioning as per IPHS norms. There are gaps in term of infrastructure, human resources and services etc. in the facilities which are not IPHS compliant. NHM is supporting States/UTs to strengthen infrastructure, human resources, drugs and diagnostics etc. at CHCs to attain IPHS compliance.

(d) No such assessment is available.

(e) Public Health and Hospital being State subject, the primary responsibility to provide essential minimum assured services to its citizens including in the CHCs, lies with the States/UTs. Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to the States to strengthen their health systems including making available essential minimum assured services in CHCs as per IPHS. This includes support for infrastructure, equipment, drugs and diagnostics, and required health human resources.

#### **Condition of medical facilities in rural areas**

1184. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of medical facilities in rural areas is deplorable;

(b) whether there is acute shortage of doctors, nurses, lab technicians and pharmacists in Primary Health Care Centres (PHCs);

(c) the total number of PHCs available in rural areas and the sanctioned posts of doctors, nurses, lab technicians and pharmacists in those PHCs;

(d) the number of posts of doctors, nurses, lab technicians and pharmacists lying vacant in PHCs and since when; and

(e) the details of measures taken/proposed to be taken to improve medical facilities in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2018, there are shortages in the availability of human resource of various categories in

public health facilities of the rural areas of the country. Shortage of Doctors in public health sector varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context.

The details of total number of PHCs available in rural areas as per RHS, 2018, is placed at Statement-I (*See below*). The sanctioned and vacant posts of doctors, nurses, lab technicians and pharmacists, State/UT-wise in the PHCs, are given at Statement-II to V (*See below*).

The periods since when the positions are lying vacant, is not maintained centrally.

(e) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure the availability of qualified doctors and other health workers lies with the State/UT Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for engagement of health human resources, based on the requirements proposed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

The Government has taken various steps to ensure the availability of medical staff especially in the rural/remote areas. These efforts include:—

- (i) Providing support to the States for hard area allowance and providing residential quarters for serving in rural and remote areas.
- (ii) The States are advised to put in place transparent policies of posting and transfer and ensure rational deployment of doctors. Further, the States are also impressed upon from time to time to fill up the vacant posts.

In addition to the above initiatives under NHM, Government has also taken other remedial steps to increase the number of Doctors. Details are as given below:—

- Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- Requirement of land for establishment of medical college in metropolitan cities as notified under Article 243P(c) of the Constitution of India has been dispensed with.

- Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals” with fund sharing between the Central Government and State in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/Special Category States and 60:40 for other States, a total of 82 districts in 21 States and UTs have been identified and approved to establish new Medical Colleges. Out these, 39 have become functional.
- Cabinet has approved setting up of 15 more new AIIMS in addition to 06 AIIMS sanctioned earlier under Phase-I of PMSSY.

***Statement-I***

## Number of PHCs functioning

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018) PHCs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143
3.	Assam	946
4.	Bihar	1899
5.	Chhattisgarh	793
6.	Goa	25
7.	Gujarat	1474
8.	Haryana	368
9.	Himachal Pradesh	576
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637
11.	Jharkhand	298
12.	Karnataka	2359
13.	Kerala	849
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171

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1	2	3
15.	Maharashtra	1823
16.	Manipur	91
17.	Meghalaya	108
18.	Mizoram	57
19.	Nagaland	126
20.	Odisha	1288
21.	Punjab	432
22.	Rajasthan	2078
23.	Sikkim	24
24.	Tamil Nadu	1421
25.	Telangana	643
26.	Tripura	108
27.	Uttarakhand	257
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3621
29.	West Bengal*	913
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9
33.	Daman and Diu	4
34.	Delhi	5
35.	Lakshadweep	4
36.	Puducherry	24
	ALL INDIA	25743

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\* 11 PHCs situated at Municipal Area included in it.

**Statement-II***Doctors<sup>+</sup> at Primary Health Centres*

Sl. No.	State	(As on 31st March, 2018)	
		Sanctioned	Vacant
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2267	222
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA
3.	Assam	NA	NA
4.	Bihar <sup>#</sup>	2078	292
5.	Chhattisgarh	793	434
6.	Goa	48	*
7.	Gujarat	1865	544
8.	Haryana	551	60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	636	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1347	653
11.	Jharkhand	556	216
12.	Karnataka	2359	223
13.	Kerala	1 120	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1771	659
15.	Maharashtra	3009	80
16.	Manipur	238	44
17.	Meghalaya <sup>##</sup>	128	*
18.	Mizoram <sup>###</sup>	152	93
19.	Nagaland	108	*

1	2	3	4
20.	Odisha	1326	409
21.	Punjab	593	1 13
22.	Rajasthan	2751	355
23.	Sikkim	NA	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	3136	356
25.	Telangana	1254	188
26.	Tripura	0	*
27.	Uttarakhand	425	184
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4509	3165
29.	West Bengal	1268	252
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42	8
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	7
33.	Daman and Diu	5	1
34.	Delhi	21	*
35.	Lakshadweep	8	0
36.	Puducherry	38	*
TOTAL (ALL INDIA <sup>@</sup> )		34417	8572

# Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

### Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors.

@ All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

\*: Surplus.

**Statement-III***Nursing staff at PHCs and CHCs*

Sl. No.	State	(As on 31st March, 2018)	
		Sanctioned	Vacant
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4518	1013
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA
3.	Assam <sup>#</sup>	2798	*
4.	Bihar <sup>##</sup>	1662	451
5.	Chhattisgarh	2809	351
6.	Goa	126	*
7.	Gujarat	4391	1231
8.	Haryana	1894	97
9.	Himachal Pradesh	837	385
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1710	305
11.	Jharkhand	2179	997
12.	Karnataka	2667	*
13.	Kerala	3610	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4624	1316
15.	Maharashtra	3218	922
16.	Manipur	484	84
17.	Meghalaya <sup>§</sup>	413	*
18.	Mizoram <sup>^</sup>	570	372
19.	Nagaland	175	*
20.	Odisha	1666	*

1	2	3	4
21.	Punjab	2189	160
22.	Rajasthan	12712	2825
23.	Sikkim	NA	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	7963	1603
25.	Telangana	2208	181
26.	Tripura	0	*
27.	Uttarakhand	623	264
28.	Uttar Pradesh	17974	*
29.	West Bengal	6981	517
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	138	9
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	*
33.	Daman and Diu	64	15
34.	Delhi	5	*
35.	Lakshadweep	54	0
36.	Puducherry	131	*
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		91407	13098

# Sanctioned data for year 2013 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

\$ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^ Total 570 Nursing Staff sanctioned in the State.

One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre as per IPHS norms

\*: Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

Note: All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

**Statement-IV***Laboratory Technicians at PHCs and CHCs*

Sl. No.	State	(As on 31st March, 2018)	
		Sanctioned	Vacant
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1 185	396
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA
3.	Assam <sup>#</sup>	860	*
4.	Bihar <sup>##</sup>	683	72
5.	Chhattisgarh	1063	240
6.	Goa	40	0
7.	Gujarat	1837	179
8.	Haryana	504	148
9.	Himachal Pradesh	300	169
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	826	28
11.	Jharkhand	640	376
12.	Karnataka	1790	258
13.	Kerala	324	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1808	570
15.	Maharashtra	1474	178
16.	Manipur	102	32
17.	Meghalaya <sup>s</sup>	118	*
18.	Mizoram <sup>^</sup>	92	9
19.	Nagaland	72	*
20.	Odisha	497	*
21.	Punjab	616	31
22.	Rajasthan	3644	1553

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	NA	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	2222	1255
25.	Telangana	749	152
26.	Tripura	0	*
27.	Uttarakhand	135	57
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2054	410
29.	West Bengal	966	92
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	4
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	*
33.	Daman and Diu	9	4
34.	Delhi	5	1
35.	Lakshadweep	13	0
36.	Puducherry	10	*
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		24668	6214

# Sanctioned data for year 2013 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

\$ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^ Total 92 Lab Technicians sanctioned in the State.

#### Statement-V

##### Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs

Sl. No.	State	(As on 31st March, 2018)	
		Sanctioned	Vacant
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1384	380
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA
3.	Assam <sup>#</sup>	1284	*

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar <sup>##</sup>	989	702
5.	Chhattisgarh	1107	171
6.	Goa	48	*
7.	Gujarat	1847	263
8.	Haryana	504	107
9.	Himachal Pradesh	594	216
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1137	163
11.	Jharkhand	469	228
12.	Karnataka	2674	151
13.	Kerala	1036	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1905	127
15.	Maharashtra	2355	300
16.	Manipur	145	*
17.	Meghalaya <sup>s</sup>	135	*
18.	Mizoram <sup>^</sup>	99	46
19.	Nagaland	135	19
20.	Odisha	1741	118
21.	Punjab	841	51
22.	Rajasthan	1 127	*
23.	Sikkim	NA	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	2656	559
25.	Telangana	763	63
26.	Tripura	0	*
27.	Uttarakhand	408	126
28.	Uttar Pradesh	5697	980
29.	West Bengal	1459	37

1	2	3	4
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	53	4
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	*
33.	Daman and Diu	16	7
34.	Delhi	6	2
35.	Lakshadweep	16	0
36.	Puducherry	42	5
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		32682	4825

# Sanctioned data for year 2013 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

\$ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^ Total 99 Pharmacists sanctioned in the State.

#### **Increase in cases of infant deaths**

1185. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases related to infant deaths are increasing in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reasons for death of infants, State-wise and year-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No. As per Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin of Registrar General of India, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of India has decreased steadily from 39 per 1000 live births in 2014 to 33 per 1000 live births in 2017.

The major causes of Infant mortality in India as per the SRS reports (2010-13) are Prematurity and low birth weight (35.9%), Pneumonia (16.9%), Birth asphyxia and birth trauma (9.9%), Other non-communicable diseases (7.9%), Diarrhoeal diseases (6.7%), Ill-defined or cause unknown (4.6%), Congenital anomalies (4.6%), Acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections (4.2%), Injuries (2.1%), Fever of unknown origin (1.7%) and All Other Remaining Causes (5.4%).

State-wise Infant Mortality Rate for last 3 years is placed at Statement.

**Statement***State-wise Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)*

State/UT	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5
<b>India</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>
Bihar	42	42	38	35
Chhattisgarh	43	41	39	38
Himachal Pradesh	32	28	25	22
Jammu and Kashmir	34	26	24	23
Jharkhand	34	32	29	29
Madhya Pradesh	52	50	47	47
Odisha	49	46	44	41
Rajasthan	46	43	41	38
Uttar Pradesh	48	46	43	41
Uttarakhand	33	34	38	32
Arunachal Pradesh	30	30	36	42
Assam	49	47	44	44
Manipur	11	9	11	12
Meghalaya	46	42	39	39
Mizoram	32	32	27	15
Nagaland	14	12	12	7
Sikkim	19	18	16	12
Tripura	21	20	24	29
Andhra Pradesh	39	37	34	32
Goa	10	9	8	9
Gujarat	35	33	30	30
Haryana	36	36	33	30

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	29	28	24	25
Kerala	12	12	10	10
Maharashtra	22	21	19	19
Punjab	24	23	21	21
Tamil Nadu	20	19	17	16
Telangana	35	34	31	29
West Bengal	28	26	25	24
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	20	16	14
Chandigarh	23	21	14	14
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	21	17	13
Daman and Diu	18	18	19	17
Delhi	20	18	18	16
Lakshadweep	20	20	19	20
Puducherry	14	11	10	11

Source: Sample Registration System, RGI.

#### Associating non-profit hospitals with Ayushman Bharat Yojana

†1186. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of hospitals being run by non-profit organisations across the country including hospitals from Jharkhand have been associated with Ayushman Bharat Yojana;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such hospitals need additional capital and infrastructure to provide quality modern medical facilities for poor patients; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider to provide financial support (loan or grant) for hospitals being run by nonprofit organisations and also to hospitals associated with the Ayushman Bharat Yojana, if so, by when, if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Under Ayushman Bharat –Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), the Government is supporting the States, including the state of Jharkhand, for strengthening Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres as Health and Wellness Centres for provision of comprehensive primary care.

Under Ayushman Bharat –Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), the number of hospitals empanelled across the country as on 27.06.2019 is 15,755 including Private –Not for Profit Hospitals.

Private hospitals are empanelled by the concerned State/UT based on the defined criteria and empanelment guidelines. Empanelled hospitals have sufficient infrastructure to provide quality services.

The Government does not intend to provide financial assistance for additional capital and infrastructure in empanelled Hospitals under AB-PMJAY.

Broad Guidelines for Private Investments in setting up of Hospitals in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities subsequent to the launch of AB- PMJAY have been issued by the Government in January, 2019.

**Support to States for not implementing Ayushman Bharat Yojana**

1187. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that he has written to all those State Governments which have not joined the Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to give full support and cooperation to States in aligning their own schemes with Ayushman Bharat; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The States of Odisha, Telangana and UT of Delhi have not signed the Memorandum of Understanding for implementation of Ayushman Bharat –Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY). The State Government of West Bengal has opted out of the scheme in January, 2019.

Minister, Health and Family Welfare has written letters to all these States/UT.

(b) and (c) Under Ayushman Bharat –Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), support is being provided to States for transformation of Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres into HWCs based on the proposal received from them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Technical support and co-ordination is already being provided to the States for aligning their existing health insurance scheme(s) with AB-PMJAY. As on date, 30 States/UTs are implementing AB-PMJAY and among these States/UTs, those who have their own scheme(s) have aligned it with AB-PMJAY.

#### **AES outbreak in Bihar**

1188. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 143 cases have been reported and 60 kids have died in Bihar due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES); and

(b) if so, the immediate steps taken by Government with respect to investigating the cause of deaths and remedial measures adopted, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The details of cases and deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) is as follows:—

Year	2019 (till 28.06.2019) (Provisional)
Cases	720
Deaths	153

(b) As per Constitutional provisions, 'Health' is a State subject. However, Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) have taken measures to support State in containment of AES cases as follows:—

- **Union Health and Family Welfare Minister (HFM)** had reviewed the situation with Health Minister of Bihar and also with officials from Ministry.
- MoHFW had deputed a Central team of experts consisting of Public Health Specialist from various Central Government Institutes to assist the State Government in containment and management measures.
- HFM visited Bihar along with Minister of State (HFW) and team of officers. HFM reviewed the situation and also visited Shri Krishna Medical College and Hospital, (SKMCH), Muzaffarpur.
- MoHFW deployed another high level multi-disciplinary team to Muzaffarpur drawing senior Paediatricians from various Central Government Institutes to advise state in their efforts to manage the cases. Epidemiologists from NCDC,

senior paediatricians, Laboratory technicians from central level are present in Muzaffarpur since 12th June, 2019.

- Strategic Health Operations Centre (SHOC) facility of NCDC was activated to monitor the AES situation in Muzaffarpur and co-ordinate tasks at the field level.
- MoHFW had further deputed 5 teams of Doctors along with technicians from Central Government Hospitals to SKMCH to support clinical management.
- Central team consisting experts from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) was also deployed at SKMCH. The team is also scrutinising and reviewing the case records of discharge and deceased patients using a standardised tool to know the reasons for mortality.
- Orientation training of all Paediatricians of SKMCH on clinical case management and treatment protocol of AES was conducted on regular basis by the Central Team of paediatricians.

#### **Vacancies in health sector**

1189. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) by when Government is seeking to fill vacancies in the health sector at all levels;
- (b) the details of the vacancies as of 2019; and
- (c) the number of new jobs to be created as a part of the Ayushman Bharat Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) will lead to generation of employment both short term and long-term in nature. The hospitals empanelled under the scheme are required to have Pradhan Mantri Arogya Mitras for managing the help desk and related activities. It is estimated that approximately 50,000 jobs will be created as part of AB-PMJAY.

As part of Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), all the Sub Health Centres (SHCs), Primary Health Centres and Urban Primary Health Centres are to be upgraded into HWCs to deliver Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC). The plan is to create 1,50,000 HWCs by financial year 2022, which includes 1,32,674 Sub Health

Centres (SHCs) (as per Rural Health Statistics 2018). The primary health team at the SHCs-HWCs would be led by a new cadre of the Mid-level Health Provider (MLHP)/Community Health Officers (CHOs). Therefore, as per the implementation plan, 1,32,674 Mid-Level Health providers/Community Health Officers will be appointed at the HWCs by 2022.

#### **Transgender healthcare protection**

1190. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any schemes which provide for the transgender healthcare protection; and

(b) how many transgenders are being treated in Government hospitals, at what price and for which diseases and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) There is no separate healthcare protection scheme for transgenders. The Healthcare facilities under Government Hospitals are available to all including the transgenders.

Under Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, transgenders belonging to the beneficiary families can avail the benefits.

The data for treatment of transgenders being treated in Government hospitals, is not being maintained at the Central level.

#### **Adulterated milk and milk products**

1191. 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 around 68.7 per cent of milk and milk products sold in the country is not as per the standards laid down by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government will come forward to put in place a stringent provision/vigilant mechanism to curb such activity, which poses serious threat to health of the citizens in the country and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Instances of substandard and adulterated milk sold into the market have come to the notice of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Implementation and enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 primarily lies with State/UT Governments. The Commissioners of Food

Safety of States/UTs are regularly conducting surveillance and enforcement drives to curb the adulteration in milk and milk products.

FSSAI, in May, 2018 conducted a Nationwide Qualitative Screening of milk samples for on-spot qualitative and quantitative analysis of milk samples for quality parameters viz. Fat and SNF, 13 common adulterants (vegetable oil/fat, detergents/caustic soda, hydrogen peroxide, sugar, glucose, urea, starch, Maltodextrin, boric acid, ammonium sulphate, nitrates, cellulose, and neutralizer; and 4 contaminants (antibiotics, pesticides, aflatoxin M1, Aluminium Phosphate).

The survey involved a sample size of 6432 samples taken from 1100 towns across all 29 States and 7 Union Territories for qualitative and quantitative analysis. All the 6432 samples were collected and analysed qualitatively immediately onsite in mobile vans and nearly one-third of the samples that indicated possible adulteration or contamination for safety parameters were sent to the laboratory and analysed quantitatively.

As per the report released in November, 2018, about 39% of milk samples were non-compliant with reference to quality parameters [fat, Solid not-fat (SNF), sugar and maltodextrin] but were without any safety issues. 9.9% samples were found to be unsafe for consumption due to presence of harmful contaminants in excess of specified limits coming mainly from poor quality of feed, irresponsible use of antibiotics and poor farm practices.

Further, in order to ensure the availability of good quality foodstuffs including milk and milk products to the consumers and for keeping a check on the problems of food adulteration in the country, Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products is carried out by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check that they comply with the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and the rules and regulations made there under. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India regularly discusses the food safety issues and enforcement of the provisions of the FSS Act and the Rules and Regulations framed there under with the State/UT authorities, through communications, video conferencing and interactions during the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee which are represented by the Commissioners of Food Safety of all States/UTs.

As per information received from State/UT Governments, the number of milk samples analyzed, found non-conforming and action taken thereon for the year 2017-18 is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise Testing Report Data for Milk for the year 2017-18*

State	No. of Samples Analyzed	No. of Samples found Adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties		
			Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ no.	Penalties amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76	44	–	–	–	–	–
Andhra Pradesh	171	18	03	09	09	07	285000
Arunachal Pradesh	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assam	63	08	0	03	02	02	12,000
Bihar	125	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chandigarh	10	03	0	02	–	–	10,000
Chhattisgarh	41	12	0	03	–	01	15,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
Daman and Diu	03	–	–	–	–	–	–
Delhi*	1271	120	127	0	39	–	2,68,98,000
Goa	119	0	–	–	–	–	–
Gujarat	548	75	02	43	42	42	11,28,500
Haryana	123	21	–	25	–	31	2,65,503
Himachal Pradesh	08	03	01	01	0	02	45,000

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu and Kashmir	518	228	–	220	32	149	8,78,400
Jharkhand	07	04	–	–	–	–	–
Karnataka*	3257	426	53	236	–	236	40,27,270
Kerala	153	15	–	16	7	8	1,57,000
Madhya Pradesh	6270	904	27	547	10	507	2,39,42,000
Maharashtra	2,030	311	0	145	20	49	5,60,000
Manipur	102	26	–	–	–	–	–
Meghalaya	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mizoram*	84	52	0	0	0	5	0
Nagaland	24	18	–	–	–	–	–
Odisha	08	03	–	–	–	–	–
Puducherry	164	–	–	–	–	–	–
Punjab	1420	485	01	175	02	112	6,24,150
Rajasthan	559	85	19	25	0	23	38,000
Sikkim*	04	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	393	101	07	63	64	65	4,19,000
Telangana*	823	175	25	15	01	20	–
Tripura	08	02	–	–	–	–	–
Uttar Pradesh	5,042	2,631	05	2,000	778	1,078	25,965,000
Uttarakhand	214	50	–	–	–	–	–
West Bengal	11	07	–	–	–	–	–

States/UTs marked (\*) have submitted consolidated data including milk.

Source: States/UTs.

**Phenomenal increase in Non-Communicable  
Diseases (NCDs) in India**

1192. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a joint study concluded recently by Indian Council of Medical Research and a few other agencies concluded that six out of ten Indians succumb to NCDs like heart ailments, diabetes, tuberculosis, etc. in comparison to one in three in 1990;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the reason for largest share of NCDs in Kerala, Goa and Tamil Nadu even though their being relatively prosperous States; and
- (d) whether Government has any plan to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) According to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) report entitled "India: Health of the Nation's States", Contribution of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) to total death in the Country was 61.8% in 2016, as compared to 37.9% in 1990. Tuberculosis is a Communicable Disease.

In the States of Kerala, Goa and Tamil Nadu, due to epidemiological transition, fewer deaths are recorded for Communicable, maternal, neonatal and nutritional diseases, thereby raising share of NCDs in total deaths.

Risk factors for NCDs inter alia include ageing, unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity, high blood pressure, high blood sugar, high cholesterol and overweight.

(d) Though public health is a State subject, Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is being implemented under the National Health Mission (NHM). The objectives of the programme include health promotion activities and opportunistic screening for common Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including cancer.

Population based screening of common NCDs, *i.e.* diabetes, hypertension and cancers (Oral, Breast and Cervical cancer) has also been initiated under National Health Mission (NHM). Key components of population based screening include community based risk assessment, screening, referral, and follow up of all individuals of 30 years and above for common NCDs (hypertension, diabetes, oral cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer). The initiative will help in early diagnosis and will generate awareness on risk factors of NCDs.

To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme to support setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country.

Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY).

Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Deendayal outlets have been opened at 159 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients. Jan Aushadhi stores are set up by Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide generic medicines at affordable prices.

#### **Financial assistance to States for hospitals**

1193. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received proposals from the States regarding financial assistance for improving the infrastructural and other facilities in their respective Government hospitals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to allocate more funds to the States for this purpose; 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) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility of improving the infrastructure and other facilities, lies with respective State/UT Governments. However, under National Health Mission, technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare system including improving the infrastructural and other facilities, in the form of Record of Proceeding (RoPs) based on the proposals submitted by the States in their Program Implementation Plans (PIPs). The details of RoPs of the States/UTs for the last three years are available in the public domain and accessible at <https://nhm.gov.in/index4.php?lang=1&level=0&linkid=449&lid=53>.

Funds allocated to the States/UTs for the last three years under hospital strengthening including new construction/renovation, are placed at Statement.

**Statement**

*States/UTs-wise Funds Approval under Hospital Strengthening and  
New Constructions/Renovation from the F.Y. 2016-17 to 2018-19*

(₹ in crores)

Sl.No.	State	Funds Approval		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. High Focus States</b>				
1.	Bihar	124.45	195.69	480.52
2.	Chhattisgarh	39.71	124.79	173.32
3.	Himachal Pradesh	38.49	53.14	48.43
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.06	17.88	33.40
5.	Jharkhand	48.62	17.48	65.85
6.	Madhya Pradesh	205.12	215.20	291.91
7.	Odisha	289.99	262.56	262.60
8.	Rajasthan	297.15	266.12	246.41
9.	Uttar Pradesh	305.55	290.65	1200.84
10.	Uttarakhand	18.26	11.13	27.42
SUB-TOTAL		1394.40	1454.62	2830.70
<b>B. NE States</b>				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.75	15.76	35.87
12.	Assam	135.70	148.63	91.63
13.	Manipur	17.09	0.06	10.62
14.	Meghalaya	6.51	9.49	6.10
15.	Mizoram	0.03	0.16	1.16
16.	Nagaland	1.18	7.19	22.29
17.	Sikkim	1.61	3.52	4.12
18.	Tripura	10.10	49.52	34.55
SUB-TOTAL		202.95	234.33	206.36

1	2	3	4	5
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	12.43	19.19	76.81
20.	Goa	0.07	1.14	1.23
21.	Gujarat	0.07	2.17	10.61
22.	Haryana	2.37	3.46	61.23
23.	Karnataka	116.14	206.77	269.97
24.	Kerala	35.23	18.73	125.19
25.	Maharashtra	102.19	115.46	299.33
26.	Punjab	30.00	41.00	100.70
27.	Tamil Nadu	137.73	81.57	158.82
28.	Telangana	901	174.61	59.88
29.	West Bengal	14.78	45.91	116.23
SUB-TOTAL		460.03	709.99	1280.00
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.84	2.36	0.78
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.16	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.05	0.05	0.05
34.	Delhi	35.00	1.34	2.08
35.	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.07	0.03
36.	Puducherry	0.00	0.01	0.66
SUB-TOTAL		36.92	3.98	3.60
GRAND TOTAL		2094.30	2402.93	4320.65

*Note:* The above data comprises of Hospital Strengthening – Up-Gradation of CHCs, PHCs, Dist. Hospitals, Strengthening of Districts, Sub Divisional Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs and Sub Centre Rent and Contingencies and New Constructions/Renovation and Setting up – CHCs, PHCs, SHCs/Sub Centres, Setting up Infrastructure wing for Civil works, Govt. Dispensaries/others renovations and Construction of BHO, Facility improvement, civil work, BemOC and CemOC centres, Major civil works for operationalization of FRUS, Major civil works for operationalization of 24 hour services at PHCs, Civil Works for Operationalizing Infection Management and Environment Plan at health facilities, Infrastructure of Training Institutions, SDH, DH and Civil work of DEIC (RBSK).

**AIIMS in Kerala**

1194. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Centre is considering to establish AIIMS in Kerala;
- (b) if so, whether any concrete proposals and funds have been sanctioned so far; 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) Hon' ble Finance Minister, while presenting the Budget for the financial year 2014-15, had announced setting up of four new AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Purvanchal in UP, and in the Budget speech 2015-16, has proposed to set up six new AIIMS in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Assam and Bihar. AIIMS in Gujarat and Jharkhand have been announced in Budget of 2017-18. AIIMS in Haryana has been announced in the interim Budget 2019-20.

However, AIIMS in Kerala has not been included in any of budget announcements so far.

**Healthcare centres in NES and the Andaman and  
Nicobar Islands**

1195. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Government hospitals, healthcare centres, dispensaries etc. currently functional in the North Eastern States (NES) and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and
- (b) whether there is any proposal to establish new healthcare centres in these regions and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The details of Government hospitals, healthcare centres, dispensaries etc. currently functional in the North Eastern States (NES) and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as per data uploaded by States/UTs on Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal, as on 1st July, 2019, is placed at Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details of proposals in respect of North-Eastern States are as per Statement-II (*See below*). However, no proposals to establish new healthcare centres have been received through the Project Implementation Plan (PIP), 2019-20, from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

***Statement-I***

*Number of Sub-Centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-District Hospitals (SDHs) and District Hospitals (DHs) functioning in North-Eastern States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands*

State/UT	SC	PHC	CHC	SDH	DH
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	123	27	4	0	3
Arunachal Pradesh	337	121	63	0	15
Assam	4654	1006	178	14	33
Manipur	418	91		1	9
Meghalaya	450	143	28	0	13
Mizoram	368	65	10	3	9
Nagaland	399	134	21	0	11
Sikkim	153	25	2	1	4
Tripura	1017	113	22	12	9

*Note:* Status as on 1st July, 2019, updated by States in HMIS Portal.

***Statement-II***

*Approval given to projects received from North Eastern States, as per Record of Proceedings 2019-20, to establish new healthcare facilities including upgradation/strengthening of health facilities, as under:*

**Assam:**

- New Construction : Proposed Construction of PHC including residential quarter at Dawdhara in Baksa District @ ₹137.50 lakh. –approved in ROP FY 2019-20 ₹41.25 lakh.
- Upgradation of 5 existing licensed Blood Banks to Blood Component Separation Unit Approved Upgradation of 2 Blood Banks to BCSU.

- Strengthening of Dotma CHC under Kokrajhar West (ST) LAC in Kokrajhar District –labour room and OT strengthening only.
- Construction of dedicated 2 Eye OT and 10 bedded eye ward at Karbi Anglong CH and Nagaon CH.
- Infrastructure strengthening of 542 SC and 300 PHCs to Health and Wellness Centres.

**Arunachal Pradesh**

- Construction and equipment of 6 NBSU at CHC Koloriang, CHC Yazali, CHC Basar, CHC Ruksin, CHC Boieng, District Hospital, Roing.
- Upgradation of 25 bedded CHC to 40 bedded DH at Anini –Approved in principle with condition to re-assess and re-submit the proposal.
- DH Strengthening of DH Namsai for LR and OT as per LaQshya.
- Strengthening/construction of PHC Sille, PHC Khenewa, PHC Kodak, and PHC Phassang building.
- Upgradation of 17 PHCs as HWCs.
- Upgradation of 40 SCs as HWCs.
- Construction of staff quarter at DH, Yingkiong.
- Construction of staff quarter at SCs.

**Meghalaya:**

- Upgradation of 47 PHC to HWC.
- Upgradation of 80 SC-HWC.
- Upgradation of MCH Wing at Tura.

**Tripura:**

- New construction: C/o MCH Wing at 3 sites Gomati, Belonia and AGMC.
- Infrastructure strengthening of 425 PHC and SC-HWCs –approved 317 SC-HWC and 108 PHC-HWCs.
- 6 Obstetric ICU/HDU.
- Renovation of labour room for IGM.

**Mizoram:**

- Upgradation of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) at Lunglei DH.
- Upgradation of labour rooms at District Hospital.
- Establishment of Dedicated Palliative Ward at Mamit DH.
- Infrastructure strengthening of SC to Health and Wellness Centres –approved 29 SC-HWC and 52 PHC-HWC.
- Other civil works under RNTCP.

**Sikkim :**

- New proposed for setting up of dialysis unit at DH Gyalshing.
- Infrastructure for 10 SCs and Infrastructure Strengthening for 10 PHCs.
- Other civil works under RNTCP.

**Nagaland:**

- NIL

**Manipur:**

- New construction: C/o 2 institutional buildings at Ningthoukhong and Saikot PHC.
- Upgradation/renovation of PC Unit/OPD/Beds/Misc. Equipment etc.
- Upgradation of 70 PHCs as HWCs.
- Infrastructure strengthening of 120 SC to HWCs.

**New medical colleges**

1196. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government and the different State Governments have been setting up new medical colleges with increased number of MBBS seats and more number of MD, MS and other post graduate seats;

(b) if so, the number of medical colleges in different States including post graduate courses and AIIMS in the year 2018-19; and

(c) the number of MBBS, MD, MS seats in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The number of medical colleges/AIIMS like institutions set up and increase in post graduate seats in the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 is as under:—

	2018-19	2019-20
Number of new College set up	21	37
Post Graduate seats increased	1765	2153
AIIMS like institutions opened	0	0

(c) Details are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of medical colleges for AY 2019-20 (01.07.2019)*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Colleges	Seats			
			MBBS	MD	MS	DNB/FNB
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	5160	1160	672	199
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	100	0	0	0
3.	Assam	6	900	364	204	55
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	50	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	14	1740	384	231	39
6.	Chandigarh	1	100	93	37	22
7.	Chhattisgarh	9	1220	61	42	149
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	150	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	8	1215	771	351	1342
10.	Goa	1	180	71	27	0
11.	Gujarat	29	5190	1147	617	174
12.	Haryana	12	1760	367	153	309

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Himachal Pradesh	7	870	188	110	14
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	985	254	173	12
15.	Jharkhand	3	380	88	54	113
16.	Karnataka	59	9145	2303	1159	826
17.	Kerala	34	4205	731	328	676
18.	Madhya Pradesh	22	3470	577	350	105
19.	Maharashtra	52	8580	2202	1188	1137
20.	Manipur	2	200	118	80	18
21.	Meghalaya	1	50	19	8	13
22.	Mizoram	1	100	0	0	16
23.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	6
24.	Odisha	11	1650	466	266	88
25.	Puducherry	8	1230	273	133	55
26.	Punjab	8	1075	403	221	105
27.	Rajasthan	22	3900	929	446	149
28.	Sikkim	1	100	18	4	5
29.	Tamil Nadu	49	7150	1665	998	853
30.	Telangana	32	4990	939	531	775
31.	Tripura	2	225	45	23	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	55	7525	1265	654	206
33.	Uttarakhand	5	725	165	85	5
34.	West Bengal	24	3850	779	436	469
TOTAL		519	78170	17845	9581	7935
35.	INIs	10	1357	3288		0
GRAND TOTAL		529	79527	30714		7935

INIs (AIIMS Delhi, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Chandigarh, AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur, Rishikesh, Manglagiri, Nagpur).

**Infrastructural support for hospitals in remote  
areas of Himachal Pradesh**

1197. SHRI VIJAY PALSINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to provide necessary health infrastructural support to the State Governments, ambitious schemes like NRHM and Ayushman Bharat have been launched by Government;

(b) whether in remote rural and hilly areas of Rohru in Shimla Distt. of Himachal Pradesh, the Civil Hospital, Rohru does not have adequate medical equipments for MRI scans and basic diagnostic tests, and patients are referred to distant places like Shimla and Chandigarh; and

(c) if so, whether Government will help in providing specialist doctors and required medical equipment to the Civil Hospital, Rohru so that poor people of the area get better treatment facilities and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), which is now a part of National Health Mission (NHM), was launched by the Central Government to strengthen healthcare systems of States/UTs through financial and technical assistance that includes infrastructural support, based on proposals received from the States/UTs through Programme Implementation Plans. Ayushman Bharat includes transforming 1.5 lakh Sub-health Centres and Primary Health Centres into Health and Wellness Centres and infrastructural support constitutes a part of it.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has intimated that although medical equipment for MRI scans are not available in the Civil Hospital, Rohru, the other basic diagnostic tests like lab tests, X-Ray, CT Scan and ECG are being conducted in the hospital and through outsource agencies like SRL, M/s Kisna Diagnostic Pvt. Ltd., Pune.

In F.Y. 2019-20, no specific proposal has been received by the Central Government from the State of Himachal Pradesh for Specialist positions and equipments for Civil Hospital, Rohru. However, a total of 21 Specialist positions, including 12 Psychiatrists, 4 Micro-biologists and 5 Anesthetists, are approved under NHM for the State of Himachal Pradesh, based on State's proposal under Programme Implementation Plan for 2019-20. Further, a total of ₹ 15.62 Crore has been approved for procurement of various equipments for the State. Public health and hospitals being State subject, it is the prerogative of the State Government to utilize the funds judiciously as per requirement.

Further, as stated by the State Government there are thirty sanctioned posts of Medical Officers in Civil Hospital, Rohru, against which fifteen Medical Officers are in position. Out of them, five specialists are in position (Orthopedic Surgeon-1, General Surgery-1, Eye Specialist-1 and Physiology-1) and that on availability of suitable doctors, efforts will be made to provide more specialists and required medical equipments at Civil Hospital, Rohru.

#### **Projected rise in dengue cases**

†1198. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is being apprehended by the scientists in research/studies that the menace of dengue will rise in the next few years due to global warming;
- (b) the extent to which this disease has risen in the last three years; and
- (c) the State-wise details of the number of deaths caused by this disease in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. There are studies on impact of global warming on dengue transmission wherein using different models, scientists have projected that the number of dengue cases will increase many fold.

Using Providing Regional Climates for Impacts Studies (PRECIS) data on temperature and humidity, it is projected that transmission windows of dengue are likely to increase by the year 2030.

National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR)'s ongoing work also indicates that the States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh are likely to have enhanced transmission of dengue.

(b) and (c) Dengue cases as per reports submitted by States/Union Territories (UTs) during last three years in the country are as under:—

Year	Dengue Cases
2016	129166
2017	188401
2018	101192

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement showing State/Union Territory (UT)-wise number of dengue deaths reported in the country during last three years is at Statement.

*Statement*

*State-wise dengue deaths in the country*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4	1	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	10
6.	Goa	0.	0	1
7.	Gujarat	14	6	5
8.	Haryana	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	5	1
12.	Karnataka	8	10	4
13.	Kerala	13	37	32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12	6	5
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	33	65	55
17.	Manipur	1	1	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	11	6	5
21.	Punjab	15	18	9

1	2	3	4	5
22	Rajasthan	16	14	10
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	5	65	13
25	Tripura	0	0	0
26	Telangana	4	0	2
27	Uttar Pradesh	42	28	4
28	Uttarakhand	4	0	3
29	West Bengal	45	46	Not reported
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32	Delhi	10	10	4
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0
34	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	2	7	2
TOTAL		245	325	172

#### **Illegal rackets in kidney and liver**

†1199. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some people involved in the black trade of kidney and liver have been arrested in some big hospitals of Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a racket of traders of kidney and liver in some big hospitals of Delhi and country were also arrested few years ago;

(c) if so, whether Government would take any steps to completely prohibit middlemen from such cases; and

(d) if so, by when?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Few instances of human organ trade have come to the notice of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through complaints/media reports. Public health and hospitals being State subject, these cases are forwarded to the concerned State Government for investigation and taking action as per the provisions of the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994. Further, details of such cases are not maintained by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. However, as per information received from Delhi Police, 5 Cases were registered pertaining to illegal organ trade/transplantation during the years 2014 to 2019 (upto 31.05.2019), and a total of 34 persons were arrested including doctors, officials of hospitals, mediators, donors, recipients, etc.

(c) and (d) The Government of India enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act (THOTA), 1994 and made rules thereunder for regulation of removal, storage and transplantation of human organs and tissues for therapeutic purposes. The Act has provisions for imprisonment upto 10 years and fine upto ₹ One crore for commercial dealings in human organs. The enforcement of provisions of the Act falls within the ambit of the respective law enforcement agencies/State Governments.

#### **Conversion of district hospitals into medical hospitals**

1200. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to convert district hospitals into medical colleges to boost availability of human resources in the health sector;

(b) if so, details of the proposal and number of district hospitals for conversion into medical colleges, State-wise; and

(c) the time-frame for implementation of the proposed scheme and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals' with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 60:40 for other states. Under the scheme, 82 districts hospitals in 21 States/UT under Phase-I and II have been identified to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Out of these, 39 medical colleges have become functional. The time frame for implementation for Phase-I and Phase-II of the Scheme is 2019-20 and 2021-22 respectively. List of districts/medical colleges identified/approved under Phase-I and Phase-II of the Scheme is enclosed at Statement-I and II respectively.

**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	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2. Naharlagun
3.	Assam	3. Dhubri
		4. Nagaon
		5. North Lakhimpur
		6. Diphu
4.	Bihar	7. Purnia
		8. Saran (Chhapara)
		9.. Samastipur
5.	Chhattisgarh	10. Rajnandgaon
		11. Sarguja
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12. Chamba
		13. Hamirpur
		14. Nahan (Sirmour)
7.	Haryana	15. Bhiwani
8.	Jharkhand	16. Dumka
		17. Hazaribagh
		18. Palamu (Daltonganj)
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	19. Anantnag
		20. Baramulla
		21. Rajouri
		22. Doda
		23. Kathua

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1	2	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24. Datia
		25. Khandwa
		26. Ratlam
		27. Shahdol
		28. Vidisha
		29. Chindwara
		30. Shivpuri
11.	Maharashtra	31. Gondia
12.	Meghalaya	32. West Garo Hills (Tura)
13.	Mizoram	33. Falkawn
14.	Nagaland	34. Naga Hospital
15.	Odisha	35. Balasore
		36. Baripada (Mayurbhanj)
		37. Bolangir
		38. Koraput
		39. Puri
16.	Punjab	40. SAS Nagar
17.	Rajasthan	41. Barmer
		42. Bharatpur
		43. Bhilwara
		44. Churu
		45. Dungarpur
		46. Pali
		47. Sikar
18.	Uttar Pradesh	48. Basti
		49. Faizabad
		50. Firozabad
		51. Shahjahanpur
		52. Bahraich

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1	2	3
19.	Uttarakhand	53. Almora
20.	West Bengal	54. Birbhum (Rampur Hat)
		55. Cooch behar
		56. Diamond harbour
		57. Purulia
		58. 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	1. Sitamarhi
		2. Jhanjharpur
		3. Siwan
		4. Buxar
		5. Jamui
2.	Jharkhand	6. Koderma
		7. Chaibasa (Singhbhum)
3.	Madhya Pradesh	8. Satna
4.	Odisha	9. Jajpur
5.	Rajasthan	10. Dholpur
6.	Uttar Pradesh	11. Etah
		12. Hardoi
		13. Pratapgarh
		14. Fatehpur

1	2	3
		15. Siddharthnagar (Domariyaganj)
		16. Deoria
		17. Ghazipur
		18. Mirzapur
7.	West Bengal	19. Barasat
		20. Uluberia
		21. Arambagh
		22. Jhargram
		23. Tamluk
8.	Sikkim	24. Gangtok

#### Converting district hospitals into medical colleges

1201. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to convert district hospitals into medical colleges to boost availability of human resource in the health sector in the third phase of the Centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, the status of the hospitals approved in the 1st and 2nd phase of the Centrally sponsored scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the list of district hospitals proposed for conversion into medical colleges in Karnataka State in the third phase and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals' with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 60:40 for other states. No proposal for Phase-III of this scheme has so far been approved.

Under Phase-I and II of the scheme, 82 districts hospitals in 21 States/UT were identified to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Out of these, 39 have become functional. List of districts/medical colleges identified/approved under Phase-I and Phase-II of the Scheme is enclosed at Statement-I and II respectively [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1200 (Part (a) to (c))].

**Conducting the NFHS/Annual Health Surveys**

1202. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Family Health Survey (NFHS)/Annual Health Surveys conducted in rural and urban areas of the country and the major findings in these surveys, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether a number of States/UTs were not covered by some of these surveys and, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has restructured the format of National Family Health Survey/Annual Health Survey; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Four rounds of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) were conducted in rural and urban areas of the country during 1992-93 (NFHS-1), 1998-99 (NFHS-2), 2005-06 (NFHS-3) and 2015-16 (NFHS-4). The Three rounds (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13) of Annual Health Survey (AHS) were carried out, through the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, in both urban and rural areas of 284 districts of namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

The major findings of NFHSs are available at <http://rchiips.org/NFHS/index.shtml> and of AHSs at <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-Comimon/AHSurvey.html> respectively.

(b) In NFHS-1, Srinagar region of Jammu and Kashmir was not covered due to Law and Order situation and Sikkim was also not covered as basic parameters for sample selection were not available.

NFFIS-1, 2, 3 didn't cover UTs except Delhi because the objective of the survey then was to provide State level estimates.

(c) and (d) The Ministry, to meet the requirement of timely and reliable information at National, State and District level had taken a decision to conduct one integrated survey with a periodicity of three years in place of different surveys (National Family Health Survey, District Level Household and Facility Survey etc.) being carried out by the Ministry.

Fourth round of National Health Survey (NFHS-4) Was conducted in 2015-16 as the first integrated survey with the aim to provide estimates of the levels of fertility, infant and child mortality by background characteristics at State/National level and other key family welfare and health indicators at the National, State and District levels.

NFHS-5 has been planned considering NFHS-4 as the benchmark. In NFHS-5, 707 districts including the new 67 districts created upto March, 2017 (After Census 2011) will be covered, as against 640 districts covered in NFHS-4.

NFHS-5 scope has also expanded by considering target population groups for certain data to align with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), expanded age range will be considered for diabetes, hypertension and also for its risk factors. The NFHS-5 has also been restructured by including *inter-alia* questions on disability, collection of DBS for carrying out tests for malaria, HbA1c and Vitamin D and Measurement of waist and hip circumference, pre-school education, death registration etc. However the HIV testing component has been dropped from NFHS-5 with the consent of NACO. Further, urban and rural-estimates at the district level and slum, non-slum estimates will not be provided in NFHS-5.

#### **Changes in cutoff marks for NEET**

‡1203. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cutoff marks for the entrance exam 'NEET' being conducted for the admission in all private and Government run medical and dental colleges for MBBS and BDS courses have been reduced to 50 percentile from that of 50 percentage; and

(b) if so, the exact date, rationale and procedure thereof and whether it would benefit the students or the institutes, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No. Section 10D was inserted in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 through an amendment in 2016 to provide for National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to medical courses. The qualifying criteria in the NEET exams conducted so far has been percentile.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Compulsory Bar Coding of medicines**

1204. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is introducing Bar Coding for the medicines being sold in the country and making it compulsory, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that this will check the counterfeit medicines and fake drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Department of Pharmaceuticals under the Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers *vide* Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order, 2017 (revised) dated 14.01.2019 about pharmaceutical formulations had made it mandatory for all medicines procured under Public Procurement to have barcode/QR code at primary level packaging from 01.04.2019, in order to enable tracking and tracing of the pharmaceutical formulations, thereby establishing the authenticity of the products.

Subsequently, Department of Pharmaceuticals has decided to give pharmaceutical industry a transition time of one year for universal implementation of such technologies from April, 2020.

**Enforcing plain packaging of tobacco products**

1205. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to enforce plain packaging of tobacco products;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor given the still high rates of tobacco consumption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) No, there is no such proposal at present under consideration of this Ministry. The Government has notified the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Rules, 2008, which were subsequently amended from time to time. These Rules mandate display of specified health warnings including quitline number covering 85% of both sides of the principal display area of the package of tobacco product. It also mandates that no messages, images or pictures that directly or indirectly promote use or consumption of a specific tobacco brand or tobacco usage in general or any matter or statement which is inconsistent With, or detracts from, the specified health warning, are inscribed on the tobacco product packages.

**Eligibility certificate for studying MBBS abroad**

1206. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) details of Indian students studying MBBS in various countries of the world in the last three years and the current year, year-wise and country-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that every Indian student wishing to study MBBS abroad has to obtain Eligibility Certificate from MCI before leaving;
- (c) if so, the reasons that MCI is not issuing Eligibility Certificate to students who are studying abroad since 2011;
- (d) what is the present position now; and
- (e) whether students now have to take Eligibility Certificate or students from 2013 batch onwards have been exempted from taking the above certificate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), the exact number of Indian students studying MBBS or equivalent medical course in various medical institutions outside the country is not available with the Council. However, based on the applications for eligibility certificate received, the details of Indian students who have taken admission during the last three years (2016, 2017 and 2018) and the current year 2019 upto 27.6.2019 are at Statement-I and II (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per the provisions made u/s 13(4B) of the IMC Act, 1956 and clause 4(2) of the Screening Test Regulations 2002 an Indian citizen/OCI intending to obtain primary-medical qualification from a medical institution outside the country on or after 15.03.2002, is required to obtain an Eligibility Certificate from the Medical Council of India. However, as per the decision of the Executive Committee of the then Medical Council of India, Indian citizens/OCI who have taken admission during the period 15.05.2013 to 03.01.2014, are exempted from the requirement of Eligibility Certificate. Accordingly, the Medical Council of India is issuing Eligibility Certificate in respect of Indian citizens/OCI who have applied and whose applications are found in order as per the statutory provisions/requirements of the MCI Regulations.

(d) As per the amendments made in the “Screening Test Regulations, 2002” and “Eligibility Requirement for Taking Admission in an Undergraduate Medical Course in a Foreign Medical Institution Regulation, 2002” , *vide* Notification dated 01.03.2018, an Indian

citizen/OCI intending to obtain primary medical qualification from a medical institution outside the country shall have to mandatorily qualify the NEET for admission to MBBS or equivalent medical course and the result of NEET shall be deemed to be treated as Eligibility Certificate for such persons. They are not required to obtain eligibility certificate from the Medical Council of India.

(e) No. Only the Indian citizens/OCI who have taken admission in MBBS or equivalent Medical course at various medical institutions outside the country during the period 15.05.2013 to 03.01.2014 (Ordinance period) and/or who have qualified NEET from 2018 onwards, are exempted from the requirement of Eligibility Certificate from the Medical Council of India.

***Statement-I***

*Total number of applications received by the council during the last 3 years i.e. Academic year 2016, 2017 and 2018*

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Total Applications Received		
		2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Armenia	102	152	301
2.	Australia	—	1	1
3.	Azerbaijan Republic	—	—	13
4.	Bahrain	—	—	—
5.	Bangladesh	732	1009	1584
6.	Belarus	119	116	112
7.	Belize	8	29	108
8.	Bulgaria	26	70	12
9.	China	1776	2852	3700
10.	Cuba	—	2	—
11.	Curacao	—	—	1
12.	Czechoslovakia	1	19	5
13.	France	—	1	—

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Georgia	933	1920	1254
15.	Guyana	36	70	39
16.	Hungary	2	5	3
17.	Iran	44	67	43
18.	Ireland	–	2	5
19.	Kazakhstan	429	726	767
20.	Kenya	1	–	–
21.	Kyrgyzstan	1744	2890	2132
22.	Malaysia	6	36	24
23.	Mauritius	60	192	210
24.	Nepal	135	203	549
25.	Netherlands Antilles	22	7	18
26.	Nigeria	1	1	–
27.	Oman	2	2	1
28.	Pakistan	5	27	78
29.	Papua New Guinea	–	–	2
30.	Philippines	66	205	2244
31.	Poland	1	18	13
32.	Republic of Latvia	9	6	1
33.	Republic of Lithuania	2	4	–
34.	Republic of Moldova	7	98	61
35.	Romania	1	2	1
36.	Russian Federation	1479	2336	1789
37.	Saudi Arabia	1	–	–
38.	Sri Lanka	–	–	1
39.	Tajikistan	203	394	162
40.	Tanzania	–	–	1

1	2	3	4	5
41.	U.A.E.	3	2	27
42.	U.S.A.	2	4	45
43.	Uganda	1	–	5
44.	Ukraine	866	1575	1892
45.	United Kingdom	2	3	1
46.	West Indies	71	113	267
47.	Yemen	1	–	–
48.	Zambia	–	1	1
TOTAL		8901	15165	17496
GRAND TOTAL			41562	

***Statement-II***

*Number of total applications received by the Medical Council of India during January, 2019 to June, 2019*

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	Number of Applications
1	2	3
1.	Armenia	126
2.	Australia	2
3.	Azerbaijan Republic	1
4.	Bahrain	0
5.	Bangladesh	494
6.	Belarus	1
7.	Belize	19
8.	Bulgaria	1
9.	China	1225
10.	Cuba	0

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1	2	3
11.	Curacao	1
12.	Czechoslovakia	0
13.	France	0
14.	Georgia	177
15.	Guyana	70
16.	Hungary	1
17.	Iran	7
18.	Ireland	0
19.	Kazakhstan	200
20.	Kenya	0
21.	Kyrgyzstan	455
22.	Malaysia	47
23.	Mauritius	119
24.	Nepal	137
25.	Netherlands Antilles	7
26.	Nigeria	0
27.	Oman	0
28.	Pakistan	16
29.	Papua New Guinea	0
30.	Panama	1
31.	Philippines	694
32.	Poland	2
33.	Republic of Latvia	1
34.	Republic of Lithuania	0
35.	Republic of Moldova	67
36.	Romania	3

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1	2	3
37.	Russian Federation	186
38.	Saudi Arabia	1
39.	Sri Lanka	0
40.	Seychelles	1
41.	Tajikistan	66
42.	Tanzania	0
43.	U.A.E.	9
44.	U.S.A.	3
45.	Uganda	1
46.	Ukraine	361
47.	United Kingdom	0
48.	West Indies	56
49.	Yemen	0
50.	Zambia	0
TOTAL		4558

#### **Over burdened CGHS dispensaries**

†1207. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that all CGHS dispensaries, particularly those in Delhi-NCR are struggling with the paucity of doctors, space and other basic facilities, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to take some major steps in view of the increasing burden on each dispensary and consequently consumption of excess time in service delivery therein; and

(c) if so, whether Government would facilitate OPD consultation in private hospitals without referral letters for patients aged 60 years and above also, in the line of such facilities being provided to patients aged 75 years?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) There is some shortage of General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) under CGHS. The space and other facilities are adequate despite some constraints. Government have taken steps to deal with shortage of GDMOs, such as, enhancement of retirement age of GDMOs to retain the talent, introduction of time-bound promotions for doctors upto Senior Administrative Grade, increase of duration of Study Leave to pursue higher studies/research work, Foundation Training Programme for newly recruited Medical Officers, electronic submission of Annual Performance Appraisal Report on Smart Performance Appraisal Report Recording Online Window software, etc. Recruitment of GDMOs to fill up the vacant posts through Union Public Service Commission is undertaken every year. These efforts have resulted in consistent decline in shortage of GDMOs of Central Health Service from 30.03% (as on 01.01.2015) to 14.23% (as on 01.01.2019). Government has put in place online appointment system for consultation at CGHS Wellness Centres to avoid long waiting time.

(c) Presently, there is no such proposal. However, *vide* OM dated 15.01.2018, instructions have been issued to simplify referral system under CGHS in respect of all CGHS beneficiaries in all CGHS cities. As per these instructions, all CGHS beneficiaries are permitted to seek OPD consultations from specialists at private hospitals empanelled under CGHS after being referred to by any Medical Officer/CMO of the CGHS Wellness Centre.

**Housing of CGHS dispensary, Sahibabad in permanent building**

†1208. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that CGHS dispensary (D94) at Sahibabad is facing many fundamental problems due to running in a private building;

(b) whether Government proposes to shift this dispensary in a permanent building in view of paucity of space and increasing burden of beneficiaries on it; and

(c) if so, the deadline stipulated by Government to transfer this dispensary in a big or permanent building and enhance the facilities including the number of doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) There is no problem of paucity of space at Sahibabad CGHS Wellness Centre and the building is sufficient to meet the present patients load. Presently, there is no proposal to shift CGHS Wellness Centre Sahibabad to any building.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Providing wholly correct treatment to cancer patients**

1209. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a recent research study which states that India will need 7300 cancer doctors by 2040;

(b) whether Government is also aware that the 83 per cent of patients do not receive wholly correct cancer treatment, with 15 per cent getting wholly incorrect cancer treatment; and

(c) if so, how does Government plan to fill up the prevailing gaps and anomalies in the medical system in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) A study published in *Lancet Oncology* in May, 2019 suggested that India, will need 7352 cancer physicians by 2040.

A study by *onco.com*, a private organisation which provides online second opinion services, conducted over 6 months and with just 365 patients with cancer who sought a second opinion, has claimed that only 17% of patients were receiving correct treatment based on international treatment guidelines and concluded that Indian patients do not have access to multi-disciplinary tumour boards. These claims cannot be substantiated as the study has several pitfalls including lack of clearly stated methodology, inclusion of new or relapsed cases and use of international guidelines as comparator which are not appropriate in the Indian context. This study was also not published in any scientific and peer-reviewed journal.

Cancer is being diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government health care system. While doctors with D.M. (Medical Oncology), M.Ch (Surgical Oncology) and M.D. (Radiation Oncology) treat cancer patients in higher level tertiary care hospitals, cancer is also being treated in hospitals by other Doctors such as General Surgeons, Gynecologists, ENT Surgeons etc., depending on the type and site of cancer.

To increase the number of seats in super specialty courses in Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology, Anesthesiology and broad specialty course in Radiotherapy, the ratio of number of Post-Graduate (PG) teachers to the number of students to be admitted has been now increased to 1:3 for a Professor subject to a maximum of 6 PG seats per unit per academic year. Further the ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines. DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.

To support the States/UTs for interventions upto district level, the Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under National Health Mission (NHM). The focus under the programme is on three common cancers (oral, breast and cervical).

In addition, a population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (diabetes, hypertension and cancer *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 215 districts of the country under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare.

The Government of India is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities Scheme under NPCDCS to assist to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and second campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved. All these will enhance the capacity for prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.

**Revision of data of listed beneficiaries under  
Ayushman Bharat scheme**

1210. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 10 crore families listed as beneficiaries under Ayushman Bharat scheme are included based on the Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011;
- (b) whether Government has made any considerations to revise the 2011 data for inclusion of more beneficiaries/families under the scheme to provide free and fair healthcare facilities to more people;
- (c) if so, the details thereof of the measures taken for more inclusion; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor for the non-inclusion of more families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Facilities under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres are available to all.

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) provides health coverage to around 10.74 crore poor and deprived families, as per Socio Economic Caste

Census (SECC) 2011. All such beneficiary families under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana that do not figure in the targeted groups as per SECC data are also entitled for benefits under the scheme.

(b) to (d) Under AB-PMJAY, the addition of missed out family member(s) within the beneficiary families already figuring in the SECC database is permissible. However, there is no proposal to extend the coverage of AB-PMJAY at present.

#### **Preventive measures against brain fever**

†1211. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has paid attention to the problem of brain fever which is common during the monsoon season;

(b) the steps taken by Government for prevention of areas affected by brain fever; and

(c) whether Government has taken steps to educate people about identifying this disease at an early stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes. The brain fever is caused by various pathogens including virus, bacteria, parasite and other reasons. During monsoon season Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is one of the prime causes of brain fever/encephalitis transmitted by culex mosquito (which breeds in rice fields). National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) deals with prevention and control of JE. The prevention strategy adopted for the prevention and control of JE includes vaccination of children, vector control, surveillance involving ASHA and Anganwadi worker, referral, management of cases and rehabilitation. The diagnosis of JE is done by demonstration of antibodies in the Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) and blood, for which kits are provided by the Government of India to 142 sentinel sites in 24 States of the country. JE is usually reported after monsoon rains. Every year before the transmission period of JE, a review is done for assessing the preparedness followed by visit to the States and Districts. This exercise has been undertaken during the current year also, including for creating awareness in the public for identification of disease at an early stage and its prevention using different methods for extensive education like inter-personal communication (IPC), focused group discussion with the help of ASHA and health workers, mass media.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Vacancies for doctors and nurses at PHCs**

1212. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the number of vacancies for doctors and nurses at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), over the last three years;

(b) whether Government has taken steps to ensure doctors and nurses at PHCs are adequately trained; 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) As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS), the State/UT-wise status of availability of doctors and nurses at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), and vacancies thereof over last three year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure adequate training for doctors and nurses at PHCs, lies with the State Governments. Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for training of doctors and Nurses in service delivery and management through appropriately designed training programmes, based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

Further, the Government has taken various steps to train more health professionals and depute them in rural areas, these efforts include:—

- I. 50% of the seats in Post Graduate Diploma Courses are reserved for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas. After acquiring the PG Diploma, the Medical Officers has to serve for two more years in remote and/or difficult areas and/or rural areas.
- II. Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote and/or difficult or rural areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.
- III. Support is provided to States/UTs for hard area allowance to doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas.

- IV. Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- V. Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- VI. Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- VII. Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.

**Statement***Details of Doctors<sup>+</sup> at Primary Health Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7458	2267	2045	222	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	312	NA	125	NA	187
3.	Assam	4644	NA	1376	NA	*
4.	Bihar #	9949	2078	1786	292	8163
5.	Chhattisgarh	5200	793	359	434	4841
6.	Goa	214	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat	9153	1865	1321	544	7832
8.	Haryana	2589	551	491	60	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2084	636	622	14	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2967	1347	694	653	*
11.	Jharkhand	3848	556	340	216	
12.	Karnataka	9443	2359	2136	223	7307
13.	Kerala	5380	1120	1169	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11192	1771	1112	659	10080
15.	Maharashtra	10638	3009	2929	80	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Manipur	429	238	194	44	*
17.	Meghalaya ##	443	128	130	*	*
18.	Mizoram ###	370	152	59	93	*
19.	Nagaland	396	108	118	*	278
20.	Odisha	6688	1326	917	409	5771
21.	Punjab	2950	593	480	113	*
22.	Rajasthan	14405	2751	2396	355	*
23.	Sikkim	147	NA	24	NA	123
24.	Tamil Nadu	8712	3136	2780	356	*
25.	Telangana	4744	1254	1066	188	*
26.	Tripura	1020	0	119	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	1847	425	241	184	1606
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	4509	1344	3165	19177
29.	West Bengal	10357	1268	1016	252	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	123	42	34	8	*
31.	Chandigarh	17	0	0	0	17
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71	15	8	7	63
33.	Daman and Diu	26	5	4	1	22
34.	Delhi	12	21	22	*	*
35.	Lakshadweep	14	8	8	0	*
36.	Puducherry	54	38	46	*	*
ALL INDIA <sup>2</sup> /TOTAL		158417	34417	27567	8572	65467

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

### Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

\*: Surplus

1: One per Primary Health Centre as per IPHS norms.

2: For calculating the overall percentage of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

*Details of Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2498	4518	3505	1013	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	584	NA	498	NA	86
3.	Assam #	2150	2798	3203	*	*
4.	Bihar ##	2949	1662	1211	451	1738
5.	Chhattisgarh	1976	2809	2458	351	*
6.	Goa	53	126	146	*	*
7.	Gujarat	4015	4391	3160	1231	855
8.	Haryana	1159	1894	1797	97	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1213	837	452	385	761
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1710	1405	305	*
11.	Jharkhand	1495	2179	1182	997	313
12.	Karnataka	3801	2667	3339	*	462
13.	Kerala	2438	3610	3969	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3334	4624	3308	1316	26
15.	Maharashtra	4350	3218	2296	922	2054
16.	Manipur	252	484	400	84	*
17.	Meghalaya <sup>s</sup>	304	413	596	*	*
18.	Mizoram ^	120	570	198	372	*
19.	Nagaland	273	175	394	*	*
20.	Odisha	3927	1666	2327	*	1600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	1489	2189	2029	160	*
22.	Rajasthan	6194	12712	9887	2825	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	48	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	4116	7963	6360	1603	*
25.	Telangana	1280	2208	2027	181	*
26.	Tripura	262	0	581	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	726	623	359	264	367
28.	Uttar Pradesh	9375	17974	20546	*	*
29.	West Bengal	3349	6981	6464	517	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	138	129	9	*
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	14	45		*
33.	Daman and Diu	18	64	49	15	*
34.	Delhi	5	5	6	*	*
35.	Lakshadweep	25	54	54	0	*
36.	Puducherry	45	131	139	*	*
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		65111	91407	84567	13098	8262

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2013 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

\$ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^ Total 570 Pharmacists sanctioned in the State.

1: One per each Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre as per IPHS norms.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs .

\* : Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

*Details of Doctors<sup>+</sup> at Primary Health Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147	1952	1644	308	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	122	NA	21
3.	Assam	1014	NA	1048	NA	*
4.	Bihar #	1899	2078	1786	292	113
5.	Chhattisgarh	785	798	341	457	444
6.	Goa	24	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1392	1769	1229	540	163
8.	Haryana	366	687	429	258	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	538	636	492	144	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	704	643	*
11.	Jharkhand	297	569	331	238	*
12.	Karnataka	2359	2359	2136	223	223
13.	Kerala	849	1120	1169	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	954	817	217
15.	Maharashtra	1814	3009	2929	80	*
16.	Manipur	85	238	194	44	*
17.	Meghalaya ##	109	128	112	16	*
18.	Mizoram ###	57	152	56	96	1
19.	Nagaland	126	108	122	*	4
20.	Odisha	1280	1285	940	345	340

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	432	593	568	25	*
22.	Rajasthan	2079	2664	2382	282	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	30	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1362	2927	2759	168	*
25.	Telangana	689	1318	966	352	*
26.	Tripura	93	0	156	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	257	386	215	171	42
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3621	4509	2209	2300	1412
29.	West Bengal	914	1390	918	472	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	34	8	*
31.	Chandigarh	3	0	3	*	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	15	8	7	1
33.	Daman and Diu	4	3	7	*	*
34.	Delhi	5	21	21	0	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	8	8	0	*
36.	Puducherry	40	38	46	*	*
ALL INDIA <sup>2</sup> /TOTAL		25650	33968	27124	8286	3027

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

### Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

\* Surplus.

1: One per Primary Health Centre as per IPHS norms.

2: For calculating the overall percentage of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

*Details of Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2498	4307	3541	766	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	584	NA	498	NA	86
3.	Assam#	2120	2798	2793	5	*
4.	Bihar##	2949	1662	1142	520	1807
5.	Chhattisgarh	1968	2685	1918	767	50
6.	Goa	52	132	129	3	*
7.	Gujarat	3933	3994	3529	465	404
8.	Haryana	1150	1929	1675	254	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1161	837	542	295	619
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1710	1480	230	*
11.	Jharkhand###	1613	703	1136	*	477
12.	Karnataka	3801	2667	3339	*	462
13.	Kerala	2473	3610	3969	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3334	4624	3211	1413	123
15.	Maharashtra	4334	3218	2519	699	1815
16.	Manipur	204	484	397	87	*
17.	Meghalaya ^	298	413	610	*	*
18.	Mizoram \$	120	570	212	358	*
19.	Nagaland	273	175	387	*	*
20.	Odisha	3870	866	1817	*	2053

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	1489	2189	2019	170	*
22.	Rajasthan	6132	12472	9311	3161	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	33	NA	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	4057	8133	7487	646	*
25.	Telangana	1487	2130	1904	226	*
26.	Tripura	240	0	597	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	677	307	349	*	328
28.	Uttar Pradesh	9375	4497	4412	85	4963
29.	West Bengal	3357	10380	9248	1132	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	199	193	6	*
31.	Chandigarh ^^	17	47	80	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	14	45	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	18	14	16	*	2
34.	Delhi	5	5	7	*	*
35.	Lakshadweep	25	54	54	0	*
36.	Puducherry	68	131	139	*	*
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		65018	77956	70738	11288	13194

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2013 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

### Sanctioned data for year 2016 used.

^ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

\$ Total 570 Pharmacists sanctioned in the State.

^^ Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

1: One per each Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

\*: Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

*Details of Doctors<sup>+</sup> at Primary Health Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2016)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1075	2270	1412	858	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	122	NA	21
3.	Assam	1014	NA	932	NA	82
4.	Bihar**	1802	2078	1786	292	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	790	777	344	433	446
6.	Goa	22	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1314	1697	1105	592	209
8.	Haryana	474	635	489	146	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	518	636	424	212	94
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	761	586	*
11.	Jharkhand	327	327	271	56	56
12.	Karnataka	2353	2353	2133	220	220
13.	Kerala	824	1120	1169		*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	946	825	225
15.	Maharashtra	1811	3009	2927	82	*
16.	Manipur	85	238	194	44	*
17.	Meghalaya##	109	128	105	23	4
18.	Mizoram ^	57	152	71	81	*
19.	Nagaland	126	108	120	*	6
20.	Odisha	1305	1312	959	353	346

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	427	518	494	24	*
22.	Rajasthan	2080	2807	2422	385	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	26	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1368	2927	2751	176	*
25.	Telangana	668	1318	1024	294	*
26.	Tripura##	94	158	147	11	*
27.	Uttarakhand	257	386	215	171	42
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3497	4509	2209	2300	1288
29.	West Bengal	909	1324	721	603	188
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	36	6	*
31.	Chandigarh##	3	0	2	*	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	6	11	*	0
33.	Daman and Diu	4	3	7		*
34.	Delhi	5	21	20	1	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	5	7	*	*
36.	Puducherry	24	38	46	*	*
ALL INDIA <sup>2</sup> /TOTAL		25354	34068	26464	8774	3244

Notes: ## Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

\*\* Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

^ Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

\*: Surplus.

<sup>1</sup>: One per Primary Health Centre as per IPHS norms.

<sup>2</sup>: For calculating the overall percentage of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

*Details of Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2016)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2426	5117	4672	445	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	584	NA	489	NA	95
3.	Assam <sup>#</sup>	2071	2798	2552	246	*
4.	Bihar <sup>##</sup>	2838	1662	1884	*	954
5.	Chhattisgarh	1875	2335	1476	859	399
6.	Goa	50	80	86	*	*
7.	Gujarat	3568	3203	2710	493	858
8.	Haryana	1244	1783	1685	98	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1071	837	666	171	405
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1410	1391	19	*
11.	Jharkhand	1643	703	1054	*	589
12.	Karnataka	3795	3459	3293	166	502
13.	Kerala	2399	3610	3969	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3509	4624	3463	1161	46
15.	Maharashtra	4331	3218	2429	789	1902
16.	Manipur	204	484	397	87	*
17.	Meghalaya <sup>**</sup>	298	413	582	*	*
18.	Mizoram	120	NA	219	NA	*
19.	Nagaland	273	175	334	*	*
20.	Odisha	3944	903	1411	*	2533

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	1477	2189	2124	65	*
22.	Rajasthan	6077	13435	9311	4124	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	44	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	4063	8133	7172	961	*
25.	Telangana	1466	1666	1453	213	13
26.	Tripura**	234	421	540	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	670	307	349	*	321
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8908	4497	4412	85	4496
29.	West Bengal	3352	10677	8403	2274	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	138	129	9	*
31.	Chandigarh^^	17	47	79	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	8	32		*
33.	Daman and Diu	18	14	16	*	2
34.	Delhi	5	5	7	*	*
35.	Lakshadweep	25	52	52	0	*
36.	Puducherry	45	127	137	*	*
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		63924	78530	69022	12265	13115

# Sanctioned data for year 2013 used.

## Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

\*\* Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^^ Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

<sup>1</sup>: One per each Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre.

\*: Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

Notes: All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

**Medical college for every three districts**

1213. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going for a policy decision to set up a medical college for every three districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number and names of districts especially in Karnataka where new medical colleges have been set up under the said policy by May, 2019; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) No. However, the Ministry administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Under Phase-II of this Scheme, 24 new medical colleges in 8 States have been identified with an objective to ensure the availability of one medical college in every 3 Parliamentary Constituencies and one Government medical college in each State. During the analysis no such block (consisting of 3 Parliamentary Constituencies) has been identified in Karnataka State.

**Fatalities from diseases**

†1214. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that fatal diseases like Nipah Virus, Swine Flu, Chikungunya and Tuberculosis are spreading in many areas of the country;

(b) if so, the number of people who got infected and died due to these diseases in last three years, State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has chalked out any detailed action plan for elimination of Nipah Virus, Swine Flu, Chikungunya and Tuberculosis, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Nipah Virus disease have focal and local presentation previously reported in the years 2001 and 2007 from West

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bengal and recently in the years 2018 and 2019 in Kerala. Details of cases and deaths are as under:—

Month/Year	Location	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths
February, 2001	Siliguri (West Bengal)	66	45
April, 2007	Nadia (West Bengal)	5	5
May*, 2018	Kozhikode and Mallapuram (Kerala)	19 *	17
May, 2019	Ernakulam (Kerala)	1	0

\*Index case was not lab confirmed.

Seasonal Influenza A (H1N1) previously known as swine flu is a routine occurrence in the country with seasonal upsurges. The State-wise number of cases and deaths during the last 3 years (2016 to 2018) due to H1N1 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

State-wise number of cases due to Chikungunya during the last 3 years (2016 to 2018) is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Till date, there is no death reported by any States/UTs directly attributable to Chikungunya.

The estimated incidence of Tuberculosis in India has been declining over the years. From 289 in the year 2000 it has come down to 204 per lakh population for the year 2017, as per the Global TB report 2018. India accounts for 27.4 lakh estimated new TB cases annually, which is the highest in terms of absolute numbers. However, in terms of incidence of Tuberculosis per lakh population, India ranks 35th in the world.

The State-wise number of cases and deaths due to TB during the last 3 years (2016 to 2018) is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) At present, there is no programme/plan for elimination of Nipah virus, Swine flu and Chikungunya diseases. However, Government of India has taken necessary steps to control and contain these diseases.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has developed the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-2025) with the goal of ending TB by the year 2025. The key focus areas are:—

- Early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens along with suitable patient support systems to promote adherence.

- Engaging with 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.

*Statement-I*

*State/UT-wise cases and deaths due to Seasonal Influenza (H1N1)  
(years 2016 to 2018)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016		2017		2018	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	1	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12	5	476	14	402	17
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	5	1	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	199	5	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	26	0	1	0
6.	Chandigarh	6	0	63	6	4	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	4	305	64	12	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	15	4	4	2
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	6	2	0	0
10.	Delhi	193	7	2,835	16	205	2
11.	Goa	6	0	260	12	55	4
12.	Gujarat	411	55	7,709	431	2,164	97
13.	Haryana	68	5	252	9	61	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14	5	77	15	7	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	140	26	77	14
16.	Jharkhand	1	1	35	2	4	1
17.	Karnataka	110	0	3,260	15	1,733	72
18.	Kerala	23	1	1,414	76	879	53
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	38	12	802	146	100	34
21.	Maharashtra	82	26	6,144	778	2,593	461
22.	Manipur	0	0	8	1	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	2	1
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	1	0	414	54	33	7
27.	Puducherry	1	0	168	9	319	10
28.	Punjab	177	64	295	86	47	11
29.	Rajasthan	197	43	3,619	279	2,375	221
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	122	2	3,315	17	2,812	43
32.	Telangana	166	10	2,165	21	1,007	28
33.	Tripura	0	0	44	0	1	0
34.	Uttarakhand	20	5	184	22	9	2
35.	Uttar Pradesh	122	16	3,858	132	65	8
36.	West Bengal	7	2	716	26	295	10
TOTAL		1,786	263	38,811	2,270	15,266	1,113

*Statement-II**State/UT-wise cases due to Chickungunya (years 2016 to 2018)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	960	1,162	622
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	239	133	507
3.	Assam	40	41	3
4.	Bihar	566	1,251	156
5.	Goa	337	509	455
6.	Gujarat	3,285	7,953	10,601
7.	Haryana	5,394	220	62
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1
9.	Jharkhand	47	269	3,405
10.	Karnataka	15,666	32,831	20,411
11.	Kerala	129	78	77
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2,280	2,477	3,211
13..	Meghalaya	360	236	44
14.	Maharashtra	7,570	8,110	9,884
15.	Mizoram	0	0	93
16.	Manipur	0	0	2
17.	Odisha	51	0	0
18.	Punjab	4,407	3,251	736
19.	Rajasthan	2,506	1,612	254
20.	Sikkim	30	130	384
21.	Tamil Nadu	86	131	284
22.	Telangana	611	1,277	1,954

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tripura	311	574	683
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2,458	103	58
25.	Uttarakhand	35	0	29
26.	West Bengal	1,071	2,103	52
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	93	205
28.	Chandigarh	2,857	1,810	357
29.	Delhi	12,279	940	407
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	463	475	2,876
TOTAL		64,057	67,769	57,813

**Statement-III***State/UT- wise cases and deaths due to Tuberculosis (years 2016 to 2018)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016		2017		2018	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	534	21	292	18	556	14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	74,373	4,537	83,118	2,866	91,224	3,175
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,788	39	3,154	55	3,419	58
4.	Assam	40,851	1,588	40,174	1,393	42,867	1,435
5.	Bihar	97,001	1,415	96,489	1,850	1,04,886	2,105
6.	Chandigarh	3,413	68	5,930	109	5,704	77
7.	Chhattisgarh	39,484	1,596	41,272	1,455	43,026	1,168
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	552	15	963	16	849	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Daman and Diu	487	14	457	15	499	11
10.	Delhi	62,706	1,370	65,893	1,006	93,488	1,190
11.	Goa	1,966	49	1,935	40	2,493	57
12.	Gujarat	1,26,665	5,087	1,49,061	6,040	1,54,622	5,572
13.	Haryana	47,545	1,543	40,751	1,547	65,642	2,123
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14,961	547	16,451	549	16,482	626
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9,937	342	10,476	191	12,881	252
16.	Jharkhand	39,515	994	44,128	768	48,450	1,011
17.	Karnataka	68,462	3,958	81,187	3,914	83,069	4,621
18.	Kerala	47,293	961	22,754	762	24,571	1,057
19.	Lakshadweep	23	1	46	2	19	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,29,915	3,816	1,34,333	3,981	1,60,119	4,076
21.	Maharashtra	1,95,139	6,121	1,92,458	5,066	2,09,574	5,860
22.	Manipur	2,393	54	2,805	54	2,923	58
23.	Meghalaya	4,586	164	3,961	94	4,867	129
24.	Mizoram	2,205	56	2,245	49	2,567	23
25.	Nagaland	2,821	49	3,013	46	4,260	78
26.	Odisha	43,851	2,162	71,131	2,457	50,314	2,299
27.	Puducherry	1,421	63	1,604	78	3,495	83
28.	Punjab	39,836	1,799	45,313	1,566	54,504	2,054
29.	Rajasthan	1,06,756	3,877	1,05,953	3,029	1,60,085	3,804
30.	Sikkim	1,539	44	1,271	25	1,438	35
31.	Tamil Nadu	96,079	4,118	93,327	3,764	1,05,120	3,841
32.	Telangana	2,374	0	1,693	1,501	2,575	1,717
33.	Tripura	45,003	113	39,223	101	52,314	120
34.	Uttarakhand	2,97,746	8,256	3,11,041	7,535	4,20,236	10,711
35.	Uttar Pradesh	15,081	443	16,760	458	22,330	604
36.	West Bengal	89,656	4,448	97,297	3,877	1,04,169	4,373
TOTAL		1,786	17,54,957	59,728	18,27,959	21,55,637	64,436

**Spurious Drugs**

1215. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than 20 per cent of drugs are counterfeit and spurious in nature;
- (b) if so, whether Government is going to take appropriate action against such unscrupulous activities in order to arrest manufacture and sale of such drugs;
- (c) if so, the details of the action already initiated by Government in this regard; and
- (d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. There is no such data with the Ministry.

In order to ensure the quality of drugs in the country, both the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and the State drug regulators pick up a large number of samples of drugs from all over the country and get them tested and analysed in the laboratories of the Central and State Governments. In a few cases, the samples tested and analysed do not meet the prescribed standards. The details of the drugs that do not meet the standards are immediately notified by the Central or State regulator concerned for necessary action.

(b) to (d) The Government is committed to ensuring that the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs are not compromised. With this in view, the Government has taken a series of measures including strengthening of legal provisions, workshops and training programmes for manufacturers and regulatory officials and measures such as risk based inspections.

**Deaths from Japanese Encephalitis**

†1216. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of deaths caused by Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in various States of the country during the last three years and the age group of the children, where this disease has been found to be prevalent;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the facilities provided by Government to the affected States to deal with this disease during last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent this disease and the effect thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The State-wise number of deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis (JE) during the last three years is at Statement-I (*See* below). It mainly affects children below age group of 15 years residing in rural areas with paddy cultivation and having pig population.

(b) and (c) Steps taken and facilities provided by Government of India to the affected States to control the Japanese Encephalitis (JE) are as under:—

**1. Disease Surveillance:**

- Strengthening of surveillance by establishment of Sentinel Sites: Sentinel sites report number of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) cases as defined under the programme and also confirm JE by testing of samples (Serum/ Cerebrospinal fluid) by IgM Mc ELISA kits provided by Government of India. Numbers of Sentinel sites have gradually been increased from 51 in 2005 to 142 at present. Apex Laboratories have increased from 12 to 15 for testing of non JE pathogens in AES cases and quality control.
- 656 kits were supplied in 2018 and till 20.06.2019, 324 JE Kits (1 kit is meant for 96 samples) have been supplied to the States. Details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).
- JE has been made notifiable disease with effect from 21.09.2016.

**2. Vaccination:**

- JE vaccination campaign has been completed in 234 districts till date. 38 more districts are being covered (Age 1-15 years).
- Adult vaccination has been completed in all 31 identified districts in the State of Assam, Uttar Pradesh (UP) and West Bengal (WB).
- 25 blocks of 9 districts of West Bengal have been identified for Adult JE vaccination campaign.

**3. Establishment of Paediatric Intensive Care Units (PICU):**

- Currently 31 PICUs are functional in the country: 10 in UP, 4 in Assam, 10 in WB, 5 in Tamil Nadu and 2 in Bihar. (Funds have been provided for 45 PICUs).

**4. Strengthening of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (PMR) Department:**

- For the rehabilitation of disabled children due to JE/AES, 10 PMR have been proposed (3 in UP, 2 each in WB, Assam and Bihar and 1 in Tamil Nadu) under the National Programme. Out of this, funds have been released for 10 PMR and 8 are functional.

**5. Advisories and Monitoring visits undertaken during 2019:**

- Advisories for preparedness and action plan for prevention and control of JE/AES were issued from National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) on 13.02.2019 and 22.05.2019 respectively.

**6. Monitoring visits to States in 2019:**

- Regional workshop for strengthening the capacity of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) laboratory Network in the World Health Organisation (WHO) South-East Asia Region, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, India 22-26 April, 2019.
- Review Meeting for 8 States *i.e.*, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Telengana was held at Bhopal from 13-16 May, 2019.

**Statement-I***State-wise number of JE deaths from 2016-2018*

Sl. No.	Affected States/ UTs	2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	92	87	94
4.	Bihar	25	11	11
5.	Delhi	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jharkhand	5	1	0
9.	Karnataka	0	2	5
10.	Kerala	0	0	2
11.	Maharashtra	1	0	1
12.	Manipur	1	10	3
13.	Meghalaya	4	4	6
14.	Nagaland	0	2	0
15.	Odisha	42	0	0
16.	Punjab	0	1	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	2	0
18.	Telangana	0	0	0
19.	Tripura	1	0	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	73	93	25
21.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
22.	West Bengal	39	40	35
TOTAL		283	254	182

***Statement-II****State-wise kit supply during 2018 and 2019*

Sl. No.	State	2018	2019 (till 20.06.2019)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2
3.	Assam	109	60
4.	Bihar	31	28

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1	2	3	4
5.	Chandigarh, PGI	6	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	8	2
7.	Delhi	5	4
8.	Goa	5	1
9.	Haryana	4	4
10.	Jharkhand	19	13
11.	Karnataka	46	21
12.	Kerala	8	0
13.	Maharashtra	30	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16	4
15.	Meghalaya	15	10
16.	Mizoram	0	0
17.	Manipur	9	4
18.	Nagaland	3	0
19.	Odisha	32	10
20.	Puducherry	6	8
21.	Rajasthan	17	1
22.	Tripura	48	7
23.	Tamil Nadu	6	29
24.	Telengana	133	5
25.	Uttar Pradesh	79	60
26.	West Bengal	8	38
27.	NCDC Delhi Centre	2	4
TOTAL		656	324

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**Delay in restoration of OTs at JPN Apex Trauma Centre,  
AIIMS, Delhi**

†1217. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Jai Prakash Narayan Apex Trauma Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi has still not been restored after a fire broke out there last March, due to which the patients who are waiting for another surgery are not being admitted;
- (b) the number of Operation Theatres (OTs) which stopped working due to the fire accident in the month of March last year and present status thereof;
- (c) whether there is a delay being seen in restoration of those OTs after the accident of fire; and
- (d) arrangements made to allay the problems being faced by the patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) A major fire incidence occurred in Jai Prakash Narain (JPN) Apex Trauma Centre in AIIMS, New Delhi on 24.03.2019 due to which 5 Operation Theatres (OTs) had to be closed for repair works. However, restoration of Operation Theatres (OTs) were started immediately and at present, all Operation Theatres (OTs) in JPN Apex Trauma Centre in AIIMS, New Delhi are fully functional.

**Targets and achievements in renewable energy sector**

1218. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set for renewable energy by the Ministry by the year 2022;
- (b) the capacity in GW achieved and the capacity under installation;
- (c) whether the bids are invited for installing different capacity of renewable energy plants, category-wise, like solar, wind, bio-power etc.; and
- (d) the reason for slow pace in the solar plant installations in the country, leading to slippages in the target set by the Ministry?

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†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) The Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022.

(b) A total of 80.04 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country as on 31.05.2019. Further, renewable energy projects of 24.08 GW capacity are under various stages of implementation.

(c) The renewable energy projects such as solar and wind are awarded through transparent bidding process based on guidelines issued by the Government.

(d) A total of 29.41 GW of solar power capacity has been installed in the country as on 31.5.2019. Further solar energy projects of 49.27 GW capacity are under various stages of bidding and implementation. However, major constraints in the installation of the solar plants in the country are availability of land, transmission/evacuation system, purchase of power by DISCOMs, lack of interest by some of the State Governments/UTs, etc.

#### **Replacement of batteries of solar street lights**

1219. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to replace batteries of existing solar street lights installed under various Government schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The solar street lights installed under the schemes operated by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy are generally covered with Comprehensive Maintenance Contract (CMC) for a period of 5 years.

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 the beneficiary.

#### **Allocation of Stand Alone pumps under KUSUM Scheme**

1220. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed allocation of stand alone solar pumps under Component-B under the Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Uththan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM) Scheme, State-wise;

(b) if allocation has not been made yet, what will be the criteria for such allocation, State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry advise States to give priority to drought prone, rain fed regions in scheme implementation to augment farmers incomes in such areas;

(d) whether the Ministry is open to consider payment of capital subsidy under KUSUM Scheme directly to farmers through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) route; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not giving subsidy directly to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) The Ministry has launched a New Scheme for Farmers on 8.3.2019, which provides for installation of 17.5 lakh Stand-alone solar water pumps for agriculture with 30% Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under Component-B.

The Guidelines for implementation of the Scheme covering modalities for allocation to farmers, payment of CFA, etc. are under process of finalisation with stakeholder consultation.

#### **Solar sector investments**

1221. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the target of 100 GW of solar power generation by 2022, what is the level of investment required in the sector;

(b) what has been the scale of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) so far in the last three years in the solar sector and the anticipated level of FDI in the next three years, the details thereof, of the investment in domestic sector:

(c) the action plan being implemented to achieve the required levels of investment in the solar sector; and

(d) the steps being taken to make domestic solar industry competitive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Government has set a target of installing 100 GW of solar power capacity by 2022 against which a solar power capacity of 29.41 GW stands installed as on 31.05.2019. Taking an average investment of ₹ 4.25 crore per MW, a total investment of ₹ 4,25,000 crore is required for setting up of 100 GW of solar power.

(b) Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment in renewable energy sector, including solar energy, through the automatic route. The Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade has reported FDI equity inflow in non-conventional energy sector in the last three years as under:—

Year	FDI (In US\$ Million)
2016-17	783.57
2017-18	1204.46
2018-19	1446.16
TOTAL	3434.19

(c) Government has taken various steps to boost investment for solar energy generation 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) up to 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 and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to 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; and
- (ix) According Must run status to solar power.

(d) Government has taken following steps to make domestic solar industry competitive:—

- (i) The domestic manufacturing of solar cells and panels in India is supported by the Government of India through its Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) through the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. The scheme, *inter alia*, provides for 20-25% subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up of the manufacturing facility; reimbursement of Countervailing Duty (CVD)/Excise Duty for capital equipment for the units outside Special Economic Zone (SEZ).
- (ii) The solar power projects, which are implemented by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) with financial support from the Government and those rooftop solar projects implemented with central financial assistance, are mandated to source their requirement of solar cells and panels from domestic sources as per extant Guidelines, in a World Trade Organisation (WTO) compliant manner.
- (iii) The Government has issued order regarding “Implementation of Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) for Renewable Energy Sector” stipulating that apart from civil construction, preference shall be provided in Central Ministries/Department and Central PSUs to domestically manufactured/produced products such as solar PV modules and other components such as inverters, etc. for Grid connected solar power projects. Minimum Percentage of local content required is 100% in case of solar modules and 40% for other components such as inverter etc.
- (iv) The Government has also issued notification dated 30.07.2018 imposing safeguard duty on import of solar cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels.

#### **Framework on Energy Storage Policy**

1222. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any progress regarding the energy storage policy framework;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) On 7 March, 2019, the Union Cabinet approved the Mission on Transformative Mobility and Battery Storage (MTMBS). The Mission focuses on promotion of electric mobility and phased manufacturing programme for battery- storage.

On 8 March, 2019, constitution of an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee with CEO, NITI Aayog as Chair and comprising Secretaries from Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Power, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Heavy Industry, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, and Director General, Bureau of Industrial Standards was notified. Several rounds of meetings and discussions of the Steering Committee have been held.

#### **Policy for the promotion of renewable energy**

1223. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the policy formulated for the promotion of renewable energy in view of the power crisis in various States in the country including Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the works undertaken by the State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) in the renewable energy sector in rural areas and achievements made as a result thereof, State/ UT-wise; and
- (c) the details of incentives being given to the SNAs for promotion, coordination and monitoring of projects, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Government of India has put in place policies for the promotion of Renewable Energy keeping in view the necessity to reduce green house gases and preserve the environment. The policy includes incentives such as accelerated depreciations, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses, viability gap funding (VGF) and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route. Projects are awarded through transparent bidding process *i.e.* through e-reverse auction. Government has issued standard bidding guidelines to enable the distribution licensees to procure power at competitive rates in cost effective manner. Further, The Government of Andhra Pradesh has announced new comprehensive AP Solar Power Policy 2018 and A.P. Wind Power Policy 2018 for promotion of solar/wind power to meet the demand for power in an environmentally sustainable manner.

(b) The State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) are involved in the implementation of various renewable energy programmes in the country which include identification of beneficiaries and project sites, facilitation for obtaining various statutory clearances required, technical supervision and regular monitoring of projects being implemented, submission of project completion reports etc.

The details of the achievements made in the country under Grid and Off-grid renewable energy programmes upto May, 2019 are given in Statement-I and II (*See* below).

(c) The Government is not providing any incentive to the SNAs. However, they are being paid service charges or administrative charges on completion of sanctioned projects as per provisions of the scheme guidelines for promotion, coordination and monitoring of renewable energy projects.

***Statement-I***

*Details of achievements made under Grid Renewable Energy Programme*

Sl. No.	State	Small Hydro Power	Wind Power	Bio Power	Solar Power	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	162.11	4092.45	500.34	3290.76	8045.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	131.105			5.39	136.50
3.	Assam	34.11			26.87	60.98
4.	Bihar	70.70		121.20	144.95	336.85
5.	Chhattisgarh	76.00		230.50	231.35	537.85
6.	Goa	0.05			4.78	4.83
7.	Gujarat	61.30	6290.47	77.30	2564.14	8993.21
8.	Haryana	73.50		205.66	232.16	511.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	870.21		7.20	24.02	901.43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	180.03			15.12	195.15
11.	Jharkhand	4.05		4.30	36.47	44.82
12.	Karnataka	1254.73	4714.70	1827.80	6134.91	13932.14
13.	Kerala	222.02	52.50	0.72	140.33	415.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95.91	2519.890	120.75	1992.25	4728.80
15.	Maharashtra	375.570	4794.13	2528.69	1639.15	9337.54
16.	Manipur	5.45			3.47	8.92
17.	Meghalaya	32.53		13.80	0.12	46.45
18.	Mizoram	36.47			0.51	36.98
19.	Nagaland	30.67			1.00	31.67
20.	Odisha	64.625		59.22	396.89	520.74
21.	Punjab	173.55		326.35	905.62	1405.52
22.	Rajasthan	23.85	4299.72	121.30	3551.00	7995.87
23.	Sikkim	52.11			0.01	52.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.05	9192.86	1003.95	2812.05	13131.9!
25.	Telangana	90.87	128.10	177.60	3598.80	3995.37
26.	Tripura	16.01			9.41	25.42
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		2115.51	1045.10	3185.71
28.	Uttarakhand	214.320		130.50	309.84	654.66
29.	West Bengal	98.50		319.92	89.43	507.85
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.25			11.73	16.98
31.	Chandigarh				34.71	34.71
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				5.46	5.46
33.	Daman and Diu				15.41	15.41
34.	Delhi			52.00	132.15	184.15
35.	Lakshadweep				0.75	0.75
36.	Puducherry				3.14	3.14
37.	Others		4.30			4.30
TOTAL (MW)		4603.750	36089.120	9944.61	29409.25	80046.73

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of Decentralised/Off-Grid Renewable Energy Systems/Devices as on 31.05.2019*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Biomass Gasifier	Waste to Energy	Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Systems					SPV Pumps
				SLS	HLS	SL	Total	PP	
	(a)	(b) (MW)	(c) (MW)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(d) to (f)	(g) (kWp)	(h) (Nos)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.91	23.88	8992	22972	77803	109767	3816	34045
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			5008	35065	18551	58624	963	22
3.	Assam	2.93		9547	46879	579348	635774	1605	45
4.	Bihar	5.93	1.00	31260	12303	1290510	1334073	6770	2107
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.21	0.33	2042	42232	3311	47585	31250	61970
6.	Goa			707	393	1093	2193	33	15
7.	Gujarat	20.08	17.45	2004	9253	31603	42860	13577	11522
8.	Haryana	4.46	4.46	34625	56727	93853	185205	2321	1293
9.	Himachal Pradesh		1.00	78000	22592	33909	134501	1906	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.20		14156	144316	51224	209696	8130	39
11.	Jharkhand	0.50		10843	9450	749466	769759	3770	3857
12.	Karnataka	6.30	10.05	2694	52638	7781	63113	7754	6343
13.	Kerala		0.23	1735	41912	54367	98014	15825	818
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9.86	2.38	11226	7920	529101	548247	3654	17813
15.	Maharashtra	7.15	27.71	10420	3497	239297	253214	3858	4315
16.	Manipur			11205	24583	9058	44846	1581	40

350 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

17. Meghalaya	0.25		5800	14874	40750	61424	2004	19
18. Mizoram			5325	12060	10512	27897	2956	37
19. Nagaland			6235	1045	6766	14046	1506	3
20. Odisha	0.27		15647	5274	99843	120764	568	9327
21. Punjab		7.40	42758	8626	17495	68879	2066	3857
22. Rajasthan	2.63	3.91	7114	187968	225851	420933	30349	48175
23. Sikkim			504	15059	23300	38863	850	0
24. Tamil Nadu	14.86	15.96	39419	290729	16818	346966	12753	4984
25. Telangana		3.50	1111	0	0	1111	7450	424
26. Tripura			1199	32723	64282	98204	867	151
27. Uttar Pradesh	31.85	49.81	260949	235909	1631207	2128065	10638	20465
28. Uttarakhand	2.15	8.49	22149	91595	163386	277130	3145	26
29. West Bengal	29.82	1.17	8726	145332	17662	171720	1730	653
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands			390	468	6296	7154	167	5
31. Chandigarh			898	275	1675	2848	730	12
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu			0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi			301	0	4807	5108	1269	90
35. Lakshadweep			2465	600	5289	8354	2190	0
36. Puducherry			417	25	1637	2079	121	21
37. Others*			9150	140273	125797	275220	23885	4621
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>163.37</b>	<b>178.73</b>	<b>665021</b>	<b>1715567</b>	<b>6233648</b>	<b>8614236</b>	<b>212054</b>	<b>237120</b>

SLS = Street Lighting System; HLS = Home Lighting System; SL = Solar Lanterns; MW = Mega Watt; kWp = kilowatt peak; PP = Power Plants.

Written Answers to

[2 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**Targets and achievements of solar energy generation**

1224. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 182 biogas plants, 40,333 improved chulhas, 7,252 solar lanterns, 69 solar home systems, 25 solar street lights and 2,870 improved kerosene stoves etc. which are being installed/distributed during 2007-08 in Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are still functioning properly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target set and achievements made in the field of solar energy generation during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The off-grid renewable energy equipment installed under the schemes operated by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy are generally covered with Performance Guarantee/Comprehensive Maintenance Contract (CMC) ranging for a period up to five years.

Maintenance after expiry of guarantee/CMC period is the responsibility of beneficiary. For the off-grid renewable energy equipment installed during 2007-08 the guarantee/CMC period is already over and therefore, the responsibility for proper functioning of these equipment rests with the beneficiary.

(c) The achievements made in the field of solar energy generation capacity addition during last two years as against the target of installing 100 GW of Solar capacity by 2022 are as given below:—

Year	Achievement
2017-18	9,363 MW
2018-19	6,529 MW

**Import duty on Solar Power equipments**

1225. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the actual capacity added in Solar Power Sector was just 55 per cent of the target specified for the financial year 2018-19;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of auctions remained unsubscribed or cancelled due to high tariff bids; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to mitigate a host of issues such as taxation, import duties on solar power equipments, land acquisitions and transmission infrastructure which are plaguing project developers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) A grid connected capacity of 6529.20 MW of solar power was installed in 2018-19 taking the cumulative solar capacity established in the country by 31.03.2019 as 28.18 GW as against the target of installing 100 GW of solar power capacity by 2022.

(b) In few cases states, SECI, NTPC cancelled the complete or partial tenders due to high tariff bids.

(c) Government have taken the following steps to mitigate the issues of taxation, import duties, land acquisition and transmission infrastructure:—

**Taxation:** The Ministry of Finance vide its Notification No. 25/2018- Integrated Tax (Rate) dated 31.12.2018 has clarified the goods-to-services ratio for “Solar Power Generating System” as 70:30, with goods comprising 70% of value-taxable @ 5%, and services comprising balance value-taxable @ 18%.

**Import Duties:** The Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs vide their Instruction No.08/2018-Customs dated 06.04.2018 have issued clarification regarding classification of Solar Panel/Module.

**Land and Transmission Infrastructure:** To address these two most critical elements in setting up of solar parks and projects, a new mode (Mode-7) has been introduced in the Solar Park Scheme, wherein Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) acts as the Solar Power Park Developer (SPPD) and makes land available to successful bidders for setting up RE power projects with the assistance of the State Governments and gets the external power transmission infrastructure of the Parks developed by External Transmission Development Agency (ETDA) like Central or State Transmission agencies.

#### **Subsidy for consumption of solar energy**

1226. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by Government in various States to encourage solar energy at present;

(b) the amount released during the last two years under the said schemes to the States;

(c) whether Government has made provision of any subsidy in the consumption of solar energy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Union Government has launched various schemes, including the following, to encourage solar energy for power generation in the country:—

- (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 NTPCLtd./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.
- (x) New scheme for farmers.

(b) Funds amounting to ₹ 1889.93 crore and ₹ 2524.65 crore were released during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively to various states under various schemes.

(c) and (d) The details of Central Financial Assistance/subsidy available under different schemes for consumption of solar energy are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of CFA/Subsidies/Incentives being provided for the development and consumption of Solar Energy under various schemes*

**A. Grid-Interactive Solar Power Programmes:****1. Solar Power Projects:**

- |     |  |  |   |
|-----|--|--|---|
| (a) | Solar PV Power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-II, Batch-I of total 750 MW with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF). | Minimum Project Capacity 10 MW<br>Maximum Project Capacity 50 MW | VGF support up to 30% of Project Cost limited or maximum of ₹ 2.50 crore/MW whichever is less, based on reverse bidding process for power producers.  |
| (b) | Grid Connected Rooftop Solar PV Power Projects in residential, institutional and social sector.  | Benchmark of ₹ 60 to 70 per watt depending upon the capacity.    | Central Financial Assistance (CFA) up to 30% of benchmark cost for the General Category States/UTs and up to 70% of benchmark cost for Special Category States/UTs, i.e. North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is provided to consumers for installation of grid connected solar rooftop projects. Incentives are also provided for promotion of roof top SPV power in Government sector. No subsidy is provided for commercial and industrial establishments in private sector. |

(c)	Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).	Total size of scheme 1000 MW.	VGF support to the CPSUs/Govt. of India Organizations at a fixed rate of ₹ 1 crore/MW for projects where domestically produced cells and modules are used and ₹ 0.50 crores/MW in cases where domestically produced modules are used.
(d)	Grid-connected Solar PV Power plants on Canal Banks and Canal Tops	1 MW to 10 MW	₹ 1.5 crore/MW for Canal Bank and Rs. 3.0 crore/MW for Canal Top Projects, subject to 30% of the project cost in both the cases.
(e)	Solar Park Scheme	—	25 lakh per Solar park for preparation of Detailed Project Report(DPRs).  20 lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower.
(f)	Solar PV scheme for Defence Establishments	—	Tender issued before 17/02/2017-VGF support is 2.50 crore/MW Tender issued after 17.02.2017- ₹ 1.1 crore/MW for all capacities.
(g)	Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM)	—	CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower.  In North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower.

**B. Off-Grid/Decentralized Solar Energy Programmes:****1. Decentralized Solar Photovoltaic Systems:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) Lighting systems/Power packs            | Subsidy of 30% of the device/<br>project cost  |
| (b) Solar pumps                             | Subsidy of 30%, 25%, and 20%<br>depending upon pump capacity.                        |
| (c) Solar Study lamps                       | Student contribution ₹ 100 Balance<br>to be paid as Central Financial<br>Assistance. |
| (d) Solar Street light under AJAY<br>scheme | 75% of the project cost  |

**2. Concentrating Solar Thermal Technology** 30% of the project cost:

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**Subsidy for installation of roof top solar equipments**

1227. SHRIAMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons who have installed solar equipments on the roofs of their houses in the Capital and how much energy is likely to be generated as a result thereof;
- (b) whether Government has announced that subsidy would be given to such persons who have installed such equipments at their residence and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of persons who have since been given subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The State Nodal Agency of Government of NCT of Delhi, has reported that so far 609 nos. of Solar PV plants in Delhi have been installed with aggregate capacity of 10197.767 kWp in subsidised sector including domestic, social and institutional sector.

Considering an average solar power generation of 4 units per kW per day, the likely solar power generation from 10197.767 kWp capacity would be about 15 million units in a year.

Subsidy up to 30% of benchmark cost or tender cost, whichever is lower has been provided as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to these consumers who have installed rooftop solar power plants. A sum of ₹ 16.70 crore has been released to these 609 consumers by the State Nodal Agency as CFA.

#### **Electrification of rural households**

1228. SHRID. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the households in the country especially in rural areas have been covered and provided electricity connections;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) All States have reported electrification of all willing households as on 31.03.2019, except 18,734 households in 4 districts of LWE affected Bastar region. Government of India had launched the Saubhagya scheme for connecting all households which were not electrified and who were willing to take electricity connections. Apart from providing financial assistance for the last mile connectivity under Saubhagya; Government of India also provided assistance to the State under Deen Dayal Gram Jyoti Yojana and IPDS to set up/strengthen the infrastructure to support the expansion to the consumer base.

#### **Progress in rural electrification**

1229. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sought information from State Governments about the progress of the rural electrification in their respective States;
- (b) if so, the details of reports submitted by the State Governments in this regard including Himachal Pradesh;
- (c) the details of funds allocated to each State for rural electrification during the last three years;
- (d) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh has asked for additional fund to meet the target of rural electrification; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) In order to ensure close monitoring and smooth implementation of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), the progress of rural electrification under these schemes, is updated by the respective State DISCOMs/Implementing agencies on online web portal [www.ddugjy.gov.in](http://www.ddugjy.gov.in) and [www.saubhagya.gov.in](http://www.saubhagya.gov.in) respectively. Details are available on these portals.

(c) Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the utilization of amounts released earlier and fulfillment of stipulated conditions under DDUGJY and Saubhagya schemes. Grant of ₹ 37,640 crore has been disbursed under DDUGJY and Saubhagya schemes during the last three years. The State-wise details are given at Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) For Himachal Pradesh, ₹ 173.74 crore was sanctioned under DDUGJY and Saubhagya.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of allocation of funds for rural electrification  
during last three years*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	128	165	175	469
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101	81	299	481
3.	Assam	598	443	1491	2532
4.	Bihar	1292	878	2611	4781
5.	Chhattisgarh	126	595	298	1019
6.	Gujarat	110	143	181	435
7.	Haryana		45	22	67
8.	Himachal Pradesh			16	16
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		67	593	660

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jharkhand	327	932	1445	2704
11.	Karnataka	145	204	451	800
12.	Kerala	134	102	57	293
13.	Madhya Pradesh	421	860	1099	2380
14.	Maharashtra	257	158	621	1036
15.	Manipur	36	39	76	151
16.	Meghalaya	26	58	253	336
17.	Mizoram	14	42	70	126
18.	Nagaland	21	29	89	139
19.	Odisha	1079	442	1528	3049
20.	Punjab		15	42	57
21.	Rajasthan	347	782	1349	2477
22.	Sikkim		18	21	39
23.	Tamil Nadu	110	2	244	356
24.	Telangana	27	60	61	148
25.	Tripura	78	62	349	488
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2262	4013	4083	10358
27.	Uttarakhand	16	46	292	354
28.	West Bengal	273	255	1354	1882
29.	Goa			3	3
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			1	1
31.	Puducherry	1			1
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1		1
TOTAL		7930	10537	19174	37641

**Pending power projects in the country**

1230. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the construction of new power plants in the country, State-wise, including Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the environmental clearance is a big hurdle for power plants; and

(c) if so, the details of projects pending or delayed due to non-availability of environmental clearances in the country especially in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) At Present, 36 nos. of Hydro Electric Projects (above 25 MW) aggregating to 12,034.50 MW, including 8 nos. of Hydro Electric Projects aggregating to 1,885 MW in Himachal Pradesh, are under construction in the country. State-wise details of these projects are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Apart from these, 62 nos. of Thermal Power Projects aggregating to 64 996.15 MW are under construction in the country. State-wise details of these projects are given in Statement-II (*See below*). There is no Thermal power project under construction in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Non-availability of Environmental and Forest Clearances has been one of the reasons for delay in construction of some Hydro Electric Projects.

Presently, DPRs of 30 nos. Hydro Electric Projects in the country, including 3 nos. in Himachal Pradesh, with aggregate installed capacity of 23,424 MW concurred/appraised by CEA have not yet been taken up for construction for want of Environment and Forest Clearance related issues. The details are given at Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*Status of Under Construction Hydro Electric Projects  
(above 25 MW) in the Country*

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Polavaram	960
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Subansiri Lower	2000

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1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kameng	600
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Parbati-II	800
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Uhl-III	100
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Sawra Kuddu	111
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Shongtong Karcham	450
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Sorang	100
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Tangnu Romai-I	44
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Bajoli Holi	180
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Tidong-I	100
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pakal Dul	1000
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Parnai	37.5
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Lower Kalnai	48
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ratle	850
16.	Kerala	Pallivasal	60
17.	Kerala	Thottiyar	40
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Maheshwar	400
19.	Maharashtra	Koyna Left Bank PSS	80
20.	Punjab	Shahpurkandi	206
21.	Sikkim	Teesta-VI	500
22.	Sikkim	Rangit-IV	120
23.	Sikkim	Bhasmey	51
24.	Sikkim	Rangit-II	66
25.	Sikkim	Rongnichu	96
26.	Sikkim	Panan	300
27.	Tamil Nadu	Kundah Pumped storage Phase-I	125

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1	2	3	4
28.	Uttarakhand	Tapovan Vishnugad	520
29.	Uttarakhand	Tehri PSS	1000
30.	Uttarakhand	Lata Tapovan	171
31.	Uttarakhand	Vishnugad Pipakoti	444
32.	Uttarakhand	Naitwar Mori	60
33.	Uttarakhand	Vyasi	120
34.	Uttarakhand	Phata Byung	76
35.	Uttarakhand	Singoli Bhatwari	99
36.	West Bengal	Ramam-III	120
TOTAL			12034.50

**Statement-II***Details of Under Construction Thermal Power Projects in the Country*

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	Barh STPP-I	1980
2.	Bihar	NabiNagar TPP	250
3.	Bihar	New Nabi Nagar TPP	1980
4.	Chhattisgarh	Lara STPP	800
5.	Jharkhand	North Karanpura STPP	1980
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Gadarwara STPP	800
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone STPP	1320
8.	Odisha	Darlipalli STPP	1600
9.	Rajasthan	Barsingar TPP ext	250
10.	Rajasthan	Bithnok TPP	250

1	2	3	4
11.	Telangana	Telangana STPP Stage-I	1600
12.	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli New TPP	1000
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Meja STPP	660
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghatampur TPP	1980
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Tanda TPP Stage-II	1320
16.	Jharkhand	Patratu STPP	2400
17.	Odisha	Rourkela PP-II Expansion	250
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. Narla Tata Rao TPS Stage-V	800
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Damodaran Sanjeevaiah TPP Stage-II	800
20.	Assam	Namrup CCGT	36.15
21.	Gujarat	Wanakbori TPS Extn.	800
22.	Karnataka	Yelahanka CCPP	370
23.	Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPS	660
24.	Odisha	lb valley TPP	1320
25.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh SCTPP	1320
26.	Telangana	Bhadradri TPP/TSGENCO/BHEL	1080
27.	Tamil Nadu	Ennore exp. SCTPP	660
28.	Tamil Nadu	Ennore SCTPP	1320
29.	Tamil Nadu	North Chennai TPP Stage-III	800
30.	Tamil Nadu	Udangudi STPP Stage-I	1320
31.	Tamil Nadu	Uppur Super Critical TPP	1600
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Harduaganj TPS Exp-II	660
33.	Telangana	Yadadri TPS	4000
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Jawaharpur STPP	1320
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Panki TPS Extn	660
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Obra-C STPP	1320
37.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bhavanapadu TPP Phase-I	1320

1	2	3	4
38.	Arunachal Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP Stage-II/ Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd. SG-Cether Vessels TG-Chinese	700
39.	Bihar	Siriya TPP (Jas Infra. TPP)	2640
40.	Chhattisgarh	Akaltara TPP (Naiyara)	1800
41.	Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP	600
42.	Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPP-II	1320
43.	Chhattisgarh	Singhitarai TPP	1200
44.	Chhattisgarh	Salora TPP	135 .
45.	Chhattisgarh	Deveri (Visa) TPP	600
46.	Jharkhand	Matrishri Usha TPP Phase-I/ Corporate Power Ltd. EPC-BHEL	540
47.	Jharkhand	Matrishri Usha TPP Phase-II	540
48.	Jharkhand	Tori TPP Phase-I	1200
49.	Jharkhand	Tori TPP Phase-II	600
50.	Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Phase-II	1350
51.	Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	1320
52.	Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Phase-II	1350
53.	Maharashtra	Bijora Ghanmukh TPP	600
54.	Maharashtra	Shirpur TPP	150
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Gorgi TPP	660
56.	Odisha	Ind Barath TPP (Odisha)	350
57.	Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	1050
58.	Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP	1320
59.	Odisha	Malibrahmani TPP	1050
60.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP (Ind-Barath)	660
61.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP Stage-IV	525
62.	West Bengal	Hiranmaye Energy Ltd. (India Power Corporation (Haldia) TPP	150
		TOTAL	64996.15

**Statement-III**

*Hydro Electric Projects Concurred/Appraised by CEA which are yet to be taken up for construction  
for want of Environmental/Forest clearances*

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	State	Sector	Installed Capacity (MW)	CEA Concurrence/ Appraisal
<b>Environment Clearance received but Forest Clearance is awaited</b>					
1.	Lower Kopili	Assam	State	120	24.05.16
2.	Rupsiyabagar Khasiyabara	Uttarakhand	Central	261	16.10.08
3.	Devsari	Uttarakhand	Central	252	07.08.12
4.	Teesta Stage-IV	Sikkim	Central	520	13.05.10
5.	Tawang Stage-I	Arunachal Pradesh	Central	600	10.10.11
6.	Tawang Stage-II	Arunachal Pradesh	Central	800	22.09.11
7.	Dibang	Arunachal Pradesh	Central	2880	18.09.17
8.	Dibbin	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	120	04.12.09
9.	Kalai-II	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	1200	27.03.15
10.	Heo	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	240	28.07.15
11.	Tato-I	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	186	28.10.15
12.	TalongLonda	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	225	16.08.13
13.	Etaln	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	3097	12.07.13

14.	Luhri Stage-I	Himachal Pradesh	Central	210	01.05.18
15.	Miyar	Himachal Pradesh	Private	120	07.02.13
16.	Chhatru	Himachal Pradesh	Private	126	15.1.15
17.	Sawalkot	Jammu and Kashmir	State	1856	27.12.16
18.	Turga PSP	West Bengal	State	1000	05.10.16
<b>Both Environment and Forest Clearance awaited</b>					
19.	Kirthai-II	Jammu and Kashmir	State	930	14.06.19
20.	Lower Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	2700	16.02.10
21.	Hirong	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	500	10.04.13
22.	Naying	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	1000	11.09.13
23.	Attulni	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	680	02.07.18
24.	Kynshi -I	Meghalaya	Private	270	31.03.15
25.	Dikhu	Nagaland	Private	186	31.03.14
<b>Environment and Forest Clearance Sub-judice</b>					
26.	Kotlibhel Stage-IA	Uttarakhand	Central	195	03.10.06
27.	Kotlibhel Stage-IB	Uttarakhand	Central	320	31.10.06
28.	Alaknanda	Uttarakhand	Private	300	08.08.08
29.	Nyamjang Chhu	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	780	24.03.11
30.	Demwe Lower	Arunachal Pradesh	Private	1750	20.11.09
TOTAL (PENDING FOR E&F CLEARANCE)				23424	

Written Answers to

[2 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**Debt level of discoms**

1231. SHRIA. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that discom debt is set to increase to pre-Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) levels of ₹ 26 lakh crore by the end of this financial year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that pre-UDAY debt levels of 16 UDAY States with comprehensive MoUs were to the tune of around ₹ 3.24 lakh crore;

(c) whether almost about ₹ 85,000 crore of debt was yet to be converted into grants or equity by the participating States as per the UDAY plan; and

(d) whether UDAY scheme was aimed at reducing the discom debt level and improving their efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The DISCOM debt level is not going to increase to ₹ 26 lakh crores by the end of this financial year.

(b) and (c) The pre-UDAY debt levels of 16 UDAY States who signed the comprehensive MoUs with Government of India as on 30.09.2015 was ₹ 3.24 lakh crores, as reported by them. As per information made available by these States, they have already issued bonds corresponding to ₹ 2.09 lakh crores, Out of which ₹ 1.24 lakh crores have been converted into grants/equities.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Electrified villages under Saubhagya Scheme**

1232. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages that have been electrified under Saubhagya Scheme since 2014;

(b) what is the definition of an electrified village for the purpose of this scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that there exists significant disparity among the States with respect to number of hours households get electricity; and

(d) what provisions are in place to improve weak infrastructure leading to electricity theft and transmission losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana –Saubhagya in October, 2017 with the objective to achieve household electrification

by providing electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households in rural and all poor households in urban areas by March, 2019. In the country, 2.628 crore households have been electrified since 11.10.2017. Saubhagya is a household electrification scheme.

(c) and (d) Supply of electricity falls under the purview of State Governments/ DISCOMs/Power Utilities. However, Government of India have taken a joint initiative with all the States/UTs for providing 24X7 power for all households, industrial and commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agriculture consumers as per State policy. In addition, Government of India has launched several schemes such as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya and Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to enable States to improve their Distribution Infrastructure and reduce AT&C losses and theft.

#### **Setting up transmission lines**

1233. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has created adequate transmission lines across the country to evacuate power from surplus regions to deficit regions in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is adopting best models while setting up transmission lines to minimize transmission loss; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Indian Transmission System is one of the largest synchronous National Grid in the world equipped with state-of-the-art technology like  $\pm 800$  kV HVDC, 765 kV AC, STATCOMs etc. The cumulative inter-regional power transfer capacity in the National Grid today is about 99,050 MW. About 4,15,000 Circuit Kilometers (ckm) of transmission lines and 9,08,000 MVA of transformation capacity at voltage level of 220 kV and above, are available to facilitate seamless transfer of power from various generating stations to the load centres, and from surplus regions to deficit regions in the country.

(c) and (d) The transmission losses in Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) are of the order of only 2.5% - 3%. High capacity transmission corridors of Extra High Voltage (EHV) level as well as energy efficient devices are installed to maintain the ISTS losses at minimum level.

**Electricity connections to BPL families**

†1234. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of households, who have been electrified since last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the number of electricity connections given to families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) since last three years;
- (c) the details of power consumption of each individual in BPL families, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government intends to provide financial assistance to BPL families for payment of their electricity Bills;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The year-wise and State-wise electrification of households since launch of Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya, is given at Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The year-wise free electricity service connections provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY):—

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
BPL Households electrified	22,42,763	36,52,714	54,33,999

(c) As reported by the States and UTs for the year 2018-19, the Per Capita Consumption in the country 1181 kWh. The State-wise Per Capita Consumption is given at Statement-II (*See* below). Separate figures for per capita electricity consumption for BPL households is not maintained by the Central Electricity Authority.

(d) to (f) Government of India do not provide any financial assistance to any category of consumers including BPL households for electricity bills. Financial assistance/subsidy to any category of consumers is within the purview of State Government as per Section 65 of Electricity Act, 2003.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of electrification of households as per Saubhagya portal  
(since launch of Saubhagya scheme w.e.f. 11.10.2017)*

As on 31.03.2019

Sl. No.	State	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81,949	99,981	1,81,930
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		47,089	47,089
3.	Assam	1,10,836	16,34,313	17,45,149
4.	Bihar	4,49,016	28,10,025	32,59,041
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,55,490	5,93,907	7,49,397
6.	Gujarat	15,748	25,569	41,317
7.	Haryana	3,497	51,184	54,681
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,943	10,948	12,891
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		3,87,501	3,87,503
10.	Jharkhand	1,25,389	14,05,319	15,30,708
11.	Karnataka	59,709	2,97,265	3,56,974
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11,49,748	8,34,516	19,84,264
13.	Maharashtra	1,82,896	13,35,026	15,17,922
14.	Manipur	746	1,02,002	1,02,748
15.	Meghalaya		1,99,839	1,99,839
16.	Mizoram		27,970	27,970
17.	Nagaland	473	1,32,034	1,32,507
18.	Odisha	1,35,348	23,17,096	24,52,444
19.	Puducherry		912	912

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Punjab		3,477	3,477
21.	Rajasthan	2,12,555	16,50,181	18,62,736
22.	Sikkim		14,900	14,900
23.	Tamil Nadu	2,170		2,170
24.	Telangana	23,803	4,91,281	5,15,084
25.	Tripura	1,882	1,37,208	1,39,090
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11,33,002	68,47,566	79,80,568
27.	Uttarakhand	4,960	2,43,791	2,48,751
28.	West Bengal	1,94,153	5,38,137	7,32,290
TOTAL		40,45,313	2,22,39,037	2,62,84,350

***Statement-II****State-wise details of Per Capita Consumption (kWh)*

Name of the State/UTs	2018-19
1	2
Chandigarh	978
Delhi	1549
Haryana	2082
Himachal Pradesh	1418
Jammu and Kashmir	1322
Punjab	2046
Rajasthan	1282
Uttar Pradesh	606
Uttarakhand	1467
SUB-TOTAL (NR)	1045

1	2
Chhattisgarh	1961
Gujarat	2378
Madhya Pradesh	1084
Maharashtra	1424
Daman and Diu	7759
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15180
Goa	2275
SUB-TOTAL (WR)	1622
Andhra Pradesh	1480
Telangana	1896
Karnataka	1396
Kerala	757
Tamil Nadu	1866
Puducherry	1745
Lakshadweep	554
SUB-TOTAL (SR)	1525
Bihar	311
Jharkhand	938
Odisha	1628
West Bengal	703
Sikkim	873
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	597
SUB-TOTAL (ER)	726

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	703
Assam	341
Manipur	371
Meghalaya	881
Mizoram	617
Nagaland	356
Tripura	514
SUB-TOTAL (NER)	407
TOTAL ALL INDIA	1181

Per Capita Consumption = (Gross Energy Generation + Net Import)/Mid Year Population.

#### **Dues of DISCOMs**

1235. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of power dues from the DISCOMs to power producers, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government proposes to reduce the dues of DISCOM, to power producers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Ministry of Power has developed PRAAPTI Portal (Payment Ratification and Analysis in Power procurement for bringing Transparency in Invoicing of generators), on which Power Producers (conventional energy) have posted payment and billing data of Power procurement by Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). As per data provided by the Power Generators on the PRAAPTI Portal, at the end of April 2019, total amount of ₹ 21198 crores are due from the DISCOMs to power producers. State-wise Details of power dues are at Statement-I (*See below*).

As per data made available by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), it is approximately estimated that outstanding dues by DISCOMs to Renewable Energy (RE) Independent Power Producers (IPPs) of both Wind and Solar generators as on 01-04-2019 are ₹13820 crores. State-wise Details of the same are at Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Ministry of Power has written to all the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs in March, 2019 to clear their outstanding Genco dues to ensure reduction in the dues of DISCOM to Power Producers.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise dues from the DISCOM to Power Producers*

As on April 2019 (Figure in ₹ crore)

State	Outstanding Amount at the end of April, 2019 excluding disputed amount (₹ crore)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.5566651
Andhra Pradesh	396.0777254
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0998914
Assam	11.66618454
Bihar	222.5636778
Chandigarh	7.8010317
Chhattisgarh	16.77754558
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	224.4785902
Delhi	950.6323917
Gujarat	13.92562099
Haryana	516.3285158
Himachal Pradesh	52.5197748
Jammu and Kashmir	1863.527227
Jharkhand	19.4593117
Karnataka	3256.992248
Kerala	0.000016981
Madhya Pradesh	810.3547467
Maharashtra	377.6640987

1	2
Manipur	30.0674095
Meghalaya	593.7039743
Mizoram	0.8867746
Nagaland	-0.999996
Odisha	590.0954025
Puducherry	-5.4140226
Punjab	226.8049227
Rajasthan	1397.895249
Sikkim	16.3886447
Tamil Nadu	2970.120547
Telangana	1776.534372
Tripura	-0.9676155
Uttar Pradesh	4768.410525
Uttarakhand	39.525406
West Bengal	46.82405449
TOTAL	21198.30091

*Source:* As indicated by Genco's on PRAAPTI Portal

***Statement-II***

*Estimated Outstanding dues by DISCOMs State-wise to RE IPPs of both  
Wind and Solar generators (in ₹ crore) as on 01.04.2019*

States	Wind + Solar PV	Solar PV	Wind
1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	2,200	1,100	1,100
Andhra Pradesh	2,800	840	1,960

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	3,110	960	2,150
Telangana	700	700	
Maharashtra	2,460	560	1,900
Rajasthan	600	240	360
Madhya Pradesh	800	320	480
Uttar Pradesh	700	700	0
Other RE*	450		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,820</b>	<b>5,420</b>	<b>7,950</b>

\*These are dues from small hydro, biomass, bagasse-cogen projects.

Source: Data furnished by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) on approximate basis.

#### Utilisation of installed capacity of power

1236. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country is not using at least half of the installed capacity of power in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of installed capacity in the country and highest demand of power on peak days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Source wise details of Installed Generation capacity in the country as on 31.05.2019 is given at Statement (*See* below). Actual Generation from Hydro, Wind and Solar Project depends upon the availability of water, adequate wind speed, solar insolation etc. As these sources are seasonal and intermittent, the balance demand of electricity is met through generation from Nuclear, Coal, Lignite and Gas based power projects. Thus, all the operating generation capacities are used as per requirement and accordingly during the current year 2019-20, the peak power demand of 183.51 GW has been successfully met.

**Statement***Details of the all India Installed Generation Capacity as on 31.05.2019*

Source/Fuel	Capacity (MW)
<b>Thermal</b>	
Coal	194444.50
Lignite	6260.00
Gas	24937.22
Diesel	637.629
<hr/>	
THERMAL TOTAL	226279.34
<hr/>	
Nuclear	6780
Hydro	45399.22
<b>Renewables (RES) (#)</b>	
Small Hydro Power	4594.15
Wind Power	35815.88
<b>Bio Power</b>	
– BM Power/Cogen.	9131.5
– Waste to Energy	138.3
Solar Power	28679.21
<hr/>	
Renewables (RES) TOTAL (#)	78359.04
<hr/>	
ALL INDIA TOTAL	356817.60
<hr/>	

(#) – Installed capacity in respect of Renewable (RES) from MNRE is as on 30.04.2019.

**Supply of poor quality LED bulbs**

1237. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that due to supply of poor quality LED bulbs in various States to replace the incandescence bulbs, they are becoming faulty within few months and supplying companies are refusing to replace them;

(b) whether Ministry has ordered third party survey to find out the reasons behind supply of faulty LED bulbs; and

(c) if so, details of such survey, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Power, is distributing LED bulbs under Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) to domestic consumers across the country. The LED bulbs supplied by EESL under UJALA scheme conform to quality control standards, *i.e.* IS 16102 (Part 1) and (Part 2): 2012 specified by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). These standards have been made mandatory in May, 2015 by BIS and are applicable to domestic manufacturing as well as imports. As on 28th June, 2019, over 35.16 crore LED bulbs have been distributed covering all 36 States/UTs across India. In addition, other market players in the private sector have sold 111.66 crore LED bulbs till date.

The LED bulbs distributed under UJALA scheme undergo a 3-tier quality control checks (at bidding stage, distribution stage and post distribution stage), to ensure that only high quality LED bulbs are distributed. As a result of stringent quality control mechanism, the failure rate of LED bulbs distributed under UJALA across India is only 0.99%. The LED bulbs distributed under UJALA, are replaced by EESL free of cost for any defect within a period of one year from the date of sale.

(b) and (c) A third party agency *i.e.* M/s Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC), was engaged by EESL to assess the impact of the scheme in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Union Territory (UT) of Puducherry in 2015.

Based on study conducted by PwC, the fault rate assessed is less than 1%. EESL has enhanced quality control measures and overall fault rate is less than 1%. State wise details of LED bulbs failure rate are indicated in the Statement (*See below*) and the same is also uploaded on the UJALA website ([www.ujala.gov.in](http://www.ujala.gov.in)). The fault rate in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is 0.9% and 0.6% respectively.

**Statement***State-wise details of defective LED bulbs failure rate*

Sl.No.	State	Failure rate %
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.90%
2.	Assam/NE states	0.40%
3.	Bihar	1.70%
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.40%
5.	Delhi	0.97%
6.	Gujarat	1.60%
7.	Haryana	1.20%
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.48%
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.70%
10.	Jharkhand	1.70%
11.	Karnataka	0.80%
12.	Kerala	0.34%
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1.90%
14.	Maharashtra	0.93%
15.	Nagaland	0.30%
16.	Odisha	0.95%
17.	Punjab	0.40%
18.	Rajasthan	0.99%
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.40%
20.	Telangana	0.60%
21.	Union Territories	1.00%
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1.90%
23.	Uttarakhand	0.70%
24.	West Bengal	0.45%
PERCENTAGE (FAILURE RATE)		0.99%

**Electrification of villages**

1238. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of villages in the country that have been electrified till 3rd March, 2019, State-wise;
- (b) the reasons for non-electrification of some villages;
- (c) by when those villages would be electrified; and
- (d) the details of Government's plan for meeting the increasing demand for electricity and electrification of remote villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) As reported by the States, all the inhabited census villages across the country stand electrified as on 28th April, 2018.

Adequate installed capacity exists in the country to meet the increase in demand. Total installed capacity of the country stands at 356.100 GW as on 31.03.2019, with average peak demand of 177.022 GW.

**Illegal sale of prohibited GM seeds**

1239. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has allowed sale of herbicide tolerant GM cotton seeds in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any cases have come to the notice of Government where companies have illegally sold prohibited GM cotton seeds to farmers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any such case of sale of prohibited GM cotton seeds to farmers has been reported from Rajasthan; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against the delinquent company?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir, Herbicide tolerant GM cotton seeds are not approved by the competent authority for sale in India.

(c) and (d) No. However, keeping in view of reports on illegal cultivation of unapproved Herbicide Tolerant (HT) cotton, Department of Biotechnology had constituted Field Inspection and Scientific Evaluation Committee (FISEC) to assess the veracity of spread of unapproved Herbicide Tolerant (HT) cotton in the country. FISEC had conducted investigation on the cultivation of illegal, unapproved HT cotton in cotton growing states and submitted its report with recommendations and action points for short-term, long-term and strategies and measures to be implemented by various Ministries/Departments of Central and State Governments and relevant agencies to prevent illegal cultivation of HT cotton. The recommendations of FISEC have already been communicated to the relevant Ministries/Departments of Central and State Governments and agencies to prevent recurrence of spread of unapproved HT cotton.

(e) and (f) No.

**Promotion and implementation in Science and  
Technology sector**

1240. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote and implement new invention and technologies in science and technology sector;

(b) whether any help is likely to be sought from the IITs and other institutions in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any funds have been earmarked/proposed by Government to improve or to make the new technology error free; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Science and Technology and other Departments/Ministries have taken steps to promote and implement new invention and technologies in science and technology sector. To promote scientific fraternity, and inculcate scientific research and innovation in the country, R&D support is provided to the domains like biomedical devices, waste

management, advance manufacturing, clean energy and water, nanotechnology, Geo Spatial Technology, Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems covering entire technology value chain through national, bilateral and multilateral initiatives involving participation of several academic institutions including Indian Institute of Technology (IITs). Equal emphasis is given to involve IITs and other premier Institutions of S&T prominence to fine tune and deliver scalable technologies in challenging areas for societal benefits.

Mission Innovation is one such major step taken by Government to accelerate clean energy innovations through enhanced public funding, greater private sector participation and improved knowledge sharing and global partnership.

Department of Biotechnology has also been implementing numerous schemes, programmes and awards such as Ramalingaswami Re-entry Fellowship, Fellowships under Biomedical Research Career Programme (DBT-WT/India Alliance), Innovative Young Biotechnologist Awards (IYBA), Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation Programme (BioCARE) through the competitive grant system for research and development and demonstration and translation research in laboratories across the country.

Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), a Public Sector Undertaking of Department of Biotechnology, also intend to promote scientists and scientific research in the country through various funding schemes such as Biotech Ignition Grant, Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI), Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP), Social Innovation programme for Products: Affordable and Relevant to Societal Health (SPARSH), Promoting Academic Research Conversion to Enterprise (PACE), etc.

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) has been operating a programme called Patent Acquisition and Collaborative Research and Technology Development (PACE) since 12th five year plan, under which projects involving up-scaling of S&T innovations and industrial R&D from proof-of-concept or lab scale up to commercialization are supported. These projects are submitted by industries alone or in collaboration with public funded R&D organizations/institutions.

Under DSIR, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) R&D activities cover a wide spectrum of science and technology - from radio and space physics, oceanography, earth sciences, geophysics, chemicals, drugs, genomics, biotechnology and nanotechnology to mining, materials, aeronautics, instrumentation, environmental engineering and information technology. The recent initiatives taken by CSIR includes:

implementing Fast Track Translation Projects (FTTs) and Fast Track Commercialization (FTC) which provides execution of close to market, business driven projects, in any area of technology or application; Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) in order to put concerted and sustained efforts in an identified areas by synergizing the best competencies available in various CSIR labs and outside institutions and; Focused Basic Research (FBR) Projects and Niche Creating High Science/High Technology (NCP) Projects.

Under Department of Health Research, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has recently established Innovation and Translation Division in 2015 at ICMR head quarters to support the translation of research outcomes from its 26 institutes. In an effort to meet the growing demand in the healthcare sector, IITs and other research institutes are working in close collaboration (along with industries) to build process platforms which will ensure delivery of quality and affordable healthcare.

Under Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through its constituent Institutes and All India Coordinated Research Centres across the country have developed various improved technologies, implements and machines for improving the crop yield and reducing labour requirement and drudgery in farm operations. Awareness of the new technologies among farmers is being done regularly through training, demonstration, kishanmelas and Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav programmes etc. by respective Institutes.

Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) with its four Research and Development (R&D) units covers the entire spectrum of Nuclear Power Programme, Nuclear Science and Engineering related areas. The areas of R&D include Physical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Biosciences, agriculture, food preservation, water desalination, water purification; Nuclear reactor technologies, reprocessing and waste management. DAE has entered into MoUs with academic institutes and research organizations for development of new technology. Spinoff technologies are also generated for betterment of society and transferred to interested entrepreneurs for commercialization. DAE is running various schemes like DAE Graduate Fellowship Scheme (DGFS), PhD DGFS, Dr K S Krishna Research Associates Fellowship (KSKRA), DAE Scientific Research Council (SRC) and Prospective Research Funding (PRF) for promoting research work.

Department of Heavy Industry launched a scheme for the ' Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector' in November, 2014. The Scheme aims to increase competitiveness of the Indian Capital Goods Sector through development and

acquisition of the latest technological research outputs. The Scheme addresses the creation of technological depth in the Capital Goods Sector by setting up of Centres of Excellence (CoE) for technology development, Common Engineering Facility Centres (CEFC) and sector specific Integrated Industrial Infrastructure Facility (IHF). The Scheme also has a financial component namely, the Technology Acquisition Fund Programme (TAFP) for acquisition/transfer of technology. It envisages Public Private Partnership for implementation of most of its components with a budgetary support of ₹ 581.22 crore. The Scheme encourages the development of indigenous technology and manufacturing, cost competitiveness, generation in collaboration with the user Industry and academic institutions like IITs and other such institutions of academic excellence.

Ministry of Human Resource Development is providing support for promoting and implementing new invention and technology, for all the participating institutions under the Project, Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-III). Hackathons are being conducted so that innovative ideas would emerge and can be incubated in the start-up Centre as per All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) 10-point Mandate.

The Government has launched national flagship program such as IMPacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) and UchhatarAvishkarYojana (UAY) which aim at providing solutions to the most relevant engineering challenges faced by the nation by translating knowledge into a viable technology. These are joint initiatives with Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was executed on 31st March 2016 for joint action for promoting research in premier technical institutions through the IMPRINT programme.

The Government has also taken various steps to strengthen the IP ecosystem in the country, which in turn has a positive impact on new inventions and technology in Science and technology sector. A comprehensive National IPR policy has been approved in 2016 to stimulate innovation and creativity across sectors.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is implementing a scheme titled "Support for International Patent Protection in E&IT (SIP-EIT)" for MSMEs and Technology Start-up Units to facilitate international patent filing. As of now, 34 International patent applications have been approved under the scheme since the inception of the scheme in December 2014.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to earmark any funds by the Government, to improve or to make the new technology error free.

**Steps to improve indigenous technological development**

1241. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of R&D expenditure over the last three years;
- (b) whether Government is aware that electronics imports are a measure of lack of technological self-sufficiency;
- (c) whether Government is taking any steps to improve indigenous technological development in terms of electronics; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) The R&D expenditure over the last three years for Ministry of Science and Technology is as follows:—

(₹ in crores)

Department	EXP 2016-17		EXP 2017-18	EXP 2018-19
	Plan	Non-Plan		
DST	3835.33	490.26	4635.22	5043.68
DSIR	2287.83	1763.84	4618.61	4568.45
DBT	1874.60	20.90	2231.42	2379.10
TOTAL	7997.76	2275.00	11485.25	11991.24

(b) to (d) Steps taken by the Government for promotion of domestic electronics manufacturing through Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY):—

- (i) Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) provides financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the electronics manufacturing sector. The scheme was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018 for new projects as well as expansion projects.
- (ii) The Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme was notified to provide financial support for creation of state-of-art infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units. The scheme was open for receipt of application for a period of 5 years, *i.e.*, upto 21.10.2017. Further period of 5 years is available for

disbursement of funds for the approved applicants. Under the scheme, approval has been accorded for setting up of 20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in 15 States across the country.

- (iii) Tariff Structure has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, including, *inter-alia*, Cellular mobile handsets, Televisions, Electronic components, Set Top Boxes for TV, LED products and Medical electronics equipment. To promote domestic value addition in mobile handsets and their parts/components manufacturing, a Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) has been notified. As a result, India has rapidly started attracting investments into this sector and significant manufacturing capacities have been set up in the country during the past four years. The manufacturing of mobile handsets and their parts/components has been steadily moving from Semi Knocked Down (SKD) to Completely Knocked Down (CKD) level, thereby progressively increasing the domestic value addition.
- (iv) As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI upto 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronics manufacturing, subject to applicable laws/regulations; security and other conditionalities.
- (v) For promotion of exports in the sector, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme are available under the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20. MEIS offers export incentives so as to offset disabilities of manufacturing. Zero duty EPCG scheme allows import of capital goods at zero customs duty, subject to specified export obligation.
- (vi) The import of used plant and machinery having a residual life of at least 5 years for use by the electronics manufacturing industry has been simplified through the amendment of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, *vide* Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification dated 11.06.2018.
- (vii) Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at “Nil” Basic Customs Duty.
- (viii) The Department of Revenue *vide* Notification No.60/2018-Customs dated 11.09.2018 has amended the Notification No.158/95-Customs dated 14.11.1995, relaxing the ageing restriction from 3 years to 7 years for specified electronic goods manufactured in India and re-imported into India for repairs or reconditioning.

- (ix) In order to ensure safety of Indian citizens by curbing import of substandard and unsafe electronic goods into India, MeitY has notified “Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012” for mandatory compliance. As per the provisions of the order, the manufacturer has to get the product tested in laboratories recognized by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), take registration from BIS and put the registration mark on the product. 44 product categories have been notified under the order.
- (x) The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified on 25.02.2019. The vision of NPE 2019 is to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including chipsets, and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.
- (xi) Electronics Development Fund (EDF) has been set up as a “Fund of Funds” to participate in professionally managed “Daughter Funds” which in turn will provide risk capital to companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics, nano-electronics and Information Technology (IT). This fund is expected to foster R&D and innovation in these technology sectors.
- (xii) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) provides grant-in-aid support to institutes of higher learning like IITs, IISc, Central Universities and R&D Organizations to conduct research in identified thrust areas. These research programmes are aimed to deliver proof of concept, technology/product development and transfer of technology. These research programmes also result in generation of specialized manpower to support “Make in India” .
- (xiii) Indian Conditional Access System (iCAS) has been developed in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode to promote indigenous manufacturing of Set Top Boxes (STBs). The implementation of iCAS in the cable networks is underway.
- (xiv) An Electropreneur park has been set up in New Delhi for providing incubation for development of ESDM sector which will contribute IP creation and Product Development in the sector.
- (xv) National Centre of Excellence in Large Area Flexible Electronics (NCFLEX) has been set up in IIT-Kanpur with the objectives to promote R&D; Manufacturing; Ecosystem; Entrepreneurship; International Partnerships and Human Resources and develop prototypes in collaboration with industry for commercialization.

- (xvi) National Centre of Excellence for Technology on Internal Security (NCETIS) has been set up at IIT-Bombay with the objective to address the internal security needs of the nation on continuous basis by delivering technology prototypes required for internal security and to promote domestic industry in internal security.
- (xvii) Centre for Excellence on Internet of Things (IoT) has been set up in Bengaluru, jointly with NASSCOM.
- (xviii) An Incubation centre with focus on medical electronics has been set up at IIT-Patna. A fabless chip design incubation centre has been set up in IIT Hyderabad to incubate start-ups in semiconductor design and to provide one-stop service to start-ups intending to enter this space.
- (xix) A Centre of Excellence (CoE) on FinTech at STPI Chennai has been set up to provide infrastructure, resources, coaching/mentorship, technology support and funding to emerging start-ups in the FinTech sector through a collaborative approach including M/s intellect design as industrial partner, NPCI, UIDAI and Partner Banks as Yes Bank, PayPal, HSBC, IIT Chennai as knowledge partner and TiE Chennai to provide industrial connect.
- (xx) An IoT OpenLab – a Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Internet of Things in partnership with Arrow Electronics at STPI Bangalore has been set up to provide academic and business mentoring of the startups in the IoT emerging technology area for developing products and/or services around IoT.
- (xxi) An ESDM Incubation Centre has been set up at Bhubaneswar with the objective of creating a holistic eco-system to promote ESDM innovation, R&D and create Indian intellectual property in the eastern region of the country.

**Ministry of Science and Technology** is also supporting Research and Innovation for application of electronics in specified areas by providing funding support to scientists researchers, start-ups and industries.

**Identification and development of tourist spots  
under Central schemes**

1242. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of tourist spots in Karnataka identified and developed under Central schemes, so far;

- (b) whether adequate funds have been allocated for the purpose; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism, under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies, provides central financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country.

The Ministry had sanctioned the project 'Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist and Udupi Dist in Karnataka' under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2016-17 for ₹ 95.67 crores. The decision to drop the above project was taken by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of the scheme in its meeting held on 5th September, 2018 due to NIL progress on ground. The State Government has informed that funds amounting to ₹ 11.08 crores have been released to the executing agencies and work of ₹ 24.12 crores approved under the scheme has been taken up for implementation. In pursuance, Ministry has asked State Government to submit the details of the work allotted for implementation and payments made.

#### **Swadesh Darshan Scheme in West Bengal**

1243. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Theme-based Tourist Circuits in the country has identified any destinations for development within the State of West Bengal; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, has sanctioned the project 'Development of Coastal Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tejpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island' in West Bengal in the year 2015-16 for ₹ 85.39 crore and has released ₹ 61.96 crore under the project.

#### **Popular destinations for tourist spots in the country**

1244. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any increase in the flow of foreign and domestic tourists in the country in the year 2018-19 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of top ten popular destinations in 2018-19 for domestic and foreign tourists, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by Government to boost tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Assessment of number of tourists at different destinations in States/UTs is compiled in terms of visits in the States/UTs during a calendar year. Ministry of Tourism, Government of India compiles the State/UT wise figures of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV) on the basis of information provided by State Governments/UT Administrations. The DTVs and FTVs during 2017 and 2018 are given in the table below:—

(Figures in million)

Year	DTV	FTV
2017 (provisional)	1652.49	26.89
2018 (estimated)	1852.38	27.39

Top ten States/UTs ranked in terms of estimated DTVs and FTVs during 2018 are as follows:—

Sl.No.	DTV	FTV
1.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharashtra
3.	Karnataka	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Delhi
5.	Maharashtra	Rajasthan
6.	Telangana	Punjab
7.	West Bengal	Kerala
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Bihar
9.	Gujarat	Goa
10.	Rajasthan	Karnataka

(c) Development and promotion of tourist places is primarily the responsibility of concerned State Government/UT Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination covering its various tourism destinations and products across different States/Union Territories in the country. Ministry has taken several initiatives to boost tourism in the country with the objective of increasing tourist arrivals, which *inter-alia* include:—

- Central Financial 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.
- Extension of e-visa facility to citizens of 167 countries.
- Launch of the Incredible India 2.0 campaign with market specific promotional plans and content creation.
- Revamping of Incredible India website with the aim to provide more information about India as a tourist destination.
- Launch of 24X7 toll free multi-lingual tourist helpline in 12 International languages including Hindi and English.
- Organisation of 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.

#### **Attracting tourists from Buddhist countries**

†1245. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to invite/attract tourists from Buddhist countries;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the efforts being made to link the important and sacred Buddhist places like Kushi Nagar, Sarnath with the Buddhist countries;
- (c) whether Government is making a publicity about the importance of these tourist/ spiritual centres by means of sending Buddhist monks and scholars abroad; and
- (d) the details of international level facilities available at these tourist centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The Ministry of Tourism undertakes various promotional activities on an ongoing basis in the international markets including those with a Buddhist population. These promotions are undertaken with the objective of showcasing the various tourist destinations and products of the country including the Buddhist sites. Some of the important promotional initiatives taken in this regard are:—

- (i) To showcase and promote the Buddhist Heritage in India and to boost tourism to the Buddhist sites in the country, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, organizes an International Buddhist Conclave biennially. Participants in the conclave include eminent Buddhist scholars, opinion makers, tour operators and media personalities from overseas.
  - (ii) The Ministry of Tourism has organized Road Shows in Yangon (Myanmar), Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam), Phnom Penh (Cambodia) and Bangkok (Thailand) in May 2018 for promotion of India's Buddhist Heritage.
  - (iii) The Ministry of Tourism has produced a short film on Buddhist sites in the country which has been promoted through the digital and electronic media.
  - (iv) The Ministry of Tourism has launched a dedicated website on important Buddhist sites in India *i.e. indiathelandofbuddha.in*. This website aims to promote and showcase the rich Buddhist Heritage in India.
- (b) Under the Regional Connectivity Scheme Udan-3, 46 tourism routes have been incorporated by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. These include important Buddhist destinations such as Kushinagar, Varanasi (Sarnath) and Gaya (Bodhgaya). Some of the important destinations such as Gaya and Varanasi are already connected with important Buddhist source markets such as Thailand, Srilanka, Bhutan, etc.
- (c) The Ministry of Tourism does not have any scheme for sending Buddhist monks and scholars abroad.

(d) Ministry of Tourism under its Schemes of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies, provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations/Central Agencies for development of infrastructure and facilities at thematic tourist circuits in the country and for holistic development of identified pilgrimage and heritage destinations. The projects under these schemes are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Details of the projects sanctioned for Buddhist sites, under the above schemes are at Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of Project sanctioned for Development of Tourism Infrastructure and facilities in Buddhist Sites*

**Swadesh Darshan**

( ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circuit and Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	54.51
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	45.03
3.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Construction of Convention Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75
4.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Junagadh-Gir-Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana in Gujarat	35.99	7.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh	52.34	10.47
6.	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (Sub- Scheme) (2018-19)		Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinagar; Lucknow-Ayodhya-Lucknow in collaboration with MoRTH	19.75	0.00
TOTAL				381.72	136.96

**PRASHAD**

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of City	Project Name and Year	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Development of Varanasi 2015-16	20.40	16.32
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	Development of Amaravati Town 2015-16	28.36	22.69

**Scheme for Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of City	Project Name and Year	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Illumination of monuments in Varanasi/Sarnath (Dhamekh Stupa in Sarnath, Tomb of Lalkan in Sarnath and Man Mahal in Banaras).	5.12	3.18

**Financial assistance to development of tourist  
places in Chhattisgarh**

†1246. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has provided any financial aid to Chhattisgarh for the development of existing and new tourist spots and for organising festivals there;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise;
- (c) the details of the plans formulated and the steps taken by Government to promote tourist spots situated in Chhattisgarh and to attract/promote tourists there, year-wise;
- (d) the details of the proposals received from Chhattisgarh in this regard; and
- (e) the reasons for pendency of the proposals received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Year wise details of project sanctioned to Chhattisgarh for developing integrated tourist infrastructure under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme and the details of financial assistance extended to the State Government for organising fairs/festivals and tourism related events is given at Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourist destinations and products of the country. Promotions are also undertaken through the Social Media accounts and website of the Ministry. India tourism Offices in India and overseas also undertake promotional activities for showcasing various tourist destinations and products of the country. The above promotional activities are undertaken centrally by the Government of India for all tourist destinations in the country including those in Chhattisgarh. No proposal in this regard is pending with the Ministry of Tourism.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Details of project sanctioned to Chhattisgarh for development of tourist circuit and for organizing festivals*

**Swadesh Darshan**

Sanction Year	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Amount released (₹ in crore)
2015-16	Development of Tribal Circuit Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur - Ratanpur -Kurdar - Sarodadadar - Gangrel - Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon - Jagdalpur - Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh.	99.21	73.29
TOTAL		99.21	73.29

**Fairs and Festivals**

Sanction Year	Name of Projects	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in lakh)	Amount released (₹ in lakh)
2014-15	(i) Sirpur national dance and music festival.	50.00	50.00
	(ii) Bastar Dusshera Lokotsav.		
	(iii) Barsur mahotsav		
2018-19	(i) Bastra Dushera Lokostav	25.00	25.00
	(ii) Rajim Kumbh Mahotsav		
	(iii) Bhoramdeo Festival		
TOTAL		75.00	75.00

**Promotion of tourism in the country**

†1247. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to promote the tourism sector;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has two schemes for the promotion of Tourism. These are:—

(i) Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality for promotion of Domestic Tourism.

(ii) Restructured Scheme of Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Marketing Development Assistance to promote Indian tourism in Overseas Markets.

Under these schemes, the Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country. Promotions are also undertaken through the Social Media accounts and website of the Ministry. In addition, the India tourism Offices in India and overseas disseminate information and undertake various promotional activities with the objective of showcasing the varied tourist destinations and products of the country.

**Financial assistance for development of birthplace of Sita**

†1248. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the birthplace of Sita situated at Punaura (Sitamarhi, Bihar) is being developed as a tourism place under the development of Ramayana Circuit;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the details of the amount sanctioned by Government for the development of tourism area of the birthplace of Sita at Punaura under the development of Ramayana

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Circuit including the amount sanctioned and released and details of the work completed; and

(d) the details of the amount sanctioned by Government of Bihar for development of tourism area of birthplace of Sita at Punaura including the amount sanctioned and released and details of work completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Ramayana Circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under the Swadesh Darshan scheme of Ministry of Tourism. The Ministry has initially identified fifteen destinations including Sitamarhi, Bihar for development under the Ramayana Circuit theme namely Ayodhya, Nandigram, Shringverpur and Chitrakoot (Uttar Pradesh), Sitamarhi, Buxar and Darbhanga (Bihar), Chitrakoot (Madhya Pradesh), Mahendragiri (Odisha), Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh), Nashik and Nagpur (Maharashtra), Bhadrachalam (Telangana), Hampi (Karnataka) and Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu).

The projects for development under the scheme are identified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The Ministry of Tourism has not sanctioned any project for the development of tourism infrastructure in Punaura, Bihar.

(d) The details of projects sanctioned by the Government of Bihar for development of Punaura, Bihar are given at the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of project sanctioned by Government of Bihar for development of Punaura, Bihar*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year of sanction	Name of project	Amount Sanctioned	Works undertaken in the project
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2007-08	Development of Punaura Dham	20.29	Restoration of premises, development of public amenities, electrification and illumination

1	2	3	4	5
2.	2009-10	Development of Punaura Dham Temple and Haleshwar Sthaan	108.70	Development of public amenities, drinking water facility, site development, parking etc.
3.	2011-12	Construction of Open Discourse Hall at Punaura Dham	270.41	Construction of discourse hall
4.	2018-19	Development of Tourist amenities and Beautification of Punaura Dham	1067.67	Development of Tourist amenities and Beautification of Punaura Dham

**Tourism related facilities in Konkan region**

†1249. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has not provided tourism related facilities in tourism pro district of Ratnagiri in Konkan area of Maharashtra despite natural beauty, age old heritage temple and beautiful beaches located at that place due to which many foreign tourists are not able to visit this area despite having such intentions;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures adopted by Government in this regard and the details of success achieved from these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan and Assistance to Central Agencies, provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies for developing tourism infrastructure in the country. The projects for development are identified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Agencies and are sanctioned subject to submission of project proposals, their adherence to relevant scheme guidelines, submission of suitable detailed project reports, availability of funds and utilization of funds released earlier.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry has not received any project proposal for development of Ratnagiri, Maharashtra. However, the Ministry has sanctioned following projects for development of tourism infrastructure and tourism related amenities in Konkan region of Maharashtra:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Sanction Year	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Swadesh Darshan (2015-16)	Development of the Sindhudurg (Shiroda Beach, Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach and Creek), Devgad (Fort and Beach), Mitbhav, Tondavali, Mochemad and Nivati Fort) under Coastal Circuit theme	82.17
2.	Assistance to Central Agencies (2016-17)	Development of Kanhoji Angre Lighthouse as a tourist Destination	15.00
3.	Assistance to Central Agencies (2017-18)	Up-gradation/modernization of Cruise terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai	12.50
4.	Assistance to Central Agencies (2017-18)	Manufacturing of three Glass Top Coaches*	12.00

\*One of the Coaches is plying from Dadar, Mumbai to Madgaon, Goa.

#### Development of coastal tourism circuits in Tamil Nadu

1250. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified Chennai-Mamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Maapadee-Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu under coastal tourism circuits for development of tourism infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken under this scheme;

(c) whether Government has allocated funds for this since the inception of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the project 'Development of Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari' in Tamil Nadu under Coastal Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the year 2016-17 for ₹ 99.92 crore. The components sanctioned under the project include SEL show, last mile connectivity, information signages, illumination, sea-view seating plazas, CCTV surveillance equipment, rescue boats, walking tracks etc. among other basic tourist amenities like First aid kiosks, Drinking water kiosks, public conveniences etc.

#### **Expansion of tourism in the country**

1251. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that India is one of the top ranked destination spot in tourism;
- (b) if so, what actions have been taken to develop and continue the ranking thereof; and
- (c) the proposal of Government to make the country more tourist friendly and expand tourism in the country therefor, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) As per the figures of International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) compiled by United Nations World Tourism Organization, India's position in Asia and the Pacific region in terms of ITAs during 2017 was seventh.

Development and promotion of tourist places is primarily the responsibility of concerned State Government/UT Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination covering its various tourism destinations and products across different States/Union Territories in the country. Ministry has taken several initiatives to boost tourism in the country with the objective of increasing tourist arrivals, which *inter-alia* include:—

- Central Financial 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.
- Extension of e-visa facility to citizens of 167 countries.
- Launch of the Incredible India 2.0 campaign with market specific promotional plans and content creation.

- Revamping of Incredible India website with the aim to provide more information about India as a tourist destination.
- Launch of 24X7 toll free multi-lingual tourist helpline in 12 International languages including Hindi and English.
- Organisation of 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.

**Affordable accommodation to tourists in India**

1252. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps being taken for promotion of affordable tourism in India;
- (b) the details of foreign tourists that visited India during 2017-18 and 2018-19;
- (c) whether Government has any roadmap for affordable accommodation to tourists in India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (e) Construction and operation of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, only classifies operational hotels across the country under its voluntary scheme of classification/approval of hotels.

The voluntary scheme of the Ministry of Tourism for approval of hotels at project stage and classification stage stipulate that the hotels of 1, 2, 3 and 4 star categories availing subsidy/tax benefits/other benefits from the Central/State Government would be subject to a lock –in period of 8 years during which they would not seek upgradation to a higher category so that these hotels continue to serve as budget category hotels.

In order to further augment supply of hotel accommodation for budget tourists, both domestic and foreign, the Ministry has voluntary schemes for approval of Guest Houses, Incredible India Bed and Breakfast Establishments and Incredible India Homestay Establishments.

The Ministry of Tourism, has requested the State Governments/UT Administrations to give due weightage to development of mid segment hotels which typically will fall in 3 star and 4 star categories while earmarking/auctioning of land for developing hotels.

The details of foreign tourists that visited India during 2017 and 2018 are as under:—

Year	Foreign Tourist Arrivals to India (in million)
2017	10.04
2018	10.56 (P)

P – Provisional.

#### **Revenue Generating Projects in the country**

1253. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any project proposal from the various State Governments particularly from Karnataka for the schemes of Revenue Generating Projects including Integrated Development of Tourist circuits and Destination Development Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the present status of these projects; and

(c) the details of the total outlay, annual allocation amount released, utilisation, progress and achievement made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The Government has not received any project proposal from the State Governments including the State Government of Karnataka under the scheme Viability Gap Funding for Revenue Generating Projects.

Ministry of Tourism is implementing Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Integrated Development of theme based tourist circuits in the country covering 30 States and UTs. A total of 77 projects have been sanctioned so far across 15 thematic circuits under the

scheme. These projects are at different stages of implementation. Year wise allocation and amount released in Swadesh Darshan is given as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Budget allocation	20.00	310.00	972.40	950.00	1100.70	1106.00
Expenditure	20.00	309.54	971.23	943.78	1100.15	22.00

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.*

*The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

#### **STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS AND GOVERNMENT BILLS\***

#### **Regarding disapproving the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment)**

#### **Ordinance, 2019 (No. 11 of 2019)**

**and**

#### **The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Statutory Resolution and the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019 to be discussed together. There are three movers; Shri D. Raja, Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri Elamaram Kareem. Shri Binoy Viswam will move the Resolution. Shri D. Raja met me and I told him that Shri Binoy Viswam will move the Resolution.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I move:

“That this House disapproves the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 11 of 2019) promulgated by the President of India on 2nd March, 2019.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak for a few minutes.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, often this Government forgets that this is a parliamentary democracy. They believe that this is a presidential form of Government. They forget the Parliament, they deny its importance, they neglect that the Parliament is the people's representative body. That is why they always take the route of Ordinance. Sir, in the

\*Discussed together.

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

Government system, sometimes a need may arise to issue some Ordinances. One can understand it. But one after another, every day and night, the Government always thinking about Ordinance, Ordinance and Ordinance means that the Government has least consideration about the democratic norms. Sir, this is a practice that should be questioned. Sir, as an hon. Member of the House and Deputy Chairman, a man with great knowledge, whose records are very straight and great, I request you to come up for the rescue of the parliamentary democracy, to uphold the values of parliamentary democracy, to advise the Government not to behave like this in future. Sir, why should the Government be so afraid of the Parliament? In many cases we have seen that there was no urgency. Sometimes, when there is an urgency like elections, one can even argue that, maybe, because of political compulsions they are doing it. Even on such occasions, when there are no such compulsions, they are coming up with Ordinances. This Ordinance on Homoeopathy is also like that. Sir, this Bill could have been very easily discussed, consulted and even passed in the Parliament, but, the Government, which has the habit of Ordinances, decided that let us have one more Ordinance in this regard. Sir, this Board of Governors about which the Bill now speaks, that Board of Governors is going to bypass the Central Homoeopathy Council. In that Council, they are having some authorities. Now, the Government found out that the Council was full of corruption. Sir, corruption exists not only in that Council, corruption is in the body, polity of this country, from the top-most to the lower level of the Government. Everybody ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. Don' t interrupt.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: There is a gene of corruption in the Government. I do not want to narrate all those things due to lack of time but nobody can single out an instance where there is no corruption. Now, suddenly, the Government felt that there is corruption in the Central Homoeopathy Council and that has to be done away with. So they thought to have an Ordinance. In that Ordinance, they came with a proposal to have a Board of Governors and now the Bill wants to extend its tenure also from one year to two years. The Bill says that the Government has the power to do anything. They can choose the people; they can sack the people, and they can extend everything, like a Brahma, srishti-sthiti-samhara, all are with the Government. In a democracy, no Government is Brahma. In a democracy, we, the people, are the Brahma. We elect the Government; we elect the Parliament, we make laws, but, the Government thinks that we, the people, are a non-entity. That is the story behind this Ordinance route. This can' t be allowed. Sir, who will choose the members of the Governing Body? The Government. What is the yardstick for doing that? Nobody knows.

What about the content of that Body? It is not very clear. Sir, thousands and lakhs of Homoeopaths are there in this country. Most of them are very efficient, and those people are added to be representatives in this Body, which means not at the will and pleasure of the Government. But, the people should feel that this Body of Governors is a real body which can govern the matters. That means, they should be the people with integrity. Then only they can fight corruption. So, I repeat that Homoeopaths, from Government and private sector who have great experience in this branch of medicine—it is a great medicinal branch—they should be properly and adequately represented in this Board of Governors. I am sure, the hon. Minister will take care of these things. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shripad Yesso Naik to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Statutory Resolution disapproving the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019, moved by hon. Member, Shri D. Raja and others and the Motion for consideration of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019, moved by the Minister, are open for discussion.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I have to say something.

महोदय, आयुष मंत्रालय आयुष चिकित्सा पद्धतियों और उनकी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में विकास सम्बन्धी कार्य करता है। होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973 में केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद् के गठन का प्रावधान है, जो होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा पद्धति की शिक्षा और अभ्यास, होम्योपैथी के केन्द्रीय रजिस्ट्रार के रखरखाव और उनसे सम्बन्धित मामलों का विनियमन करता है। गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षा में सुधार करने और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अनुमति प्रदान करने के तंत्र को अधिक सतर्क बनाने के लिए वर्ष 2002 में होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973 का संशोधन किया गया और उसमें धारा 12(क) जोड़ी गई, जिसमें नए कॉलेज खोलने अथवा प्रवेश क्षमता बढ़ाने या नया पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति लेने का प्रावधान है। यह संशोधन इसलिए किया गया था, ताकि घटिया कॉलेज न खोले जाएं या ऐसे पाठ्यक्रम शुरू न किए जाएं अथवा ऐसी सीटें न बढ़ाई जाएं, केन्द्र सरकार की अनुमति के बिना।

महोदय, 2002 का जो संशोधन हुआ, उससे पहले मंत्रालय को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अधिकार नहीं था। 2002 के पहले के कॉलेजों के सम्बन्ध में उसमें प्रावधान नहीं किया गया था कि वह उसके ऊपर कोई अमल करे। इसलिए इस अमेंडमेंट में यह भी है कि मंत्रालय को जो अधिकार नहीं था, वह अधिकार भी इसमें प्रस्तावित करने की मांग की हुई है।

[Shri Shripad Yesso Naik]

केन्द्र सरकार ने होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 2018 प्रख्यापित किया था। माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने 13 अगस्त, 2018 को इसे अपनी सम्मति प्रदान की थी और होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2018 नामक एक समकक्ष अधिनियम भारत के राजपत्र में वर्ष 2018 में अधिनियम संख्या 23 के रूप में प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसके मुख्य प्रावधान निम्नलिखित हैं:-

पहला, एक वर्ष की अवधि अथवा परिषद् का पुनर्गठन होने में से जो भी पहले हो, उस समय तक केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा शासक मंडल की नियुक्ति करके सीसीएच को अधिक्रमित करना। दूसरा, केन्द्रीय परिषद् द्वारा बनाई गई नियमावली के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, एक वर्ष की अवधि के अंदर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सभी मौजूदा होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा कॉलेजों की मान्यता का नवीकरण किया जाना, तथा तीसरा, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त प्रख्यात एवं योग्य होम्योपैथी चिकित्सकों एवं प्रशासकों से युक्त शासक मंडल को परिषद् का कार्य सौंपा जाना।

‘ The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018’ की धारा 3(क) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, आयुष मंत्रालय ने 18 मई, 2018 को एक शासक मंडल या Board of Governors का गठन किया था, जिसमें छः सदस्य, केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद् (सीसीएच) के शासक मंडल के सदस्यों के रूप में हैं। इस शासक मंडल का कार्यकाल 17 मई, 2019 तक था।

इस शासक मंडल ने शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2018-19 के लिए, होम्योपैथी कॉलेजों को अनुमति देने संबंधी मामलों पर समयबद्ध तरीके से सफलतापूर्वक कार्य किया था। सीसीएच के शासक मंडल ने भी स्नातकपूर्व और स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश, अनिवार्यतः राष्ट्रीय पात्रता सह प्रवेश परीक्षा के माध्यम से करने के लिए संगत विनियमों का संशोधन किया है। वर्ष 2019-20 के लिए इस शासक मंडल के निरीक्षण और सिफारिशों की प्रक्रिया चल रही है, जिसके जुलाई, 2019 तक पूरे होने की संभावना है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, आयुष मंत्रालय ने वर्तमान ‘होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973’ और उसके अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद् का प्रतिस्थापन करने के लिए 7 जनवरी, 2019 को राज्य सभा में ‘राष्ट्रीय होम्योपैथी आयोग विधेयक, 2019’ प्रस्तुत किया है।

राज्य सभा के माननीय सभापति जी ने 7 जनवरी, 2019 को राज्य सभा में यथा प्रस्तुत और वहीं पर लम्बित ‘राष्ट्रीय होम्योपैथी आयोग विधेयक, 2019’ को स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग से संबंधित संसदीय स्थायी समिति को जांच करने और रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए भेज दिया है। आगे की आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए उक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

इसके अतिरिक्त इस शासक मंडल का कार्यकाल केवल 17 मई, 2019 तक ही था और कॉलेजों के निरीक्षण जैसे शैक्षणिक कार्यकलाप समयबद्ध तरीके से पूरे किए जाने हैं, इसलिए शासक मंडल का कार्यकाल 17 मई, 2019 से एक वर्ष और आगे तक बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता थी। तदनुसार, होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 2019 नामक एक अध्यादेश 2 मार्च, 2019 को प्रख्यापित किया गया था, जिसके अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय परिषद् के पुनर्गठन की अवधि वर्तमान एक वर्ष से बढ़ाकर दो वर्ष की गई है। शासक मंडल परिषद् के कार्यों का सम्पादन एचसीसी अधिनियम के उद्देश्यों के अनुसार कर रहा है।

उपर्युक्त के मद्देनज़र, मैं सदन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि 'होम्योपथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019' पर विचार करें और होम्योपैथी के विकास के व्यापक हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन हेतु उसे पारित करें। धन्यवाद।

*The questions were proposed.*

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं अगले वक्ता को निमंत्रित करूँ, उससे पहले महज़ वक्ताओं के लिए और उपस्थित माननीय सांसदों के लिए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे पास जो घड़ी है, मैं उसी से समय देखता हूँ और वहाँ जो समय दिखाई देता है, उसमें लगभग एक मिनट का फर्क होता है। टेक्निकली इसे ठीक किया जा रहा है। इसलिए आप जो भी समय देखें, उसमें एक मिनट और जोड़ लें। जो समय वहाँ दिखाई देता है, वह एक मिनट पीछे है, इसलिए मैं समय का संकेत सबको देता हूँ। माननीय पी.एल. पुनिया जी।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत विस्तार से इस बिल की पृष्ठभूमि का उल्लेख किया है। 'The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019, जो विचाराधीन है, वह पुराने अध्यादेश की जगह लेगा। जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि, 2 मार्च, 2019 को यह जारी किया गया था और इसके माध्यम से 'The Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973' में संशोधन किया जा रहा है।

मान्यवर, यह पहला संशोधन नहीं है। 1973 के कानून में पहला संशोधन 2018 में किया गया था, जिसके माध्यम से, जैसा कि अभी बताया गया कि Central Council को भंग कर दिया गया, एक वर्ष के लिए supersede कर दिया गया अथवा नई Central Council का गठन होने पर supersede कर दिया गया।

जब तक नयी सेंट्रल काउंसिल का गठन नहीं हो जाए, तब तक Board of Governors को भी nominate करने का अधिकार सरकार के पास रहा। इस Board of Governors में 7 सदस्यों का प्रावधान है, जो people of eminence in the field of homeopathic education हों। यह प्रावधान आपके द्वारा किया गया। जो कारण बताया गया, एक वर्ष पूरा हो गया, लेकिन इस वर्ष में नयी सेंट्रल काउंसिल का गठन नहीं किया गया, एक वर्ष पूरा हो गया, लेकिन एक वर्ष में नयी सेंट्रल काउंसिल का गठन नहीं किया गया, इसीलिए इसको एक वर्ष और आगे बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव 2019 के अमेंडमेंट बिल के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है। जो कारण बताया गया कि जो नेशनल रजिस्टर है, उसको State Homeopathic Registrar के द्वारा अपडेट नहीं किया। यह राज्यों के माध्यम से होना था। सेंट्रल काउंसिल को सुपरसीड करने के लिए और होम्योपैथिक सेंट्रल काउंसिल एक्ट, 1973 को रिपील करने के लिए National Commission for Homoeopathy Act, 2019 राज्य सभा में पेश किया गया। वह विचाराधीन है और स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उसको शीघ्र पार्लियामेंट में लाया जाएगा और जो वर्तमान 1973 का होम्योपैथिक सेंट्रल काउंसिल एक्ट है, उसको रिपील कर दिया जाएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि इस वजह से दूसरा अमेंडमेंट लाना अनिवार्य था। ठीक है, 1973 के एक्ट में संशोधन करने के लिए 2 मार्च को अध्यादेश आया। इसको एक वर्ष और बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है और इसी तरह से Board

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

of Governors का कार्यकाल भी दो वर्ष और बढ़ाया जाएगा। 2018 में सेंट्रल काउंसिल को सुपरसीड करने के लिए कारण बताये गये कि उसके अध्यक्ष के ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार के गम्भीर आरोप थे और उन पर रिश्वत लेने का आरोप सीबीआई के माध्यम से सही पाया गया। केन्द्र सरकार के और भी जो निर्देश थे, मॉडर्नाइजेशन के, डिजिलाइजेशन के, उनका पालन नहीं हुआ, जिससे quality of education suffer हुई, जिसकी वजह से यह कदम उठाना पड़ा और क्योंकि होम्योपैथिक सेंट्रल काउंसिल एक्ट, 1973 में सुपरसीड करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं था, इसलिए यह अमेंडमेंट एक्ट लाना जरूरी पाया गया। 2018 के संशोधन के बाद एक वर्ष तक सेंट्रल काउंसिल का गठन नहीं हुआ। यह अवधि वैसे काफी होती है। सेंट्रल काउंसिल का गठन किया जाना चाहिए था, राज्यों से बात करके और जो State Homoeopathy Registrars हैं, उनके माध्यम से नेशनल रजिस्टर को अपडेट किया जाना चाहिए था, ताकि उसके चुनाव होते, उसके प्रतिनिधि चुन कर आते, सेंट्रल काउंसिल होती। सेंट्रल काउंसिल जो एक रेगुलेटर है, जो सब कामों को देखता है कि एजुकेशन किस दिशा में ले जाए, जिस तरह से कोर्सेज हों नये होम्योपैथि कॉलेज खोलने के लिए उनका आदेश/अप्रूवल हो और जो existing homoeopathic colleges हैं, उनका भी विस्तार किस तरह से किया जाए, उसका भी अधिकार उसी को था। लेकिन सरकार ने होम्योपैथिक काउंसिल को सुपरसीड करते हुए, उसको बाइपास करते हुए सीधे ही यह कार्य अपने हाथ में Board of Governors के माध्यम से लिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह किसी भी तरह से उचित नहीं है। सरकार के ऊपर निरंतर इस तरह के आरोप लगते हैं- इंस्टीट्यूशंस की स्वायत्तता को खत्म करने का, उनको एक-एक करके खत्म करने का.. उसमें सभी इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं। उसमें ज्युडिशियरी से लेकर, इलेक्शन कमीशन, आरबीआई तथा और भी जितने इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, उनको कमजोर करने के, उनकी स्वायत्तता को खत्म करने के आरोप लगते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसी एक कार्यशैली और कार्य संस्कृति का यह हिस्सा है कि इस सेंट्रल काउंसिल को खत्म करके, जो एक प्रतिनिधि संगठन है, रेगुलेटर है, एक्सपर्ट्स की काउंसिल है, उसको सुपरसीड करके सरकार सीधे आयुष मंत्रालय के माध्यम से हस्तक्षेप करके स्वयं run करना चाहती है, जो मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी तरह से सही नहीं है। दूसरे, जो अध्यादेश सरकार लाई है, अध्यादेश लाने के पीछे कोई ऐसा formula नहीं है कि हर बार अध्यादेश जारी किया जाए। 2018 में भी अध्यादेश जारी किया गया और 2019 में भी अध्यादेश जारी किया गया। जहां आवश्यक हो, वहां अवश्य अध्यादेश जारी होना चाहिए। अध्यादेश जारी करने का अधिकार सरकार के पास है, लेकिन उसका इस्तेमाल जहां आवश्यक हो, अनिवार्य हो, वहीं करना चाहिए। routine manner में, ऐसे मामलों में अध्यादेश जारी करना, मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि किसी तरह औचित्यपूर्ण है। इस अध्यादेश की तिथि 2 मार्च, 2019 थी और उसके एक सप्ताह बाद चुनावों की घोषणा हो जाती है। क्या वजह थी कि इसके लिए 27 मई, 2019 तक wait नहीं किया जा सकता था? पिछली Central Council का कार्यकाल in supersession में था। उसके Board of Governors की अविधि 17 मई, 2019 तक थी और उस समय तक सरकार का गठन हो चुका था। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी प्रतीक्षा की जा सकती थी।

Indian Medical Council Bill, 2017 की Clause 49 में Bridge course का वर्णन है। Bridge course पर आयुष मंत्रालय का ज्यादा जोर है। उसके बाद जो Homoeopathic Professionals हैं,

खास तौर से rural areas में, आप उन्हें अधिकृत करना चाहते हैं कि वे allopathy का इलाज भी कर सकें। अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था बनेगी तो न वह homoeopathy का डॉक्टर रहेगा और न allopathy का डॉक्टर रहेगा बल्कि confusion ही confusion रहेगा। यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं है कि उसका क्या standard होगा, standard of treatment क्या होगा - इसका आसानी से अंदाज़ा लगाया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करना किसी भी तरह से सही नहीं है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से, आपके माध्यम से, यह भी पूछना चाहूँगा कि 2018 में जब अध्यादेश जारी करके Central Council को supersede किया गया और Board of Governors को appoint किया गया, उस समय कहा गया कि उसमें भ्रष्टाचार है और भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए व्यवस्था की जा रही है, लेकिन अब जो व्यवस्था है, क्या मंत्री जी गारंटी के साथ कह सकते हैं कि वह भ्रष्टाचार-मुक्त है? हमारे साथी ने यहां ठीक कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार हमारी व्यवस्था का हिस्सा बन गया है। इसे भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त करने के लिए आपने क्या कदम उठाए, क्योंकि भ्रष्टाचार के कारण Central Council को खत्म किया गया, supersede किया गया लेकिन उसके बावजूद वहां भ्रष्टाचार होता रहा। फिर अध्यादेश लाने का क्या फायदा हुआ? उसके बाद जो Amendment Bill लाया गया, जो बाद में Amendment Act बना, उसके पीछे आपका क्या तात्पर्य था? हम सरकार से स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहेंगे कि क्या व्यवस्था ऐसी की गई, जिससे भ्रष्टाचार रुक जाए।

यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि देश में होम्योपैथी को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिए। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबको सस्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से होम्योपैथिक इलाज कराता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सस्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से होम्योपैथिक इलाज कराता आया हूँ और जहां भी जाता हूँ, जरूरत इस बात की है कि चाहे कोई डॉक्टर हो, वह बहुत qualified and education प्राप्त हो, अच्छा डॉक्टर हो, क्योंकि इसमें symptoms के माध्यम से ही इलाज सम्भव है और उसी के अनुसार दवा दी जाती है। यदि बुखार है लेकिन पास लगती है तो उसकी अलग दवा है। प्यास नहीं लगती है तो उसकी अलग दवा है। हॉट सूखे हैं लेकिन पानी की व्यास नहीं है तो उसकी अलग दवा है। इसलिए बहुत ही समझदार और योग्य डॉक्टर की इसकी परख कर सकता है और सही इलाज कर सकता है। लोग कहते हैं कि मर्ज़ बहुत गंभीर है तो allopathy इलाज कराना चाहिए मेरा मानना है कि जहां allopathy इलाज फेल हो जाए, वहां Homoeopathy दवा काम करती है। इसलिए इसको बढ़ावा देना चाहिए और विशेष रूप से यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जो भी डॉक्टर निकलें, वे बहुत अच्छे, योग्य, कुशल चिकित्सक के रूप में निकलें। एक केंद्रीय होम्योपैथी अनुसंधान परिषद् बनी, जो नरेला में बनी, उसको आगे बढ़ाने एवं उसका विस्तार करने के लिए कोशिश होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन सरकार ने उसको बंद कर दिया। क्या होम्योपैथी में रिसर्च की आवश्यकता नहीं है? क्या हमारे यहां के लोग इस लायक नहीं हैं कि वे रिसर्च कर सकें और उसको आगे बढ़ा सकें? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी विशेष रूप से यह जानना चाहूँगा।

महोदय, सरकार के द्वारा कहा गया है कि हम मेडिकल केयर के लिए जीडीपी का 1.5 परसेंट खर्च कर रहे हैं और 2025 में इसके लिए जीडीपी का 2.5 परसेंट खर्च करेंगे। यह सरकार का संकल्प है। मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इसमें आयुष मंत्रालय का क्या रोल है? आप किस दिशा में आगे बढ़ना चाहेंगे? आप इसको किस दिशा में लेकर जाना चाहेंगे?

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

महोदय, रुरल एरियाज़ में पीएचसी खुल जाती है, एक एलोपैथी डॉक्टर पहुंच जाता है, लेकिन होम्योपैथी डॉक्टर की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है, दवाओं की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि आप इस तरह की व्यवस्था करें कि जहां-जहां पीएचसी खुले, वहां पर अनिवार्य रूप से होम्योपैथी डॉक्टर की नियुक्ति हो और वहां पर दवाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएं। यह व्यवस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, एक चुनौती थी, बिहार में जो चमकी बुखार आया, मैं तो यह उम्मीद कर रहा था कि कहीं न कहीं यह पढ़ने को मिलेगा कि जहां पर एलोपैथी की दवा फेल हो गई, वहां पर होम्योपैथी की दवा कारगर हो रही है और उसका सशक्त रूप से इलाज हो रहा है, लेकिन आयुष मंत्रालय की तरफ या होम्योपैथी विभाग की तरफ से इस तरह की कोई पहल नहीं हुई, इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया। हम इस संबंध में विशेष रूप से जानना चाहेंगे।

आप यह जो बिल लेकर आए हैं, हमें इसका तो समर्थन करना ही है, इसके अलावा कोई विकल्प नहीं है, क्योंकि आप होम्योपैथी केंद्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973 को supersede करने जा रहे हैं, repeal करने जा रहे हैं और इस तरह से आप नई व्यवस्था ला रहे हैं। जब National Homoeopathy Commission का बिल आएगा, तब इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा होगी, लेकिन आज जो बात कही जा रही है, मैं समझता हूं कि उसका भी समावेश उसके मसौदे में किया जाए, उसके ड्राफ्ट में किया जाए।

महोदय, मैं अधिक न बोलते हुए यही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, आयुष मंत्रालय की बहुत महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेवारी है, लेकिन जो व्यवस्था देखी जा रही है, उसमें लगता है कि आयुष मंत्रालय को और अधिक सक्रियता के साथ काम करने की आवश्यकता है। महोदय, जो होम्योपैथी केंद्रीय परिषद् (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 लाया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह। आपकी पार्टी की तरफ से चार वक्ता हैं, आप लगभग 8 मिनट बोलें।

**श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश):** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन में प्रस्तुत होम्योपैथी केंद्रीय परिषद् (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। हमारे भारत देश में स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र का जो परिदृश्य है, मोदी सरकार के आने के पूर्व तक कोई बहुत अच्छा परिदृश्य नहीं था। मैं स्वयं का अनुभव इस सदन से साझा करना चाहता हूं कि आज से 10-15 साल पूर्व तक जिस क्षेत्र में मैं आता हूं, उस क्षेत्र में मलेरिया जैसी साधारण बीमारी से एक गांव में 10-20 मौतें हो जाएं, तो कोई आश्चर्य नहीं होता था। अब बरसात का मौसम आ गया है। बरसात के मौसम में लोग नालों और कुओं का गन्दा पानी पीने के लिए मजबूर होते थे और फलस्वरूप डायरिया जैसी बीमारी से अनेक लोग काल के गाल में समा जाते थे। मैं आदरणीय मोदी जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि देश की इस महती आवश्यकता को उन्होंने बड़ी शिद्दत के साथ महसूस किया और देश के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में जो परिदृश्य है, उसे बदलने के लिए संकल्पित हुए। आदरणीय मोदी जी ने देश में आयुष्मान योजना लागू की। हमारे यहां एक कहावत है, “जाके पांव फटी न बिवाई, सो क्या जाने पीर पराई”। आज़ादी के 70 वर्ष हो गए थे, हमारे देश की बहुत बड़ी

आबादी थी और इस आबादी में बहुसंख्या गरीबों, अशिक्षितों की थी, इसलिए हमें स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन इस क्षेत्र की हमेशा अपेक्षा की गई, इसीलिए मैंने यह कहावत आपके सामने उद्धृत की है। जो लोग सोने का चम्मच लेकर पैदा होते हैं, वे गरीबों के दुख-दर्द को नहीं जान सकते हैं। इस आयुष्मान योजना के माध्यम से आदरणीय मोदी जी ने गरीबों के मर्म को छुआ है। मैं ऐसे अनेक परिवारों को जानता हूँ, जिन परिवारों में जब कोई गंभीर किस्म की बीमारी हो जाती थी, तो अपनी आंखों के सामने अपने प्राणी को तड़पता हुआ देखते थे और धीरे-धीरे मौत के मुंह में जाते हुए देखते थे। वे उसका इलाज नहीं करा पाते थे। उस समय वे अपनी गरीबी को कोसते थे, अपनी बेबसी को रोकते थे, अपने भाग्य को कोसते थे कि मैं इस गरीब घर में क्यों पैदा हुआ, लेकिन मोदी जी ने जो आयुष्मान योजना लागू की, उस आयुष्मान योजना के माध्यम से अब किसी गरीब को रोना नहीं पड़ता, अपने भाग्य को कोसना नहीं पड़ता। अब कोई गरीब परिवार का प्राणी कम से कम इलाज के अभाव में काल के गाल में नहीं जाता है।

आदरणीय मोदी जी ने ही पूरे देश में 20 एम्स की स्थापना की। आदरणीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में ही गरीबों को सस्ती दवाई उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री जन-औषधि केंद्रों की स्थापना हुई, आदरणीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में ही जो शारीरिक उपकरण लगते हैं, उनकी कीमत किस तरीके से सस्ती की जा सकती है, इसके बारे में पहल की गई। मैं यह पृष्ठभूमि इसलिए रख रहा हूँ, ताकि इस सदन को सरकार की प्राथमिकता का अंदाजा हो। यह जो बिल आया है, जिसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ, यह भी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में आदरणीय मोदी जी की सरकार की एक नई पहल है। इस बिल की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी? इस बिल की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में आदरणीय मंत्री जी ने इसकी पृष्ठभूमि में सारी बातें रखी हैं। हमारे एक साथी ने भी इसकी पृष्ठभूमि में सारी बातें रखी हैं। जो कानून बना हुआ था, यह अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त नहीं कर रहा था। जो होम्योपैथी केंद्रीय परिषद् सन् 1973 के अधिनियम के माध्यम से गठित की गई थी, उस केन्द्रीय परिषद् में बड़ा व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार था। इससे बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार क्या हो सकता है कि उसका मुखिया सीबीआई द्वारा रंगे हाथों पकड़ा गया, इसलिए इस केंद्रीय परिषद् को भंग करने की आवश्यकता थी। केवल इतना ही नहीं इस केंद्रीय परिषद् ने केंद्र सरकार के बार-बार दिए गए निर्देशों की भी अवहेलना की। केंद्र सरकार चाहती थी कि होम्योपैथी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में आधुनिकीकरण का उपयोग किया जाए, डिजिटलाइजेशन को प्रयुक्त किया जाए, लेकिन केंद्रीय परिषद् ने इस दिशा में कोई रुचि नहीं दिखाई। इसलिए यह बड़ा लाज़िमी हो गया था कि केन्द्र सरकार इस केन्द्रीय परिषद् को भंग करे। इसको भंग करके केन्द्र सरकार ने ये अधिकार उस समय के शासी बोर्ड को सौंप दिए और शासी बोर्ड को इस कार्य के लिए एक साल के लिए नियुक्त किया। फिर, बीच की परिस्थितियां कुछ ऐसी बनीं कि एक साल के अंदर केन्द्र सरकार को केन्द्रीय परिषद् का गठन करना था, लेकिन अपरिहार्य कारणों से केन्द्र सरकार इस केन्द्रीय परिषद् का गठन नहीं कर पाई, जिनमें से एक कारण तो चुनाव था और दूसरा कारण यह था कि राज्यों से जो होम्योपैथी रजिस्टर प्राप्त होना था, वह समय से प्राप्त नहीं हो पाया, जिके कारण सरकार केन्द्रीय परिषद् का गठन नहीं कर पाई। इसलिए यह आवश्यक था कि इस केन्द्रीय परिषद् का गठन करने के लिए सरकार को कुछ और समय मिले और जब चुनाव सामने आ गया, तो सरकार पहले अध्यादेश लेकर आई और अब उस अध्यादेश को वह इस संशोधन विधेयक के माध्यम से प्रतिष्ठापित कर रही है।

[श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह]

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय परिषद् का गठन करने की जो पहल की जा रही है, मेरी दृष्टि में इसके दो-तीन उद्देश्य हैं। केन्द्रीय परिषद् के माध्यम से होम्योपैथी क्षेत्र में व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा था। आपने देखा होगा कि होम्योपैथी के बहुत सारे ऐसे कॉलेजेज़ थे, जो नॉर्म्स को पूरा नहीं करते थे, लेकिन फिर भी उनको मान्यता दी जाती थी, फिर भी वे काम कर रहे थे और एक तरीके से होम्योपैथी की प्रतिष्ठा उन कॉलेजों के माध्यम से नीचे गिर रही थी। ऐसे बहुत सारे कॉलेजेज़ थे, जो नॉर्म्स तो पूरा कर रहे थे, लेकिन फिर भी उनको मान्यता नहीं दी जा रही थी और उनके साथ बड़ा दुर्व्यवहार किया जा रहा था। आप समझ सकते हैं कि केन्द्रीय परिषद् में किस तरीके से भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त था। इसलिए इस भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक था कि वह केन्द्रीय परिषद् का पुनर्गठन करे। आदरणीय मोदी जी का संकल्प भी है कि न खाऊंगा, न खाने दूंगा, इसलिए जहां भी भ्रष्टाचार है, जहां भी अनाचार है, वहां पर केन्द्र सरकार कठोर कदम उठाती है और इस केन्द्रीय परिषद् को भंग करके सरकार ने इसी दिशा में पहल किया था।

इस केन्द्रीय परिषद् के पुनर्गठन के माध्यम से दूसरी बड़ी बात यह स्पष्ट हुई कि होम्योपैथी के जो चिकित्सक हैं, वे भी अपना कोर्स साढ़े पांच साल में पूरा करते हैं और एलोपैथी डॉक्टर भी अपना कोर्स पांच साल में पूरा करते हैं, लेकिन जो प्रतिष्ठा एलोपैथी के डॉक्टर को मिलती है, वह भ्रष्टाचार के कारण होम्योपैथी के डॉक्टर को नहीं मिलती। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा को इस भारत क्षेत्र में और अधिक प्रतिष्ठा दिलाने के लिए भी केन्द्रीय परिषद् को सक्रिय और सजग करना पड़ेगा। इस संशोधन विधेयक के माध्यम से सरकार उस उद्देश्य को भी प्राप्त करना चाहती है।

केन्द्र सरकार का संकल्प है कि हिन्दुस्तान में 1 लाख, 25 हजार हेल्थ एंड वेलनेस सेंटर्स की स्थापना की जाए, जिसके माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले हमारे गरीब भाई-बहनों के स्वास्थ्य की समुचित देखभाल की जाए। इन हेल्थ एंड वेलनेस सेंटर्स में से 10 प्रतिशत हिस्सा आयुष विभाग को सौंपा गया है, यानी लगभग 12,500 हेल्थ और वेलनेस सेंटर्स की जिम्मेवारी हमारे होम्योपैथी चिकित्सकों को सौंपी गई है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए, माननीय अजय जी, क्योंकि आपके दल से चार वक्ता हैं और हर आदमी औसत आठ से नौ मिनट बोल सकता है। आप ऑलरेडी नौ मिनट बोल चुके हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह:** वे ग्रामीण भाइयों के स्वास्थ्य को देख-रेख करेंगे। मैंने इस विधेयक के तथ्य आपके सामने रखने का प्रयास किया है और मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी। प्रोफेसर साहब, आपके पास कुल छः मिनट का समय है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** आठ मिनट?

**श्री उपसभापति:** छः मिनट।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** छ: मिनट में क्या बोल पाएंगे?

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप तो बिल्कुल समय के तहत बोलते हैं।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इस अध्यादेश को जिस बिल के रूप में लाया गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन हमारे कुछ रिज़र्वशंस हैं। जो पिछली हैल्थ कमीटी थी, उसके चेयरमैन के रूप में मेरा बड़ा कड़वा अनुभव है। जिस तरह से इस कमीशन को लाने के लिए इस बिल को स्टैंडिंग कमीटी के सामने भेजा गया था, उसी तरह से एमसीआई को लेकर इस नेशनल मेडिकल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी हमसे मांगी गई थी और कमीटी से कहा गया था कि इसकी रिपोर्ट जल्दी दो। एक्सटेंशन के लिए टाइम मांगा गया, तो फिर 15 दिन का टाइम दिया गया, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट चाहती थी... प्रधान मंत्री जी की आयुष्मान योजना है, जिसका बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर प्रचार-प्रसार होता है। पुनिया साहब ने कहा था कि ब्रिज कोर्स पर बड़ा ज़ोर था। कमेटी के लिए मेम्बर्स Allopathy के डॉक्टर्स थे, वे सब खिलाफ थे, वे नहीं चाहते थे, लेकिन श्री जयराम रमेश जी के माध्यम से बीच का रास्ता निकाला गया कि इस मामले को राज्यों पर छोड़ दिया जाए कि वे ब्रिज कोर्स करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन इसके बाद ही दो बार सत्र निकल जाने के बाद अब तीसरे सत्र में वह विधेयक लाया गया है। माननीय मंत्री जी, यह ज़रूर बताएं कि जब यह बिल यहां से पारित हो जाएगा तो उसके बाद नेशनल होम्योपैथी कमीशन वाला बिल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद लाया जाएगा या नहीं लाया जाएगा?

सर, मेडिकल काउन्सिल ऑफ इंडिया पर जब कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी, गवर्नमेंट ने कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया, तब कोई उस रिपोर्ट को लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट चला गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने मेडिकल काउन्सिल ऑफ इंडिया को स्वयं supersede कर दिया और उसके बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स बना दिए और यह कहा कि एक साल में बिल लाइए। एक साल में बिल नहीं लाए, तो मेडिकल काउन्सिल ऑफ इंडिया फिर ज़िन्दा हो गई। इन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट से कहा कि हमें टाइम दीजिए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि हम आपको और टाइम नहीं देंगे, आपको एक साल का टाइम दिया गया था, आप एक साल में बिल नहीं ला पाए। वह ज़िन्दा हो गई, फिर कोई व्यक्ति सुप्रीम कोर्ट चला गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जब सरकार के वकील को बहुत डांट लगाई, तब अध्यादेश लाया गया और फिर मेडिकल काउन्सिल ऑफ इंडिया को भंग किया गया। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आयुर्वेद, यूनानी, योगा, सिद्धा और होम्योपैथी जैसी पद्धतियां बहुत पुरानी पद्धतियां हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में आयुर्वेद का अनंत काल से प्रचलन है, पहले सिर्फ यही था। सारा अथर्ववेद आयुर्वेद ही है, लेकिन स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि लोग इसके प्रति बहुत उदासीन हैं। होम्योपैथी बहुत अच्छी है। पुनिया साहब ने जो कुछ कहा, बिल्कुल सही कहा है। यह बहुत अच्छी पद्धति है और इससे गरीब लोगों का इलाज हो जाता है, यह महंगी नहीं है और कुछ रोगों में यह रामबाण है। एलोपैथी में जिसका कोई इलाज नहीं हो पाता, वह होम्योपैथी से हो जाता है। 70 के दशक में मुझे इतना severe migraine का pain होता था कि देश के सारे बड़े-बड़े न्यूरोसर्जन्स और न्यूरोलॉजिस्ट्स फेल हो गए थे। उस समय लखनऊ में डा. घोष हुआ करते थे, वे बहुत बुजुर्ग थे, उन्होंने मुझे दोबारा वह दर्द नहीं हुआ। Nobody could cure it, but he cured it. लेकिन अगर यही बात एलोपैथिक की मानसिकता वाले लोगों से करें तो कहेंगे कि यह तो बेकार है और सरकार का भी इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं जाता है। आयुष के लिए सबसे कम बजट और बाकी के लिए पता नहीं कितना बजट है? माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी बैठी हुई हैं, मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि आयुष पर ध्यान दीजिए। अगर वित्त मंत्री जी अपने साथ में बैठे हुए मंत्री जी

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

के ऊपर थोड़ी कृपा कर देंगी तो यह गरीब लोगों के लिए बहुत बड़ा योगदान होगा। उसमें करप्शन था इसलिए वह भंग किया गया था और ऑर्डिनेंस लाया गया था। क्या आपको नहीं मालूम है कि मान्यता के लिए और सीटें बढ़ाने के लिए कॉलेज वाले बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स के चक्कर लगा रहे हैं? जैसे काउंसिल का लगाते थे। अब भी वही स्थिति है। You had to supersede it because of corruption, but corruption still prevails. You will have to look into it. You will have to monitor it. अगर मामला जैसा का तैसा बना रहा तो इसका कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता। यह ऐसी पद्धति है और आपका पूरा विभाग ऐसा है जिसमें आम लोगों की बहुत आस्था है। अभी भी ऐसे बहुत सारे लोग हैं, ग्रामीण इलाकों के लोग हैं। मैं जहां से आता हूँ, वहां के बारे में अच्छी तरह जनता हूँ कि जब होम्योपैथी का बस नहीं चलता, तब allopathy वालों के यहां जाते हैं। वरना वे आयुर्वेद की दवा ले लेंगे और नहीं तो बुखार आ जाए, तो चाय में तुलसी, काली मिर्च, अदरक यही डाल कर पी लेंगे और कहेंगे कि इससे ही ठीक हो जाएंगे और लोग ठीक भी हो जाते हैं। 50-60 परसेंट लोग तो ऐसे होते हैं, जो खुद की इलाज कर लेते हैं। अगर आप हिसाब लगाएं, तो 70 परसेंट लोग बड़े अस्पतालों में नहीं जा पाते हैं। 30 परसेंट लोगों में भी 3-4 परसेंट लोग ऐसे होते हैं, जो मेदांता और जो अन्य अस्पताल हैं, जो लोगों को लूट रहे हैं, वहां जाते हैं, वरना सब सामान्य अस्पतालों में जाते हैं और कुछ बिना अस्पताल जाए ही ठीक हो जाते हैं।...(समय की घंटी)... इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह गरीबों के लिए है। इसलिए मैं सिर्फ एक चीज़ कहना चाहूंगा कि आप बढ़िया डॉक्टर्स तैयार कीजिए। आज होम्योपैथी वाले जो दवा prescribe करते हैं, वह जर्मनी की ही करते हैं। आज जब मेक इन इंडिया का जमाना चल रहा है, तो क्या इतनी बढ़िया किस्म की दवाइयां, होम्योपैथी की दवाइयां हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं बन सकती हैं? हमारा mindset ऐसा बना दिया गया है कि होम्योपैथी की दवा, जो जर्मनी की Reckeweg कंपनी की है या दूसरी कंपनी की है, वह ही सबसे बढ़िया है और यहां वाली काम नहीं करती। वह थोड़ी महंगी आती है, मजबूरन लोगों को उसको खरीदना पड़ता है। हमारे यहां जो होम्योपैथी की दवाइयां बनती हैं, उनकी गुणवत्ता को भी संभालने की कोशिश कीजिए और बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स में होम्योपैथी के renowned doctors ही होने चाहिए। यह जो अफसरशाही और नौकरशाही करती है, वह मत करिएगा। आप ministers हैं। वे ministers ही अच्छे होते हैं, जो dotted line पर दस्तख्त नहीं करते हैं।...(समय की घंटी)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्रो. साहब, ठीक है। प्रो. साहब, आप समय से अधिक बोल चुके हैं।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है, जब एक non-IAS officer को आयुष मंत्रालय का सेक्रेटरी बनाया गया। हमने उनको सुना है he is a very competent person. कोई भी उस तरह का आईएएस अफसर हम लोगों के सामने अन्य विभागों का, हैल्थ का नहीं आया है, जिस तरह के सचिव आयुष मंत्रालय के हैं। आपके विभाग को, अगर वित्त मंत्री जी की मदद मिले, तो उनसे बहुत कुछ फायदा हो सकता है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्रो. साहब, आप कन्क्लूड करिए। ऑलरेडी दो मिनट हो चुके हैं।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the 1973 Act was amended in 2018 to provide for the supersession of the Central Council. The Central Council was required to be reconstituted within one year from the date of its supersession. In the interim period, the Central Government constituted a Board of Governors to exercise the powers of the Central Council. The Ordinance amends the Act to increase the time period for supersession of the Central Council from one year to two years. My suggestion is: (i) There should be supervision mechanism for Homoeopathy, Siddha, Indian Medicine and Ayurvedic medical institutions; (ii) The affairs of the Central Homoeopathy Council should be entrusted to a Board of Governors comprising eminent and qualified Homoeopathy doctors and eminent administrators. The tenure has been extended since the Council could not be reconstituted within one year due to non-updation of State Registers of homoeopathy during general elections; (iii) All Primary Health Centres (PHCs) should have a Homoeopathy doctor. Only then will the treatment be given to all the village people; (iv) A permanent Homoeopathy doctor be appointed at our Parliament Annexe Medical Centre and at Rashtrapati Bhavan clinic which are functioning under a contractual system. I urge the Homoeopathy Council to look upon starting a university in my district in Kanyakumari because in our district so many Unani, Homoeopathy and Siddha doctors are giving medicine in our villages. So, in our district, say, in case of back pain, they are telling L5, L4, like that. In those cases, in our district, there are so many Homoeopathy and unani doctors, who have given treatment, and within 5 to 10 days, without operation, it is completely cured. So, I urge the Government to grant a university in our district Kanyakumari and, Sir, I support this Bill.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, Thank you very much, for giving me the chance to speak on this Bill. Sir, I would have become happy, if our Government would have given sufficient opportunity earlier to improve this age-old system of medicine. In my opinion, it is nothing but another backdoor process of grabbing the power of another democratically-elected autonomous body, which we have been witnessing since so many years. Sir, our present Central Government has broken the previous record of bringing Ordinances. As far as my knowledge goes, previously it was maximum one or two Ordinances for ten Bills, now, it has crossed more than four for ten Bills. It is really shocking. Sir, I would like to put forward certain important points before this august House. In the year, 2018, the Central Council of Homoeopathy was dissolved based on certain allegations of corruption against the then existing Central Council of Homoeopathy. And, a Board of Governors, consisting of seven members, was formed at that time. Sir, the most unfortunate part of the story is that till date, one post is lying vacant, out of those seven Board of Governors. Secondly, one year has passed but that post is still lying vacant. The charge of corruption

[Dr. Santanu Sen]

was there against the then Central Council of Homoeopathy, but, unfortunately, no charge could be proved in the last one year. Sir, it was ensured that a democratically-elected CCH will be formed in one year. Unfortunately, that election could not be held in the last one year. So, I am becoming apprehensive as to whether in the coming years, this Government will really be able to hold the election or not. In the year 2019, this Bill was again brought in Lok Sabha on 27th June with a proposal of extension of duration of this Board of Governors for another one year. Sir, my certain observations and reservations are like this. First of all, the then Central Council of Homoeopathy used to be formed by the process of a democratic election. But, whenever there was a provision of Board of Governors, it was not known to all of us as to what the criteria for being a member of Board of Governors was. I don't know on what basis, the Government selected the members of Board of Governors. So, I once again believe that it is nothing but only an effort of grabbing the power and giving it in the hands of bureaucrats and nothing else. Sir, my question is why the election could not be held in the last one year and why the vacant post could not be filled since last one year. The Homoeopathy system is an age-old system of our country and as far as my State of West Bengal is concerned, it is the pioneer of this Homoeopathy system. But, most unfortunately, not a single representative from this pioneer State of Homoeopathy, has been given an opportunity to be a member of this Board of Governors. Sir, it is very pertinent to note that in our State of West Bengal, when our present Chief Minister, Madam Mamata Banerjee took the charge as Chief Minister-cum-Health Minister in the year 2011, the health Budget was only ₹ 682 crores. Now, in 2019, it has become ₹ 9,700 crores. I repeat, it has become ₹ 9,700 crores. So, it is an increase of nearly 14 times. Unfortunately, on the other side, in our country, the health Budget is meagerly 1.5 per cent of the total GDP. Moreover, we have seen that out of the total Budget of the AYUSH Department, the Homoeopathy gets only 13 per cent. It is reflected in the name of AYUSH itself, as it stands for Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy. Homoeopathy comes last in AYUSH and so is the case with budgetary allocation for homoeopathy; it is only 13 per cent of the total Budget for AYUSH Department.

Sir, I would like to highlight certain important points of my own State. Regarding the status of Medical Officers of Homoeopathy in India, I must let you know that there are total 71 posts, and 39 posts are lying vacant, that is, more than 50 per cent vacancies. In the CGHS Wellness Clinics in West Bengal, the total number of posts created was 10, and there are six vacancies. So, 60 per cent posts are lying vacant there. Especially in the clinics like Airport Clinic, there are two vacancies; in Shyambazar Clinic, there are two vacancies; and, in Dover Lane Clinic, there are two vacancies. These clinics are very important, so far as their geographical distribution is concerned, but the posts are lying vacant. Sir, as per the

**3.00 P.M.**

need of the hour, few more posts should be created, especially for places like Siliguri, Jalpaiguri, Asansol and Durgapur.

Sir, I would like to let you know about the status of outreach camps in West Bengal. There are only ten camps, whereas there should be, at least, three per district, that is, for 23 districts, there should be, at least, 69 camps. Finally, Junior Research Fellows and Senior Research Fellows should be given the due importance.

Sir, if you go to our National Institute of Homoeopathy, which is situated in Kolkata, you will start crying; I repeat, you will start crying. The situation is so horrible. The faculty members are not there. Patients hardly like to go to that particular National Institute to get treatment. Then, same is the condition with the Shillong Institute, which was supposed to be the best Institute in the North-East.

Sir, it is my humble submission that our Government should give due importance to the betterment of this age-old system of homoeopathy, instead of going for the Bridge Course. As it was mentioned by my previous speaker, instead of improving this homoeopathy system, they are trying to run a Bridge Course through which our homoeopaths and ayurvedic doctors are allowed to practise modern medicine. In this way, they neither become good homoeopaths nor do they become good allopaths. So, these points must be taken into consideration. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय राम नाथ ठाकुर जी। आपके पास तीन मिनट का समय है।

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार):** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने इस विषय पर बोलने का समय दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं सबसे पहले इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। होम्योपैथी मेडिकल साइंस की विधा है और ये बीमारियों को लक्षण के आधार पर सुधारने का काम करती है। मैं दो-तीन सुझाव आपके और सरकार के बीच रखना चाहता हूँ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष, (श्री टी.के. रंगराजन) पीठासीन हुए]

दो वर्ष जो किया गया, वह क्यों किया गया? आपने इसके विषय में इस विभाग के कुछ लोगों से पूछने के काम किया अथवा नहीं? दो वर्षों का जो समय आपने बढ़ाया है, क्या आप दो वर्षों में जो किए गए वायदे हैं, संशोधन के माध्यम से, इस बिल के माध्यम से, उनको पूरा कर पाएंगे? चूंकि आपने इस वर्ष गंवाने का काम किया है, तो क्या आप दो वर्षों में इसका सुविधानुसार निष्पादन करने का काम करेंगे?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि होम्योपैथी कॉलेज की जो स्थिति है, उस स्थिति को आप सुधारने का काम करें। जो कागज़ी हैं, उन पर लगाम लगाने का काम करें और जो कॉलेज होम्योपैथी के हैं, उनको प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था के द्वारा अच्छे वातावरण में बनाने का काम करें और अच्छे प्रोफेसरों को उनमें लाने का काम करें, जिससे लोग उनसे प्रभावित हों और अच्छे ज्ञान को हासिल कर सकें। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार गरीब लोगों के लिए होम्योपैथिक दवा सुलभ और सरल रूप में उपलब्ध करवाए। इसमें गरीब का हित ज्यादा सधेगा। जो भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में हैं, उन पर

[श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर]

आपकी तरफ से समय-सीमा के अंदर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने होम्योपैथी कॉलेज हैं, उन कॉलेजों की संख्या आपने जानने की कोशिश की है अथवा नहीं की है, उनमें कितने प्रोफेसर्स हैं, वे उनमें किस विधि से नियुक्त हुए हैं और वे काम कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं? होम्योपैथी में जो शोध हो रहा है, उस शोध में कितने लोग आगे आए हैं और उस शोध से कितने लोगों को फायदा पहुंचा है, इसकी आपने निगरानी की है या नहीं की है, इसकी जानकारी की है कि नहीं की है, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIT.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you. Now, Shri Elamaram Kareem. ...(*Interruptions*)... Are you not speaking? ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay. Next speaker is Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I rise to extend my support to this Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: प्रो. साहब, आप हिन्दी में अच्छा बोलते हैं।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, इसको मेरे टाइम में मत जोड़िएगा। मैंने हरनाथ सिंह यादव जी को देख लिया है कि वे नहीं हैं। वह अक्सर हमें कहते हैं कि तुम हिन्दी में ही बोलो। सर, पढाई-लिखाई के चक्कर में जहां पर टेक्नीकल इश्यूज़ आते हैं, वहां मुझे अंग्रेजी की शरण में जाना पड़ता है। वैसे अगर कोई बात हो, तो तकरीर हिन्दी में होगी।

Sir, please start my time now. Let me start by making my first observation in this Bill. When you say, ' eminent and qualified doctors' , please ensure that there is a parameter on the basis of which you will decide ' eminent and qualified homoeopath doctors' because doubtful degrees also have a sense of ascendance in these times. So, this must be kept in mind.

Secondly, Sir, the ordinance route should be avoided. Many speakers have spoken about it. I will not repeat the points but I would say, the Government should not appear as a ' ordinance factory' and this should be a message for everyone. Sir, why did it take so many years in addressing the ailment which all of us knew? हम सबको इसकी बीमारी के बारे में पता था। जो काउंसिल पुरानी थी, उसमें क्या दिक्कतें हैं। सर, मेरा एक और आग्रह है। मैंने बीते कई वर्षों में देखा है कि एक टेंडेंसी है सेंद्रलाइजेशन की, चीज़ों को केन्द्रीयकृत करने की। It is the tendency of taking everything in your hand. Sir, centralization, more often than not, results in centralization of command. We must respect the autonomy and independence of institutions, and, I think, it is very, very important.

Sir, here, I would like to take the opportunity to request the hon. Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman ji, to please increase the Budget in the health sector. The nation would actually boast of Chandrayaan 1 or Chandrayaan 2 and five trillion dollar economy only if our health budget is enhanced. We have a very, very meagre sum in the health sector. We do not need to have rocket science knowledge. Go to any PHC or a District hospital; you would come to know of it. Sir, our sense of hospital and medication is decided by the kind of hospitals we see in Delhi. Sir, Homoeopathy, Unani, Ayurveda and Siddha are different streams of medicines. I somehow beg to differ with the idea of having a bridge course. It will not just dilute them. But it will not strengthen any of these components which are individually very powerful. I have one more request. Please ensure that in each PHC in this country, you have a well-trained homoeopathic doctor. Again, I am repeating this, but please jettison the fake degree holders. Thank you very much, Sir. I did not cross the time-limit. Jai Hind.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, one more Bill to replace the Ordinance and that too had been promulgated on the eve of elections. This Bill may be very important. Of course, apparently, it is innocuous. But what it says is the main thing. It prefers to replace the Ordinance. The 1973 Act was amended in 2018 to provide for supersession of the Central Council of Homoeopathy. The Central Council was required to be reconstituted within one year from the date of its supersession. But now it is further requiring one more year. My other colleagues also asked it here. What was done within this one year? Everyone, I think, is interested to know that. And we should be assured that one more Bill will not be brought here to extend it for one more year, because it is very important. One surprising thing, which I noted in this Bill, is that the NITI Aayog, which set up a Committee to look into the functioning of the Council, had found many lacunae in that. It has observed that the Council has not succeeded in making an effective impact over the elected members. The new Commission, which is going to be constituted, has got a Chairman, *ex officio* members and part-time members. I would like to know whether it will consist of some elected members. Because the Council had. In spite of that, it didn't function well and up to the expectation. I don't want to go into the details of the importance of Homoeopathy because of time constraint. Everyone is aware of that. But the Council, which is meant for that, has not performed well and the Commission, which is going to replace that, does not contain, it seems, elected members. I think this may not be democratic, as Dr. Sen, the former IMA President, pointed out here. One surprising and interesting thing that I noted is that this Committee has found that the concentration and centralization of all functions in one body makes the Council unwieldy. Sir, NITI Aayog speaking against centralization is a very good thing and it should be welcomed. These days powers have been heaped in one place. And it says that in this Council, powers have been centralized and concentrated in one area.

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

However, it says that creation of many independent bodies with sharp demarcation of functions will create confusion in coordination. It suggests that there will be four important bodies to look after four important things. One is the regulation of undergraduate Homoeopathy education. Second is the regulation of post-graduate Homoeopathy education. Third is the accreditation and assessment of the institutions. And the fourth one, which is very important, is the regulation of practice of profession. That is the foremost one. It is said that all these things should be taken note of in the Commission. I expect from the Minister that the Commission will be constituted at least within one year. If it has to function democratically, I think some elected members would also be there in that as they were there earlier in the Council. It should not give rise to an apprehension that powers are centralized in one corner. The observation that how the Council had functioned all these years is very shocking and it should not be repeated. At least, hereafter, the future of Homoeopathy should be made healthy through this amendment Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

**श्री राजमणि पटेल** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, होम्योपैथिक विधेयक जो लाया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन मैं इसके साथ ही इतना निवेदन भी कहना चाहूँगा कि अध्यादेश लाने का तथा परिषद् को भंग करने का जो कारण बताया गया है, उसमें यह बताया गया है कि भ्रष्टाचार के कारण परिषद् को भंग करने का काम किया गया है, इससे निश्चित रूप से जो सरकार की नीयत है, उसमें संदेह पैदा होता है। माननीय उपसभापति जी, इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इसमें यह प्रयास किया गया होता कि परिषद् में जिसने गलत काम किया है, जिसने भ्रष्टाचार किया है, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होती, अगर इन बिंदुओं पर गंभीरता से विचार होता है कि भ्रष्टाचार क्यों हुआ है, उसमें किस तरह के सदस्यों का मनोनयन किया गया था, किस तरह की योग्यता के लोग वहाँ सदस्य बनाए गए थे, वे उस मापदंड के लायक थे या नहीं थे, उन कारणों को दूर करने का प्रयास किया गया होता और उसके बाद परिषद् के गठन का प्रस्ताव आता, तो निश्चित रूप से ज्यादा अच्छा होता।

मान्यवर, जहाँ तक होम्योपैथी का सवाल है, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में 40 फीसदी लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जीवनयापन करते हैं। आज गंभीर बीमारियों से पीड़ित जो व्यक्ति एलोपैथी की दवाई के माध्यम से अपनी बीमारी का उपचार नहीं करा पाते, वास्तव में उनके लिए होम्योपैथी की दवाई एक जीवन रक्षक दवाई के रूप में है। यह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत उपयोगी है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि इसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है, यह दवाई सरकार की किसी प्राथमिकता में नहीं है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि अगर वास्तव में सरकार की गरीबों के प्रति हमदर्दी है, तो होम्योपैथी का उपयोग बढ़ाना चाहिए, उसका बजट बढ़ाना चाहिए, उसके रिसर्च सेंटर्स बढ़ाने चाहिए, हमारे जो सभी प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स हैं, स्वास्थ्य केंद्र हैं, वहाँ पर इसकी शाखाएं

खोलनी चाहिए और केरल की तर्ज पर इसे पंचायत स्तर तक ले जाना चाहिए ताकि गरीबों को इसका फायदा मिल सके। इस दिशा में प्रचार-प्रसार की आवश्यकता है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह चाहे विज्ञापन के माध्यम से हो, चाहे सामाजिक संस्थाओं के माध्यम से हो, लेकिन आज इसके प्रचार-प्रसार की अत्यंत जरूरत है, ताकि इसके प्रति गरीबों का विश्वास बढ़ सके और गरीबों को इसकी जानकारी मिल सके। अगर सरकार की नीयत नहीं होगी, इसका बजट नहीं बढ़ाया जाएगा, केवल भ्रष्टाचार के नाम पर परिषद् का पुनर्गठन किया जाएगा, तो इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है, इसमें नीयत साफ होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, किसी ने कहा था कि,

"अगर लहर-लहर पर कगारों की नज़र टेढ़ी हो,  
कल के चमन पर बहारों की नजर टेढ़ी हो,  
कैसे पहुंचेगी पालकी पिया के देश,  
जब भोली दुल्हन पर कहारों की नजर टेढ़ी हो।"

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इसलिए सबसे जरूरी है कि गरीबों के प्रति सरकार की अच्छी नीयत होनी चाहिए कि हमें किस तरह से गरीबों के जीवन की रक्षा करनी है। अगर यह नीयत ठीक हो जाए, तो निश्चित रूप से होम्योपैथी की दवाइयां हमारे गरीबों को मिल सकेंगी और गरीबों का जीवन बच सकता है।

मान्यवर, अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि "आयुष्मान योजना" के तहत गरीबों के लिए दवाइयां दी जा रही हैं, तो मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें भी वही नीयत का सवाल है। इसके आंकड़े तो दिए जाते हैं, जानकारियां भी दी जाती हैं, लेकिन आज भी देश में गरीबों को "आयुष्मान योजना" का फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है। कितने गरीब ऐसे हैं जो जांच और दवाई के चक्कर में जाना छोड़ देते हैं, दवाई कराना बंद कर देते हैं। उनको उसका कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। सरकार केवल आंकड़ेबाजी से गलत आंकड़े देकर, प्रचार-प्रसार में पैसा लगाकर इसको साबित करना चाहती है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जितना पैसा "आयुष्मान योजना" के प्रचार-प्रसार में लगा रही है, अगर उतना ही पैसा होम्योपैथी की दवाई के क्षेत्र में लगा दिया जाए, उसका बजट बढ़ा दिया जाए, तो निश्चित रूप से गरीबों को फायदा मिलेगा और गरीब लोग अपने जीवन की रक्षा करने में सफल होंगे।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, इसी तरह से अगर रिसर्च के क्षेत्र में पैसा लगाया जाएगा, तो आज जर्मनी से बनी हुई जो दवाई आती है वह देश में ही बन सकती है - सरकार कहती है कि "स्वदेशी हमारा नारा है", उसके लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार स्वदेशी को बढ़ाना चाहती है, तो इस क्षेत्र के रिसर्च में पैसा लगाएं, रिसर्च की संस्थाएं खोलें, जिससे हमारे देश में होम्योपैथी की अच्छी दवाइयां बन सकें और उसका फायदा हमारे देश को मिल सके। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, जय हिंद!

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Sir, let us see the background and the objective for which the Homoeopathy Central Council was formed. The objective of the Council through the Act in 1973 was that people should get good homeopathic medical services,

[Dr. Vikas Mahatme]

quality homeopathic medical services and this would have been possible through proper education in medical colleges and through registration of the homeopathic practitioners. But I feel that these objectives were not achieved since nearly say 50 years. Personally, I am not against Homoeopathy mode of treatment and I know that people believe in Homoeopathy, specially, for chronic diseases and allergies. I do agree with that but there are many problems with that existing system and that is why if we want to solve those problems, we need a change. What were the problems? If you see, the medical colleges were not accredited. There were many medical colleges which were not accredited but still the students were coming out from these colleges as homeopathic medical practitioners. Secondly, when they treated the patients, they used all allopathic drugs. Therefore, this creates more problems for the health of Indians, especially, in the rural areas. अभी हमने सुना कि यह गरीब लोगों के लिए है, जरूर है और यह होना भी चाहिए। Homoeopathy promote होनी चाहिए, लेकिन क्या उनको allopathic medicines देनी चाहिए, जबकि उसके बारे में उनको कोई जानकारी नहीं दी हुई है और उनकी उसके बारे में पढ़ाई नहीं हुई है? मुझे यह लगता है कि यह जो हो रहा था, यह बंद होना चाहिए था। इसीलिए सरकार ने यह कदम उठाया है कि हम एक नई Homoeopathy Central Council शुरू करें। लेकिन उसमें समय लगता है, इसलिए यह एक Ordinance लाया गया था।

Sir, the minimum standard education requirements were established but those were not followed by the existing Central Council of Homoeopathy. 121 homeopathic medical colleges थे, जो accreditation के लिए fit नहीं थे, फिर भी उनको amnesty scheme की तरह से admissions allow किए गए, ताकि उन students का नुकसान न हो। हमने students के लिए यह काम किया, लेकिन यह सोच रहनी भी जरूरी है कि जो students pass out होंगे, क्या वे सही तरीके से Homoeopathy treatment कर पाएंगे और जो हम चाहते हैं कि गरीब लोगों की treatment अच्छी हो, क्या हम वह उद्देश्य सफल कर पाएंगे? यह काम अच्छी तरह से नहीं हो रहा था, यह सबको पता था, फिर भी हम नहीं चाहते कि उसमें बदलाव आना चाहिए। चूंकि सब पूछ रहे हैं, कि इतनी emergency क्या थी, तो हम सबको पता भी है कि जो Head of the Council of Homoeopathy थे, उनके against काफी corruption charges लगे थे। इस तरह से काउंसिल का जो मकसद था, वह fulfill नहीं हुआ। इसलिए यह Ordinance लाना बहुत जरूरी था, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

वैसे ही, registration, जिसके लिए सरकार ने बताया था कि आप इसे digitalize करो, इसके लिए computerized system होना चाहिए कि ये-ये डॉक्टर्स registered Homoeopathy practitioners हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। जब सरकार बता रही है कि हम इस तरीके से काम करेंगे, तो लोगों की सेहत के लिए अच्छा रहेगा, क्योंकि जब परेशानी होती है, who is responsible for the health of the people of India? Ultimately, the Central Government is definitely responsible and if Government's suggestions are not followed, then, there is no other alternative but to bring an Ordinance. मुझे नहीं लगता है कि यह बहुत जल्दी में हुआ है। एकचुअली इसकी जरूरत भी थी

और corruption charges की वजह से वह उसी वक्त लाना जरूरी भी था। सर, एक बॉडी में जो भी changes होने चाहिए थे, यदि गवर्नमेंट उसके लिए responsible है, तो गवर्नमेंट को इसे करना जरूरी है। इसमें rules and regulations, and law जो हैं, वे अच्छे तरीके से देखे जा सकें, इसलिए यह Standing Committee on Health के पास भेजा गया है। उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ही एक नई बॉडी फॉर्म की जा सकती है, तब तक यह जरूरी है कि इस ऑर्डिनेंस को हम extension दें। उसके बाद, एक अच्छी Central Council of Homoeopathy फॉर्म करने के लिए जो चीजें जरूरी हैं, उसमें सबका suggestion लेकर ही उसको फॉर्म करना चाहिए। सरकार की तरफ से उसी का प्रोसीजर हो रहा है।

माननीय मंत्री जी पूरी तरह से इस काम में जुटे हुए हैं और मुझे लगता है कि इसी तरीके से यह काम हो पाएगा, ताकि एक अच्छी कमेटी बनाई जा सके। उस कमेटी में जो Homoeopathic Doctors हैं, definitely उनका say भी रहना चाहिए। Homoeopathic Doctors का क्या कहना है, किस तरीके से education होनी चाहिए, कैसी quality education रहनी चाहिए, institution accreditation किस तरीके से हो, इसके ऊपर एक Advisory Board है। यह जो Board of Governors है, उसमें Homoeopathy doctors भी हैं, इसलिए ऐसा कुछ नहीं है कि हम homoeopathic doctors की सलाह नहीं ले रहे हैं। यह एक बहुत अच्छा Ordinance आया है, जिससे हमेशा के लिए यह परेशानी दूर हो जाएगी कि homoeopathy में भी अच्छे students आने चाहिए, अच्छी treatment मिलनी चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि यह जो बिल आया है, उससे ये सब काम सफल हो पाएंगे, इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Now, Shri K. Somaprasad. You have three minutes.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I support this Amendment Bill. In order to avoid the administrative stalemate, this Amendment is necessary. Homoeopathy is an integral part of our Indian healthcare system. As a part of the treatment, several patients depend on this branch. Even though this is a widely accepted branch of healthcare, more attention and nursing of the Government is needed, especially, in homoeomedical education section. Most of the medical colleges are working without proper infrastructure facilities. Much more money has to be pumped in for the infrastructural development. This situation is badly affecting the entire homoeomedical education itself. We have dozens and dozens of homoeomedical colleges but what about the standard of those medical colleges? The medical colleges, which are having the status of Centre of excellence are very few, hardly one or two. Most of the Post Graduate Institutes are also facing the same situation where the mandatory infrastructure facilities are very much below the regulations of the Central Council of Homoeopathy. The academic standard is also going down. This is due to the new amendment in the curriculum and examination schedule. The very basic subject of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica (Medicines) and Organon of Medicine (Philosophy of Homoeopathy) do not have examinations in the first year of the course itself. Due to the

[Shri K. Somaprasad]

lenient attitude in the first year of the course itself, the students are left deprived of the basic foundation to build up their knowledge of the system. At the outset, it affects the quality of the course. Hence, strict interference and supervision from the side of the Central Council of Homoeopathy is a must. Homoeopathic drugs are made from the natural substances and are experimented on healthy human beings by a method called 'drug proving'. New Indian medicines could be added to the *Materia Medica* by this process by incorporating the student community. For this purpose, separate research institute under the control of CCH should be established. The efficacy of homoeopathic medicines in the prevention and treatment of viral diseases has been clinically proven beyond any doubt in all epidemics till date. A separate Virology Research Institute on this subject is really the need of the hour.

One of the main problems that the homoeo-medical doctors are facing now is the lack of sufficient job opportunities. The Government should take initiative to create further job opportunities. More dispensaries have to be launched. Through the National Ayush Mission (NAM) and NRHM, more funds to the State Health Departments have to be released for this purpose. Thank you.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ashok Siddharth —not present. Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I, on behalf of the YSR Congress Party, support the Bill. The Central Council of Homoeopathy is an extremely important organization and plays an important role in developing and promoting homoeopathy education and practice. Sir, homoeopathic form of medicine is most cost effective. Therefore, it is very popular and in demand in medical stores in our country. Sir, I have only four suggestions to be made to the hon. Minister. The Objects and Reasons of the Bill says that the State registers of the Homoeopathy are not updated, therefore, this Amendment Bill is being brought in. The hon. Minister may explain as to why the registers could not be updated in this period of one year.

The second point is, since the older Council suffered from various inefficiencies and deficiencies, the new Council is both efficient and effective, ensure that this new Council is more efficient and effective in delivering the objectives, and I would advise the hon. Minister that the new Council may consist of doctors plus Government administrators so that the Council can be made more effective in delivering the objectives. Some of the Members have stated here about corruption charges. So, while designing this new policy, the

Government should ensure that the new Council will conduct regular audits and inspections to oversee the operations.

The last but one point is, Homoeopathy is the third most popular method of treatment in India after Allopathy and Ayurveda. Every year, we produce more than 12,000 Homoeopathy doctors. I request the hon. Minister and the Government of India to ensure that these 12,000 doctors who are produced every year will conform to the standards of the performance. The last point which I would like to make is very important. There are so many primary health centres in India where patients are being treated. Sir, I request the hon. Minister to have one Homoeopathy doctor in every primary health centre. The Primary Health Centres where the doctors are in scarcity, these Homoeopathy doctors may serve the patients so that, at least, the treatment is available to all those who go to the primary health centres in the villages. Thank you.

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, जो नियम है, उसके तहत बहस शुरू होने से आधा घंटा पहले, नाम आने चाहिए और नाम अपने व्हिप के माध्यम से आने चाहिए। कुछ लोग सीधे नाम भेज रहे हैं, जो नियम के अनुकूल नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव होगा कि अपने व्हिप के माध्यम से नाम भेजें और बहस शुरू होने से आधा घंटा पहले भेजें।

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा** (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल - The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019, पर बोलने का आपने मुझे अवसर दिया, जो सदन में पुरःस्थापित हुआ है। इसी के साथ मैं सरकार और मंत्रालय द्वारा होम्योपैथिक पद्धति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, सुधार करने के लिए और इसके अंतर्गत जितने colleges आते हैं, उनके माध्यम से अच्छे डॉक्टर्स तैयार हो सकें, इस दिशा में जो प्रयत्न किया गया, उसके लिए उनका भी धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

यहां मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने विस्तार से, सरकारी पक्ष और प्रतिपक्ष दोनों ओर से, कई बातें कहीं। जब देश में Homoeopathy Central Council Act 1973 में बना, उसके पीछे मकसद था कि देश में एक होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् इस रूप में कार्य करे ताकि उसके अधीन जितने colleges हों, उनमें सुव्यवस्था की जाए और पारदर्शिता के साथ वे काम कर सकें। समय गुज़रने के साथ, 1973 के बाद, 2014 में जिस तरह देश में सम्माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार आई, उनकी यह सोच थी कि देश में ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया आपस में बातचीत न करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** उन्होंने देश को आश्चर्य किया था कि देश की 130 करोड़ जनता का हम ध्यान रखेंगे और बिना किसी भेदभाव के हर क्षेत्र का विकास करेंगे - चाहे वह क्षेत्र शिक्षा का है, रक्षा का है, हैल्थ का है या देश में कहीं भी infrastructure निर्माण करने का है। यह भी कहा गया कि देश में 2014 से पूर्व जो वातावरण था, जब देश में निराशा का माहौल छाया हुआ था, हर वर्ग, हर व्यक्ति और विशेष रूप से गरीब वर्ग इतना निराशा से भर गया था, उसे दिखाई नहीं पड़ता था कि कभी उसके सामने रोशनी आएगी। देश में विकास की गति रुकी हुई थी। विशेष रूप से देश का जो मध्यम क्लास और

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

गरीब वर्ग था, उसे जो सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए थीं, भ्रष्टाचार के कारण वे सब स्वाहा हो रही थीं। भ्रष्टाचार हर क्षेत्र में व्याप्त था। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने आते ही भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने का संकल्प लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्य, कृपया अपनी सीट पर बैठें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा:** उन्होंने देश को भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त करने का बीड़ा उठाया। आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने संकल्प लिया कि देश से भ्रष्टाचार इसलिए भी खत्म करना है, ताकि देश में गरीबों और मध्यम क्लास के उत्थान के लिए, विशेष रूप से, राजस्व उपलब्ध कराया जा सके। उस समय कुछ लोग और संस्थाएं सरकारी राजस्व का दुरुपयोग करके, गरीब जनता का हक छीन रही थीं। मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि क्यों 2018 में Amendment बिल लाया गया, जो बाद में एक्ट बना, उसके माध्यम से Homoeopathy Council को supersede करके, एक बोर्ड का गठन किया गया। उस समय कहा गया कि 2018 से, जबसे यह विनियमित हुआ, एक वर्ष के अंदर इस परिषद् का पुनर्गठन होगा। उस पुनर्गठन में, जिस तरह की दुविधाओं की तरफ हमारे पूर्व-वक्ताओं ने इशारा किया है, चुनाव का माहौल था, दो वर्ष का समय मांगा गया ताकि यह काउंसिल पुनर्गठित हो सके, इसी कारण यह अध्यादेश जारी करना पड़ा, जिसे Act के रूप में हम आज यहां पारित कर रहे हैं।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज इसकी ज़रूरत क्यों पड़ी? यहां जो हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के सदस्य बैठे हैं, विशेष रूप से, तत्कालीन सरकार में विपक्ष के लोग थे। उस समय भ्रष्टाचार चयन-सीमा पर था। जब माननीय नरेन्द्र जी ने देश के सामने वादा किया था कि गरीबों के हक को छीनने से रोका जाएगा, उसी के तहत, माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में, हमारी सरकार ने देशहित में अनेक निर्णय लिए, गरीबों के कल्याण के लिए, मध्यम क्लास के कल्याण के लिए, हर वर्ग के कल्याण के लिए, SIT का गठन किया गया, बेनामी सम्पत्ति एक्ट बनाया गया, भगोड़ा कानून लाया गया, Demonetisation करना पड़ा, GST लागू हुआ और Insolvency and Bankruptcy Act जैसे अनेक कार्य किए गए। फिर देखा गया कि शिक्षा से जुड़ी जो संस्थाएं हैं, चिकित्सा क्षेत्र से जुड़ी जो संस्थाएं हैं, उनमें भी करप्शन चरम-सीमा पर पहुंच गया है, उसका भी निराकरण आवश्यक है। हमारे कुछ मित्र सांसदों ने यहां बोला कि जो संस्थाएं democratic system से गठित की गई थीं, उन्हें क्यों भंग किया गया, इसकी क्या ज़रूरत थी? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने ऐसा करके उन संस्थाओं पर आक्रमण नहीं, बल्कि उनका शुद्धिकरण किया है। उनको भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त किया जा रहा है। इसी तरह से होम्योपैथी केंद्रीय परिषद्, जो भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा हो चुका था, उसके चेयरमैन किसी के काबू में नहीं थे। उन लोगों को 50 साल तक सहन किया गया, उस समय के सरकार के द्वारा कोई मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम नहीं बनाया गया, कोई कंट्रोल सिस्टम नहीं बनाया गया और उसी के परिणामस्वरूप यह हुआ। वर्तमान सरकार को, जो पुनः अभी आ गई है, बीच में उसने बहुत सारे प्रयास किए, लेकिन जब होम्योपैथी केंद्रीय परिषद् के द्वारा कोई सहयोग नहीं मिला, उसके चुनाव और दोबारा से उसका गठन करने के लिए वातावरण नहीं बना और विपक्ष ने कोई सहयोग भी नहीं किया, बल्कि उसके द्वारा यह बात की गई कि उसको क्यों भंग किया गया।

आखिर में एक अध्यादेश के माध्यम से 2018 में उसको supersede किया गया। Supersede करने के बाद किस तरह एक ऐसी बॉडी गठित हो, जिसका उद्देश्य आयुष पद्धति का लाभ गरीबों को मिले, इस पर विचार किया गया। पूर्व सांसदों ने और हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेताओं ने भी, मैं माननीय पुनिया जी और अन्य को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने होम्योपैथी के लिए कहा कि यह वह सस्ती पद्धति है, ऐसी पद्धति है, जो आम आदमी के काम आती है, गरीबों के काम आती है। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का जो संकल्प है कि गरीबों को सस्ता स्वास्थ्य मिले, उसके तहत आपने देखा होगा कि उन्होंने एलोपैथिक इलाज में हार्ट संबंधी स्टेंट की बाजार में जो अधिक कीमत लगती थी, उसको कम किया और नी-रिप्लेसमेंट एवं ट्रांसप्लान्ट की कीमतों को कम करते हुए जन-औषधि केन्द्रों के माध्यम सस्ती दवाओं की व्यवस्था की।

इसी प्रकार से आयुष मंत्रालय ने भी इस होम्योपैथी केंद्रीय परिषद् को भंग करके एक बोर्ड का गठन किया। संदेह प्रकट किया गया था कि बोर्ड में कैसे लोग होंगे? उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत स्पष्ट है कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी जब कोई कार्य करते हैं, तो वह पूरी पारदर्शिता के साथ होता है, प्रतिबद्धता के साथ होता है, ईमानदारी और भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त होकर योग्य व्यक्ति को स्थान मिलता है, चाहे वह योग्य व्यक्ति किसी परिवार का हो, किसी भी वर्ग का हो, किसी भी समाज का हो। यह उनकी विशेषता है। बोर्ड के अंदर कहा गया कि देश के जो प्रख्यात डॉक्टर होंगे, उनको शामिल किया जाएगा और उनको शामिल किया गया। इसके साथ ही ऐसे प्रशासक, जिनकी छवि ईमानदारी की है, देश के अंदर जो काम ईमानदारी से करते हैं, उनको उसके अंदर शामिल करने का निर्णय जिस तरह से लिया, उसी के तहत यह प्रक्रिया चल रही है और इस प्रक्रिया के कारण आज मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह का यह विधेयक यहां पर पेश किया गया है। इसके बाद में एक वर्ष का कार्यकाल बढ़ेगा और यह निश्चित समझ लीजिए कि इसका अच्छा रिजल्ट आएगा। आज जिस तरह आयुष मंत्रालय कार्य कर रहा है, आने वाले समय में होम्योपैथी के कॉलेज और संस्थाएं जिस तरह से यहां पर कागजों पर चल रही थीं, उनको किस तरह से लाइसेंस और मान्यता दी जाती थी, मैं उन इश्यूज़ में नहीं जाना चाहता। ऐसे बहुत सारे उदाहरण हैं, ऐसे कॉलेजेज, जिनका वेरिफिकेशन किया गया, तो धरातल पर उनमें स्टूडेंट्स नहीं थे, लेकिन वे गवर्नमेंट से मिलने वाली जमीन से संबंधित सब्सिडी हो या फंड हो, उसका पूरा फायदा उठा रहे थे। इससे ऐसे लोगों पर प्रतिबंध लगेगा। आने वाले समय में इस बिल के पास होने के बाद यह एक्ट बनेगा और एक्ट बनाने के बाद होम्योपैथी केंद्रीय परिषद् का पुनर्गठन होगा। इस तरह का होम्योपैथी केंद्रीय परिषद् का गठन होगा, जो देश को समर्पित होगी, गरीबों को समर्पित होगी, मध्यम क्लास को समर्पित होगी। जिस तरह से, हमारी जो योग पद्धति थी, आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति थी, उसको देश के इतिहास ने भुला दिया, पूर्व की हमारी तत्कालीन सरकारों ने उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया, वे चमक और धमक में रहीं, गरीबों को नारा दिया, लेकिन गरीबों को दूर कर दिया गया। उन्हीं के उत्थान के लिए नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने जिस तरह का हैल्थ के अंदर आयुर्वेदिक, एलोपैथिक का किया, उसी तरह उन्होंने योग को पूरे विश्व के अंदर..... आज पूरा विश्व उसका अनुकरण कर रहा है। इसमें पैसा नहीं लगता है, सिर्फ साधना है, योग करना है। आज करोड़ों-करोड़ देशवासी उसका लाभ ले रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि जो गरीब और वंचित हैं, जो मध्यम क्लास के लोग हैं, वे योग से लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं। उन्होंने माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी पर जिस विश्वास के साथ सहयोग और भरोसा किया है, उसका रिजल्ट इस लोक सभा के चुनाव में आया है।

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

महोदय, मैं इसी तरह से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से इसका पुनर्गठन होगा और उसमें ऐसे योग्य व्यक्ति होंगे, जिसका मापदंड बहुत अच्छा होगा। उसमें कहीं कोई संदेह और संकोच करने की जरूरत किसी को नहीं होगी। आने वाले समय में गरीबों को अपना हक मिलेगा, चाहे यह "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" के द्वारा हो या होम्योपैथी के द्वारा हो। होम्योपैथी की पद्धति, जिसका कोई infection या side affect नहीं होता है, वह सस्ता और सुलभ होता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से इतना ही अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि ग्रामीण एरियाज़ में अभी भी इस पद्धति को सुधारे जाने की आवश्यकता है या वहां कोई डॉक्टर उपलब्ध कराना बहुत जरूरी है। मुझे आशा है कि सरकार इस पर जरूर ध्यान देगी। मैं पुनः इसका समर्थन करते हुए, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

I take this opportunity to make certain observations and wish to give some suggestions to the hon. Minister looking at the present state of homoeopathy in our country.

It was surprising for me also to know that out of 200 million people worldwide who adopt Homoeopathy, 100 million are in India. It is a very big number and, therefore, India is considered to be the hub of homoeopathy. We have the largest number of practitioners which stands at almost 2 lakhs. And, almost 12,000 doctors join every year, because we have the largest number of colleges. Sir, undoubtedly, there is a growing demand for Homoeopathy because of its easiness in use and low prices. And, realising this, the Government of India created the Department of AYUSH in 2003. Now, of course, in 2014, a separate Ministry of AYUSH was created.

Sir, we see, time and again, there have been corrupt practices and mishandling of institutions. Therefore, the time has come that we streamline the entire process, make it more effective, have better delivery of services and, of course, education system should also improve. So, Sir, I have five concrete suggestions to make before the hon. Minister.

The first one is there are 236 Homoeopathy colleges existing in our country today, and 32 are in the pipeline. We see that most of them have very poor infrastructure. Some colleges have no teachers, forget of having good teachers. And, Sir, the general quality of education is extremely poor. Sir, we need to make sure that this is corrected.

The second point is: There is mushrooming of self-finance colleges. Obviously, this amounts to commercialisation of education. Sir, if you look at the Government colleges or Government establishing homoeopathy colleges, we see today in a State like Maharashtra, there are 53 homoeopathy colleges, not even one is run by the Government! In Madhya

Pradesh, there are 24 homoeopathy colleges and only one is Government run! In Gujarat, there are 31 homoeopathy colleges and only one is run by the Government! So, we have to make sure that the Government gives a better financial outlay to make sure that Government-run Homoeopathy colleges are more in number and, secondly, research also takes place at these institutions.

The third point is: Every year colleges are required to get sanction from the AYUSH Ministry. Every year they have to go before the Ministry for approval of their colleges. Yes; there have to be checks and balances to make sure that there is no corruption and norms are being followed. But, if you look at it from college and students point of view, it is a disaster, because a college does not know whether it will get sanction next year. As far as students are concerned, it is even worse, because when they seek admission, they are not sure whether the college is going to get permission. So, Sir, some via-media has to be found out.

The fourth point I wish to make is this. Sir, Allopathy is always going to be a dominant medical stream. There is no doubt about it. And, therefore, additionally, we see that even if patients are preferring Allopathy, it also have to have other streams of medicine. We see a cancer patient who takes Allopathy medicines also takes Ayurveda and Homoeopathy. So, I appeal, all PHCs should have doctors of all streams. This is number one. The second one is, they should have regular interaction between each other. Sir, any patient who goes, a plan of treatment should be made so that patient gets benefit from all streams of medicine.

Lastly, the long-pending National Medical Commission Bill was tabled two years back. Of course, it lapsed with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. It should be brought back and it should be considered. I only hope that no amendments would be moved to the Bill. I give my best wishes to the Government to make sure that it is completed in time. And, it is, actually, very surprising why the so-called efficient Government needs time to bring such a Bill for passage. Thank you.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Union Cabinet, chaired by hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, has approved the draft Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019. This Bill will help the Central Council of Homoeopathy in exercising the powers and performing the functions of the Council.

Amongst the alternative systems of medicinal practices, like, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, etc., Homoeopathy is the most significant. The history of Homoeopathy in India is linked with the name of Dr. Honigberger. He was a French man who brought Homoeopathy in India. He was attached to the court of Maharaja Ranjit Singhji. He famously quoted once,

[Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur]

“In the treasury of nature, there are many gems. Those only are worth carrying away, which we know how to set” . He arrived in Lahore in 1829-30. Later, in 1839, he was invited to treat Maharaja Ranjit Singh in Punjab who happened to be seriously ill with the paralysis of vocal cord and with swelling of the feet. The native physicians were unable to improve his health. Dr. Honigberger later went to Calcutta and started practicing there where he was chiefly known as the cholera doctor.

Sir, this therapeutic system came into practice in India during the lifetime of Dr. Hahnemann, the Father of Homoeopathy. Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar was the first qualified physician in India. He was also from Bengal. Bengal has been the home of Homoeopathy in India. Later, Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar spread the prestige and fame of Homoeopathy far and wide in India. Ultimately, more and more people started taking homeopathic treatment for various diseases. Legislative support has also come for the Homoeopathy State Act. And, Bengal was the first province to constitute the Homoeopathy State Faculty in 1943. Later, in 1952, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur appointed the first ad hoc Homeopathic Commission; and, it functioned till 1954.

The homeopathic treatment has had very positive impact in the patients suffering from hyperthyroidism. And, according to a study, it was found that the fourth visit to a homeopathic clinic 35 per cent of hyperthyroidism patients showed improvement in the serum thyroid stimulating hormone.

Talking about homeopathic medicine in detail, we can say that the homeopathic medicines have no adverse interaction with any other medicines. And, that is why, they are safe. So, it is a very safe alternative form of medicine to use in India. I hope, this Bill will help to promote Homoeopathy all over India. Sometimes, the homeopathic medicines work better than allopathic medicines. It is very popular in Europe, and especially in Germany.

With these words, I thank you for having given me this opportunity. I support this Bill.

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, जैसा मैंने आपको सूचित किया था, कुछ नाम बहुत बाद में, यानी जो समय-सीमा है, उसके बाद आए थे। उन लोगों का मानना है और मैं भी यह मानता हूँ कि हर सदस्य महत्वपूर्ण बातें कहता है, तो दिन मिनट में वे लोग भी अपनी बात कहें। माननीय सुशील कुमार गुप्ता जी।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि alternate चिकित्सा पद्धति इस देश के अंदर बहुत जरूरी है। ऐलोपैथी चिकित्सा पद्धति का प्रभाव देश और दुनिया के अधिकतर देशों में देखने को मिलता है। परंतु

जटिल रोग, विशेषकर स्किन से संबंधित रोग और ऐसे रोग, जिन्हें बिना ऑपरेशन के ठीक करना है, उसमें हिन्दुस्तान की परम्परागत चली आ रही होम्योपैथिक, आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी पद्धति हमेशा ठीक साबित होती है। मैं इसके साथ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि होम्योपैथी के कॉलेज ज्यादा से ज्यादा खुलने चाहिए, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खुलने चाहिए, जहां पर ऐलोपैथिक डॉक्टर्स जाने से कतराते हैं और वहां के लोग इलाज से वंचित रह जाते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर antibiotics देने का रिवाज़ चल पड़ा है, चाहे खांसी हो या जुकाम हो, जबकि डब्ल्यूएचओ ने यह तय किया है कि अगर antibiotics देनी है तो उससे पहले लिखित कारण देना पड़ेगा कि किस मजबूरी में antibiotics दी जा रही हैं। होम्योपैथिक क्षेत्र में ऐसी antibiotics नाम की कोई चीज़ नहीं है। यह मनुष्य के शरीर को नुकसान पहुंचाए बिना ही अच्छा काम करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप specific suggestions दीजिए। That will help. आप दो मिनट का समय ले चुके हैं।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता:** मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हैल्थ के बजट के अंदर allopathic के अलावा कुछ, जो हमारी इलाज की परम्परागत पद्धतियां हैं, उनके लिए combined budget के अलावा specific budget होना चाहिए। मैं अंत में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस पीरियड के लिए दो साल कर दें तो अच्छा है, परन्तु हमेशा के लिए दो साल करना सही नहीं है, हमेशा के लिए हम मानकर चलें कि करप्ट बॉडी आएगी और उसको रिप्लेस करने में दो साल लगेंगे, मुझे लगता है कि इससे स्वायत्तता के ऊपर असर पड़ेगा। इस पीरियड के लिए आप बेशक करें, किन्तु एक्ट के अंदर प्रावधान नहीं होना चाहिए, एक्ट में एक साल का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मधुसूदन मिस्त्री जी। Sir, be specific and conclude in time.

**श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात):** महोदय, इस पर मंत्री जी को मेरा सुझाव है कि बहुत सालों से गुजरात और राजस्थान के आदिवासी इलाकों में काम करके मैंने देखा है कि आदिवासी अपनी खुद की परम्परागत और जंगलों में होने वाली मेडिसिन या प्लान्ट से अपना इलाज करते हैं। अगर एकसीडेंट हो जाए, तो कितने पत्ते उबाल कर लगाने से जमा हुआ खून बिखर जाता है... दो आदिवासी ग्रुपों के अंदर अगर मारामारी हो जाती है तो वे पुलिस के पास नहीं जाते हैं, वे आपस में दवाई लगाकर ठीक होते हैं। मंत्री जी से मेरी विनती है कि tribal medicine के बारे में कुछ करें और research वगैरह करवाएं और स्टडी करके देखें कि हमारे देश के अंदर इसमें से कितनी चीज़ें मूलतः हैं, जिनको हम बाहर ला सकें। मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही सजेशन है कि होम्योपैथी के अलावा यह भी एक एरिया है, जो पूरे देश के अंदर सभी जगह मध्य भारत में बिखरा हुआ है। ऐसी बहुत सारी चीज़ें हैं, जो हमारे पास रिकॉर्डेड नहीं हैं और न ही उस पर कोई ध्यान देता है। मिनिस्टर साहब, उन पर ध्यान दें या कोई कार्यवाही करें। मैं आपसे एश्योरेंस भी मांगूंगा, अगर आप दे सकें।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपने बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया है, माननीय मंत्री जी, इस पर गौर करेंगे और माननीय अर्जुन मुंडा जी मौजूद हैं, वे जानते हैं कि आदिवासी इलाकों में वुडोपैथी से लेकर इस तरह की कई विधाएं हैं और उन्हें प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। आपने अच्छा सुझाव दिया, श्री हुसैन दलवाई जी, आज आपको दो मिनट में अपनी स्पेसिफिक बात कहनी है।

**श्री हुसैन दलवई** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं होम्योपैथी के ऊपर विश्वास रखता हूँ। मैं स्वयं डा. अजीत के यहां से दवा लेता हूँ। वे खुद Allopathy के pathology के डॉक्टर हैं, लेकिन सालों से उनकी प्रैक्टिस होम्योपैथी की चल रही है। क्या इस बिल के ज़रिये उनको भी इसमें लिया जाएगा कि वे यह प्रैक्टिस कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्या इस विषय पर बिल में कोई बात है?

महोदय, The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019 क्यों आया, वह इसलिए आया कि वहां करप्शन है, ऐसा बोला गया। उसकी इन्क्वायरी की रिपोर्ट अब तक नहीं दी गई। सीबीआई की इन्क्वायरी वर्ष 2016 से चल रही है, 20 लाख रुपये की ब्राइब का आरोप था, क्या हमें मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि उसका क्या हुआ? अगर यह बताएंगे तो अच्छी बात होगी।

महोदय, यह बात सही है कि fake colleges हैं, तो आप उन्हें बंद क्यों नहीं करते हैं? मेरा कहना है कि जो कॉलेजेज़ ठीक ढंग से चलते हैं, वे चलने चाहिए। महोदय, जो गवर्नर काउंसिल तैयार की गई थी, वह 6 महीने के लिए तैयार की गई थी, अभी आपको 6 महीने चाहिए। उन लोगों ने बीते 6 महीने में क्या काम किया? इसका भी ब्यौरा देंगे, तो मेरे ख्याल से अच्छा होगा। दूसरी बात ऐसी है कि अभी आप ऑर्डिनेंस बदल रहे हैं - ठीक बात है और उसका विरोध करने का सवाल नहीं है। यह छह महीने में होने वाला है, इसको देखिए। ऑल्टरनेटिव मेडिसिन होनी चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा जरूर कहना है। जैसे ऐलोपैथी है, होम्योपैथी है, वैसे ही आयुर्वेद भी है, हमदर्द है। मैं एक बात बताता हूँ, जब मैं चाइना गया था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वहां चाइना के मेडिसिन स्टोर जिस ढंग से लगे थे और वहां बड़े पैमाने पर प्रदेश से आए हुए लोग दवाइयां ले रहे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** दलवई जी, आप कन्क्लूड करिए।

**श्री हुसैन दलवई:** वैसे ही हमारे यहां रिसर्च क्यों नहीं होती है? इसमें होम्योपैथी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** दलवई जी, आप कन्क्लूड करिए।

**श्री हुसैन दलवई:** जैसे होम्योपैथी में रिसर्च नहीं होती है, वैसे ही आयुर्वेद में भी रिसर्च नहीं होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। आपने कई बातें कह दी हैं।

**श्री हुसैन दलवई:** एक बात ऐसी है कि कहीं न कहीं ऐलोपैथी छोड़कर जो लोग प्रैक्टिस करते हैं, वे tall claim बहुत करते हैं। यह हम करेंगे, वह हम करेंगे ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** बस अब आप खत्म करिए। धन्यवाद।

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** So the discussion is over. Now I will call the Mover of the Resolution, Shri Binoy Viswam. If you want to say something, you can do so. अगर आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, तो कहिए।

**SHRI BINOY VISWAM:** Can I speak for two-three minutes?

4.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can take two minutes. No problem.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is very generous today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Fortunately, you are.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am always. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (KERALA): Sir, try to be like this always.

Sir, in this august House, many hon. Members took part in the discussion and they contributed a lot to make this Bill a meaningful one. Many of the friends in the House raised the questions of some principles also. I believe that the Government will take a note of that also in the future.

Sir, Homoeopathy is a very important branch of treatment in the country. There is no need to explain the reasons. For the common man, this branch of treatment is the most reliable treatment because it is comparatively cheaper, and the science says that it has least side-effects. In such a situation, when we are all aware that many drug-induced diseases are occurring in the country where many diseases are now appearing as part of taking some medicines which are taken for some other ailments, the Homoeopathy is comparatively free from these bad effects. That also makes Homoeopathy something dear to the common man. Such a branch of treatment, a branch of science, is very vital for a country like India where people are so poor, and when we think about the future of Homoeopathy treatment and education, it is very important that we should try to make it a foolproof one. Sir, it is true that the earlier Central Council was having a lot of handicaps mainly in the form of corruption. People rightly alleged that widespread corruption was the practice of the day in those days when the Council was in effect and the Government found an easy way to do away with the Council and now a Board of Governors came into existence. Earlier the Government told that within one year, this Board of Governors will be ceased to exist and democratically-constituted Central Council will come into effect but the Government did nothing. It shows that the Government is not very serious on such matters.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, the Government should be serious about such matters. So, now, the tenure has been extended. Extension alone is not a matter. It will not solve any issues.

What is the guarantee that the Government would come up with a new Central Council which is pragmatic, effective, non-corruptive and a reliable one? This is one question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Be generous to the Chair now!

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, with the Bill the Government would have every right to decide upon the Board of Governors. What about the integrity of Governors? Will they be men of integrity? That is the main question. Then, there are thousands and lakhs of homeopathic practitioners in the country. What is the guarantee that they would be properly and adequately represented in the Board of Governors? The Government must be very careful to choose the right persons from all over the country, properly representing regions and genders. This should be taken care of. There should be ample number of women and ample number of people from the backward sections of the society represented in the Board of Governors. I hope the Government would take care of these.

**आयुर्वेद, योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी (आयुष) मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीपाद यसो नार्डक):** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिन्होंने इस विषय पर अपने विचार सदन में रखे। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत अच्छे सजेसंस दिए - कुछ सदस्यों के छोटे-मोटे प्रश्न भी हैं, जिनका उत्तर मैं आगे बताऊंगा - जिसके लिए मैं तहेदिल से उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, खासकर दो ही मुद्दे सामने आए कि होम्योपैथी काउंसिल को बंद क्यों किया गया। मैंने अपनी introductory speech में उसको बंद करने के कारण बताए थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि होम्योपैथी काउंसिल का काम गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षा देना और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अनुमति प्रदान करने के तंत्र को अधिक सतर्क बनाना था - यह उसकी जिम्मेदारी भी थी। हमें लगा कि जिस तरह से यह काउंसिल चल रहा था, कई विषय इसमें आ गए थे, जिनके कारण वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी का ठीक से पालन नहीं कर रहा था। मंत्रालय ने बार-बार उन्हें समझाया कि इसमें सुधार लाना जरूरी है, लेकिन वह नहीं माना। ऐसे बहुत से प्रश्न हैं, जैसे corruption का मुद्दा है - एक काउंसिल का अध्यक्ष पैसे लेते हुए पकड़ा जाए, यह एक बहुत बड़ा नामुश्की का उदाहरण था। हम चाहते हैं कि काउंसिल में नए-नए प्रयोग किए जाएं, क्योंकि आज का युवा information technology चाहता है। इसके बारे में जब हमने उनसे कहा कि आपका रजिस्टर होना चाहिए, आप डिजिटल करा दीजिए क्योंकि आज digitalization से इंडिया आगे बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन उन्होंने इस बात को कभी नहीं माना और इस संबंध में एक परसेंट काम भी नहीं किया। जो काउंसिल के मेम्बर्स रिटायर होते थे, वे अपनी जगह नए मेम्बर का इलेक्शन नहीं होने देते थे। उस समय Constitution में इस तरह का प्रावधान नहीं था। उस समय जब तक नया मेम्बर न आए, तब तक वे अपने पद पर रह सकते थे, इसलिए वे चाहते थे कि नए मेम्बर का इलेक्शन ही न हो, ताकि वे उस पद पर बैठे रहें। इस प्रकार उनकी टर्म खत्म के बाद भी उनकी कोशिश उस पद पर बने रहने की होती थी। हमने सभी colleges को कहा था कि ये सब काम आपको करने हैं और नए-नए initiatives लेने हैं। यह सब request करने के अलावा हमारे पास और कोई रास्ता नहीं था। 2002 में जब हमने एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट किया, उससे पहले के जो कॉलेज थे, उनके संबंध में हमारा अधिकार नहीं था कि इससे पहले का भी inspection मंत्रालय को करना है, CCH को करना है - यह अधिकार हमारे पास नहीं था। 2002 में इसी अमेंडमेंट में यह अधिकार हम लाए। 2002 के बाद के जो colleges हैं, उनमें

सब कुछ ठीक चलने लगा, लेकिन उससे पहले के जो colleges थे, उन्होंने एक circular निकाला कि CCH या किसी के inspection की जरूरत नहीं है। इस प्रकार मंत्रालय को बिना बताए वे इस तरह के आदेश देने लगे थे। महोदय, बहुत दुख की बात है - ज्यादातर मेम्बर्स ने कहा कि शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता आनी चाहिए।

कई जगह हमें ऐसा पता लगा कि वहां कॉलेज है, लेकिन वह कागज पर ही है। विद्यार्थी वहां पढ़ने के लिए नहीं जाते हैं। उनको बोला जाता है कि आप फीस भरें और साल भर मत आओ और थोड़ा ज्यादा पैसा दे दो। इस तरह से समाज और देश का क्या होगा जहां वह बिना एजुकेशन लेते हुए कोर्स कर रहा है? केवल सर्टिफिकेट देने के नाम पर वह कॉलेज वहां स्थापित था। सर, यह देखने के बाद हम कैसे चुप रहेंगे? आप भी इसको नहीं मानेंगे। इसलिए इसको ठीक करने के लिए काउंसिल को बरखास्त करने का निर्णय लिया गया। उसके लिए जो नए रूल्स चाहिए, उन रूल्स को उसमें डाला गया। हमारा जो आने वाला डॉक्टर होगा, एक जिम्मेदार डॉक्टर बनेगा और समाज की अच्छी तरह सेवा करेगा। इसलिए हमको यह काउंसिल बंद करनी पड़ी और इसे बरखास्त करना पड़ा। हां, हमने एक साल मांगा था कि हम सब तुरंत इन सब कार्यों को एक साल में करेंगे। लेकिन आप तो जानते हैं कि जब तब स्टेट में डॉक्टर का रजिस्टर नहीं बनता, तब हम कहां कितने डॉक्टर हैं, इसका पता नहीं चलेगा, क्योंकि हम इसी के मुताबिक वहां पर काउंसिल के मेम्बर्स की संख्या उनको देते हैं। हमने राज्यों को बार-बार कम्युनिकेट किया और बार-बार बताया कि आप तुरंत अपना रजिस्टर भेजो, ताकि हम जल्दी से इलेक्शन करा सकें। आप जानते हैं कि कई राज्यों ने सपोर्ट किया और कई राज्यों का आ गया और कई राज्यों ने कहा कि हम थोड़ी देर के बाद दे देंगे। हम उस साल इलेक्शन नहीं करा पाए, इसलिए हम फिर आपके पास आए हैं। यह नया Amendment नहीं है, इसमें एक बार Amendment हुआ था। इसमें केवल एक साल की अवधि और दें, ताकि हम इस पूरे प्रोसेस को कंप्लीट कर पाएं और इसी वजह से आज हम आपके सामने आए हुए हैं। कई माननीय सांसदों ने हमें होम्योपैथी परिषद् के पुनर्गठन के कारणों के बारे में भी पूछा है। उसका कारण यही था कि जो कुछ राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी थी, वह जिम्मेदारी उन्होंने नहीं निभाई और इसलिए हमको एक साल का समय चाहिए था।

महोदय जैसा मैंने कहा कि मौजूदा अधिनियम में मंत्रालय को उसके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का अधिकार नहीं था, लेकिन इस Amendment में हम उस अधिकार को लाए हैं। इसीलिए आंतरिक उपाय के रूप में शासन मंडल द्वारा परिषद् को अधिक्रमित करना पड़ा और Board of Governors को लाया गया और उन्होंने साल भर में बहुत काम किया है। किसी ने पूछा है कि उन्होंने किस तरह का काम किया है? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब कभी भी हमारे कॉलेज का inspection होता था, वह बहुत लंबे समय में होता था। जो परमिशन हमें जुलाई तक देनी होती थी, उसे हम नहीं दे पाते थे और वह सितम्बर और अक्टूबर तक का समय हो जाता था। इससे विद्यार्थियों का नुकसान होता था। इस बार गए साल में उन्होंने कई inspection समय पर दे दिए और अभी भी पूरी प्रक्रिया हम July end में पूरी समाप्त कर देंगे। हमारे 236 colleges हैं, उसमें से 80 परसेंट कॉलेजों ने अब तक दे दिया है और बाकी के जो बचे हुए हैं, वे 15-20 दिन में पूरा करेंगे। उन्होंने इस तरह से काम किया है। During the accounting year 2018-19, as per the recommendations of the Board of Governors, the Central Government has permitted twelve new colleges with 960 seats and increased 75 seats in two UG colleges

[श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक]

and started PG in eight existing colleges with 144 seats. The Board of Governors of CCH has amended the relevant UG and PG Regulations for making admission into undergraduate and post-graduate courses mandatorily through the National Eligibility Entrance Test. हमने यह भी एक नया कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया है। The Board of Governors of CCH has also amended the MSR Regulations, 2013 for incorporating the following provision, that is, Aadhaar-based geo-location attendance system for teachers, hospital staff and post-graduate students; Teachers' Eligibility Test for the candidates opting for the teaching post and provision of Section 12C for inspection of the existing colleges. कई सदस्यों ने पूछा कि आप उसमें किस तरह से corruption खत्म करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे? Board में जो 7 मेम्बर्स थे, उन 7 में से जो 6 मेम्बर्स थे, उनमें चार होम्योपैथी के specialist डॉक्टर्स थे और 2 हमारे मंत्रालय के थे, जो administration को अच्छी तरह से जानने वाले थे, इन लोगों ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया था।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आगे आने वाले समय में, जो आप एक साल की मोहलत हमें दे देंगे, तो हम रजिस्टर इत्यादि का जो कुछ काम है, उसे राज्यों से करवाने का काम करेंगे। जो होम्योपैथी काउंसिल है, उसका गठन हम जल्दी से जल्दी निश्चित तौर पर करेंगे।

उपसभापति महोदय, कई सदस्यों ने अपने विचार यहां पर प्रकट किए थे। माननीय सदस्य पी.एल. पुनिया जी ने पूछा भी है कि भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने के लिए हम क्या-क्या प्रयास करेंगे। इसके बारे में, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग कॉलेज के इन्सपेक्शन के लिए जाते हैं, जो गवर्नमेंट ऑफिसर और जो प्रोफेसर जिम्मेदार है, अगर किसी ने कुछ गलत किया है, तो उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लेते हैं। ऐसा करने से गलत करने वाले के मन में एक डर बैठेगा/ हम इस तरह के ऑफिसर्स को इन्सपेक्शन के लिए भेजते हैं, ताकि इन्सपेक्शन में कोई कमी रह गई, तो वे इसके लिए रेस्पॉसिबल होंगे, इसलिए यह उपाय हमने किया हुआ है।

उपसभापति महोदय, कई सदस्यों ने पूछा था और हमारे पी.एल. पुनिया जी पूछ रहे थे कि होम्योपैथी में रिसर्च कहां तक जा रही है। मुझे यह बताने में बड़ी खुशी हो रही है कि एक नया होम्योपैथी का रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट दिल्ली में बना रहे हैं, नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ होम्योपैथी दिल्ली में बना रहे हैं। इसमें अभी रिसर्च चल रही है। इसी तरह से अभी छह महीने पहले जयपुर में एक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट का उद्घाटन किया है। इस तरह से हम कई जगहों पर नये रिसर्च सेंटर्स बना रहे हैं, ताकि रिसर्च के ऊपर जोर देकर, हम खुद यहां इंडिया का होम्योपैथी मेडिसिन बनाने का हमारा प्रयास है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा था कि हर प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर पर हमारा होम्योपैथी का डॉक्टर होना चाहिए। इस संबंध में, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आयुष मंत्रालय की जो स्कीम है, हमने हर लोकेशन के लिए स्कीम निकाली हुई है और हर प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर पर हमारे आयुष के डॉक्टर्स बैठते हैं और राज्य सरकारों को हम इसके लिए बजट देते हैं। बहुत से राज्यों ने होम्योपैथी के डॉक्टर्स, आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टर्स, यूनानी डॉक्टर्स, सिद्धा डॉक्टर्स लिए हुए हैं, जो प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स पर काम कर रहे हैं। हमारे आयुष मंत्रालय ने और भी

स्कीम्स चला रखी हैं, क्योंकि हमें लोगों को सेवा देनी है, तो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर तैयार होना चाहिए और इसीलिए हमने हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट को एक 50 बैड्डिड आयुष हॉस्पिटल देने का वायदा किया हुआ है। अब तक हमने 300 से ज्यादा हॉस्पिटल एपूव किए हुए हैं। कई हॉस्पिटल अभी कम्प्लीशन में हैं और कई अगले साल से शुरू हो सकते हैं। मैं आदरणीय सभी सदस्यों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप चाहते हैं, तो अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट में आयुष का हॉस्पिटल शुरू करवा सकते हैं, आयुर्वेद का शुरू करवा सकते हैं, होम्योपैथी का शुरू करवा सकते हैं, हमारी पांच-छह पैथीज़ हैं, उनमें से आप किसी भी पैथी का शुरू करवा सकते हैं। होम्योपैथी का प्रचार बढ़ाने के लिए यह हॉस्पिटल कारगर रहेगा। इसीलिए मैं आप सब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम सभी तरह से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और होम्योपैथी को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। आपने एक आयुष्मान स्कीम देखी होगी। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस स्कीम की घोषणा की है। उसके तहत पूरे देश में 1,50,000 हैल्थ वेलनेस सेंटर्स होंगे। मुझे यह कहने में आनंद है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उसमें से 12,500 हैल्थ सेंटर्स आयुष के लिए दे दिए हैं। हर तहसील में एक आयुष सेंटर बनेगा और एक ही जगह पर हम सभी पैथी से इलाज कर पाएंगे। हम होम्योपैथी को बढ़ाने के लिए आयुष्मान योजना का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

कई सदस्यों ने कई प्रकार के प्रश्न पूछे हैं और यह स्वाभाविक है। जो हमने बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स बनाया था, उसमें बात मेम्बर्स में से छह मेम्बर्स ही क्यों बनाए, यह प्रश्न भी पूछा है। इसके संबंध में, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने सातवें मेम्बर्स की वेकेंसी को भरने की कोशिश की हुई है और मेरे ख्याल से जब कभी बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन होगा, तभी सातवां मेम्बर भी उसमें जुड़ जाएगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले कई दिनों से आयुष मंत्रालय काफी आगे बढ़ रहा है और हम सभी पैथी का विकास कर रहे हैं। आपने देखा होगा कि "योग" हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरी दुनिया में फैल गया है। यह आयुष का ही पार्ट है और पूरी दुनिया में चला गया है।

महोदय, आज हमारे इन सिस्टम्स का गांव-गांव में उपयोग हो रहा है। हमने इन्हें प्राइमरी हैल्थ सेंटर पर introduce किया हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप सबका हमें इस तरह से सपोर्ट मिलेगा, तो हम अपने देश के Indian medicine system को बढ़ाने के लिए और काम करेंगे। आपने इस बिल पर जिस प्रकार से सुझाव एवं समर्थन दिया है, उसे देखते हुए मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हम आयुष को और आगे बढ़ाने में सफल होंगे। मैं आप सभी का इस बारे में सहयोग और आशीर्वाद चाहता हूँ और आपसे विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो विधेयक हमने आपके सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, उसे पारित करने की कृपा करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall first take up the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Binoy Viswam. The question is:

“That this House disapproves the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No.11 of 2019) promulgated by the President of India on 2nd March, 2019.”

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up the motion moved by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik. The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one Amendment (No. 1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Please, move the Amendment.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would just like to explain.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just say that you are moving the Amendment. There is no time for making a speech.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not making a speech. I am just explaining as to why I have brought the Amendment. I brought this Amendment to change the time of Board of Governors to 18 months, instead of 24 months. Originally, when the supersession took place through an Ordinance, the time mentioned was only 12 months. The Central Council of Homoeopathy is an important democratic institution, which supervises and safeguards the standard of education and practice of homoeopathic system of medicine. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister to bear in mind—I am not asking him to immediately follow it—to constitute the Central Council as early as possible...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Please, don't make a speech.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: ...so that the functioning can be carried out democratically. Now, I am not moving the Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Amendment not moved.

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**Regarding disapproving the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 13 of 2019);  
and  
The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Statutory Resolution Disapproving the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 (No.13 of 2019); and the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019, to be discussed together.

Now, Shri Elamaram Kareem to move the Statutory Resolution.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I move the following Resolution:—

“That this House disapproves the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 (No.13 of 2019) promulgated by the President of India on 7th March, 2019.”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak for two minutes.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, I am opposing the Ordinance, not the spirit of the Bill. Sir, this Ordinance was promulgated on 7th March, 2019, just before the announcement of the General Elections. This Government was in power from 2014 onwards; a full-term Government was in power. Sir, they did not remember the poor sections of the society, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the socially and economically backward classes. This Bill intends to give reservation to the weaker sections in teachers' cadre. But, Sir, I have to ask one question. What was the exigency or the emergency in bringing such an ordinance all of a sudden? Why did not you remember this poor section earlier? By bringing this ordinance, you are undermining the propriety of the House. It is against the spirit of democracy. It is against the spirit of the Constitution. So, I oppose this method.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Resolution is moved. Now, Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' to move a motion for consideration of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, I want to say something. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already made your speech.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which Rule?

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Rule 95, Sir.

Sir, it says that a Member has to give notice for an amendment to a Bill one day before. Here, the Bill has come in the afternoon. We got the Supplementary List of Business in the afternoon only. I did not have the Bill earlier to give the amendment to the Bill. So, it is not in order to present the Bill in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, it is a valid point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he is absolutely right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... In such cases, this clause is relaxed. So, the hon. Minister can move the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a provision. Hon. Chairman has the power to do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Chairman has the power to do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ragesh ji, please go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Somaprasad ji, please go back to your seat. Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Chairman has the power to do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** उपसभापति जी...*(व्यवधान)*... यह चेयरमैन का विशेषाधिकार है और चेयरमैन इसको condone कर सकते हैं। It is the Chairman's prerogative. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** सुबह तक मेम्बर्स को बिल की कॉपी मिल गई थी, दोपहर में डिस्ट्रिब्यूट हुआ है, यदि वे चाहते तो अमेंडमेंट्स दे सकते थे। That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already clarified

**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री रमेश पोखरियाल "निशंक"):** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि...*(व्यवधान)*... केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित, अनुरक्षित और ...*(व्यवधान)*... सहायता प्राप्त कतिपय केन्द्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में शिक्षकों के...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just wait for a minute. Mr. Ragesh, please go back to your seat and listen for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was distributed and Dr. Subbarami Reddy has already moved an amendment. It is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**नेता सदन (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत):** उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने कार्य संचालन नियमावली के नियम 95वें का उल्लेख किया है।...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्होंने जो बात कही है, वह एकदम अन्यथा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं इसको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहूंगा। इसमें यह लिखा है कि, "यदि किसी संशोधन की सूचना, विधेयक की नहीं, किसी संशोधन की सूचना उस दिन से एक दिन पूर्व न दी गई हो।" सर, यहां पर यह विषय है ही नहीं, यहां पर तो विधेयक आया है, संशोधन नहीं आया है।...*(व्यवधान)*... दूसरा, जिस दिन

विधेयक पर विचार किया जाना हो...(व्यवधान)... तो कोई भी सदस्य उस संशोधन को उपस्थित ...**(व्यवधान)**... किए जाने पर आपत्ति ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं कर सकेगा और ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब तक सभापति उस संशोधन को उपस्थित किए जाने की अनुमति न दें...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Binoj ji, it has already been clarified. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
The Leader of the House is speaking, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत:** अगर कोई संशोधन आज आया होता, तो उस पर आपत्ति होती, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो आपत्ति दर्ज की है, वह न तो प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है, न ही valid है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर):** सर, आपको पूरा अधिकार है और जैसा कि आपने कहा है कि श्री टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी ने अमेंडमेंट दे दिया है, इसलिए सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... से ट्यूशन लगानी चाहिए।

**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक):** श्रीमान्, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

'कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित, अनुरक्षित और सहायता प्राप्त कतिपय केन्द्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में, शिक्षकों के काडर में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों द्वारा नियुक्तियों में पदों के आरक्षण का और उससे सम्बन्धित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक, जैसा कि लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किया गया है, पर विचार किया जाए।' ...**(व्यवधान)**...

*The questions were proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Statutory Resolution and the motion for consideration of the Bill are now open for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the Bill should not be considered on the same day. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मिस्त्री जी, आप वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं। Please take your seat. पुनिया जी को बोलने दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, a Bill needs to be distributed two days prior to ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman had already given the assurance in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... We drew the attention ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Wait for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: The Bill should not be taken up for consideration on the same day when it comes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistry ji. ..(Interruptions)..मिस्त्री जी, मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ, पुनिया जी आप बोलें, ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने रूल 123 में relax किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप प्लीज़ बैठें। पुनिया जी, आप बोलें।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, the House is not in order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, in protest, we are walking out. ...(Interruptions)... Opposing the murder of democracy, we are walking out.

*(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)*

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल के ऊपर अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से अपने विचार रखने का मौका दिया है।...(व्यवधान)... इस Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadres) Bill, 2019 पर विचार हो रहा है। आप सभी अवगत हैं कि Article 16(4) में SC, ST, OBC और Economically Weaker Sections के लिए reservation का प्रावधान है। उसी के तहत teachers के appointment में भी reservation की व्यवस्था है। UGC ने लगभग 1965-1967 से यह व्यवस्था की थी कि आरक्षित पदों का आकलन पूरी यूनिवर्सिटी को एक आधार मान कर किया जाएगा, Educational Institutions/College को आधार मान कर किया जाएगा। यह व्यवस्था लगातार चलती रही। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में यह मामला पहुंचा और अप्रैल, 2017 में उसने एक आदेश पारित किया। लोग अपील में गए, तो ऑनरेबल सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी उसको reject कर दिया और वह अन्तिम आदेश हो गया। इसी बीच UGC ने उस पर तत्काल आदेश जारी करने की बजाय अध्ययन कराया। 21 यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को involve करके उसने अध्ययन किया और यह पाया कि इससे SC, ST, OBC का अहित होगा, लेकिन फिर भी उसने आदेश जारी किया कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के बाद हमने अध्ययन कराया है और डिपार्टमेंट को एक आधार मान कर आरक्षित पदों का आकलन किया जाएगा और उसमें 13-point roster लागू किया।

आपको मालूम ही होगा कि 13-point roster में 4, 8 और 12 नम्बर पर OBCs, 7 नम्बर पर SCs और 14 नम्बर पर STs को रखा गया था। लेकिन चूंकि रोस्टर ही 13 नम्बर तक का है, 13-point roster है, तो 14 नम्बर पर रखे गए STs का कभी अवसर ही नहीं आएगा। हर बार STs को ignore किया जाएगा। इस प्रकार, इस व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत STs के लिए, आदिवासियों के लिए आरक्षण हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए खत्म कर दिया गया है। अब इस ऐक्ट के माध्यम से SC/ST, OBC और upper castes के जो economically weaker sections हैं, उनकी बहाली के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी को आधार मानकर, कॉलेज को आधार मानकर रिक्त पदों का आकलन करने का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें 13-point roster की जगह 200-point roster लागू होगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे इसका भी खुलासा करें, क्योंकि कौन सी roster प्रणाली लागू होगी, इसमें उसका उल्लेख नहीं है। आप किस प्रकार शीघ्र इसका आदेश जारी करेंगे, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका भी उल्लेख करना चाहिए।

2 मार्च, 2019 को एक Ordinance के माध्यम से इसकी व्यवस्था को बहाल किया गया था। हमारे साथियों ने Ordinance के ऊपर आपत्ति जताई और यह आपत्ति सही भी है, क्योंकि Ordinance लाने से

पहले जो सत्र हुआ था, उसमें तत्कालीन माननीय एचआरडी मिनिस्टर मौजूद थे, जो अब एचआरडी मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं, उन्होंने वादा किया था कि हम पुरानी प्रणाली को बहाल करेंगे और Department-wise आकलन करने की जो व्यवस्था है, उस व्यवस्था को समाप्त करेंगे। चूंकि यह मामला उस सत्र में भी उठाया गया था, आप उस समय बिल भी तो लेकर आ सकते थे। उस समय मांग की गई थी कि इस पर तत्काल हस्तक्षेप होना चाहिए और बिल लाकर पुरानी व्यवस्था को बहाल किया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन आप बिल लेकर नहीं आए, आप चुनाव की घोषणा के एक सप्ताह पहले Ordinance लेकर आए। इससे ज़ाहिर है कि आपकी मंशा राजनीतिक थी। आपका उद्देश्य, सशक्तिकरण या empowerment करने की मांग को पूरा करने का नहीं था। चूंकि चुनाव आ गया था और Ordinance लाने के एक सप्ताह बाद ही चुनाव की घोषणा हो गई थी, तो आप चुनाव में राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के उद्देश्य से यह Ordinance लेकर आए थे। मैं आपसे विशेष रूप से एक बात कहना चाहूंगा, जब हाई कोर्ट का आदेश हुआ, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस पर मुहर लगाई, आपने 21 विश्वविद्यालयों का अध्ययन करवाया और आदेश कर दिया कि विभागवार उसका आकलन किया जाएगा, 13-point roster लागू हुआ, आरक्षण लगभग-लगभग समाप्त हो गया, उस समय यूनिवर्सिटीज़ ने धड़ाधड़ विज्ञापन जारी कर दिए। पहले हम निवेदन करते रहे, अनुरोध करते रहे कि SC/ST, OBCs की जो backlog की vacancies हैं, उनमें आरक्षण को पूरा करने के लिए आप व्यवस्था करें, रिक्रूटमेंट करें, विज्ञापन निकालें, लेकिन तब विज्ञापन नहीं निकाले गए। लेकिन ज्यों ही आरक्षण की व्यवस्था बदली, आरक्षण सीमित हो गया, जब आपने देखा कि अब सब कुछ बगैर आरक्षण के ही रहेगा, तो धड़ाधड़, फटाफट विज्ञापन जारी होने लगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें इस तरह की मानसिकता तो त्यागना चाहिए। हमारे साथी श्री जावेद साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं, इन्होंने यह मामला उठाया था कि अध्यादेश जारी हो गया, पुरानी व्यवस्था बहाल हो गई, आपकी 200-point roster प्रणाली restore हो गई, अब विभाग के बजाय रिक्तियों के निर्धारण के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी या कॉलेज को मानक माना जाए, उसके बावजूद जनरल कैंडिडेट्स को भर्ती के लिए बिना आरक्षण के advertisement जारी हुआ। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह केवल हाउस में उल्लेख करके बताने की ही बात नहीं है, बल्कि मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कोई न कोई कार्रवाई भी अवश्य होनी चाहिए।

कितने पद हैं, उसके बारे में आपने बताया है कि हायर एजुकेशन में टीचर्स के 14,07,373 पद हैं। उनमें से 3,44,714 पद रिक्त हैं, तो काफी पद रिक्त हैं, जिनमें से अकेले सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटीज़ में 7,000 पद रिक्त हैं। अगर यह देखा जाए तो एससी के केवल 8.6 परसेंट हैं, एसटी के 2.7 परसेंट हैं, जनरल के 56 परसेंट हैं और बाकी का अन्तर निकालेंगे, तो ओबीसी का परसेंटेज मिलेगा। जो कोई भी आरक्षित वर्ग है, उसके लिए आरक्षण पूरा नहीं है, जो निर्धारित आरक्षण है, वह पूरा नहीं है। इसके लिए मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि ये रिक्तियां कब तक भरी जाएंगी? ये जो 3,44,714 रिक्तियां हैं, इनमें राज्यों की युनिवर्सिटीज़ की भी होंगी। आपके सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटीज़ में 7,000 पद रिक्त हैं। कुल मिला कर 3,44,714 पद रिक्त हैं। इनको कब तक भरा जाएगा?

दूसरा, जैसे मैंने उल्लेख किया, बहुत से पद हैं, जो एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी की बैकलॉग वैकेंसीज़ हैं। संविधान में भी इसकी व्यवस्था है कि बैकलॉग वैकेंसीज़ को भरने के लिए 50 परसेंट की कंडीशन लागू नहीं है। 100 परसेंट, अगर ओबीसी के 7,000 पद भरने बाकी हैं, तो 7,000 पदों के लिए

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

बैकलॉग पुराना है, आरक्षण पूरा नहीं हुआ है, तो उन 7,000 पदों को ओबीसी के लिए 100 परसेंट आरक्षित करने का प्रावधान है। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इस तरह का कोई स्पेशल रिक्रूटमेंट एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के लिए हो। इसमें एक तो कितना बैकलॉग है और वह कब तक भरा जाएगा, इसको भी मैं चाहूंगा कि आप अवश्य एड्रेस करें।

अब देखने को यह रहता है कि युनिवर्सिटीज़ में, कॉलेजेज़ में टेम्परेरी वैकेंसीज़ रहती हैं। आपने टेम्परेरी टीचर्स के रूप में नियुक्ति कर ली, कॉन्ट्रैक्ट पर अपॉइंटमेंट कर लिया गया, संविदा के ऊपर अपॉइंटमेंट कर लिया गया। कुछ जगहों पर तो गेस्ट टीचर्स की प्रथा है। हरियाणा और कुछ प्रदेशों में गेस्ट टीचर्स की व्यवस्था कर ली गयी है। उन पर आरक्षण लागू नहीं होता है। चूंकि वे नियमित पद नहीं हैं, इसलिए उन पर आरक्षण लागू नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह की जो टेम्परेरी पोस्ट्स हैं, कॉन्ट्रैक्ट अपॉइंटमेंट्स, गेस्ट टीचर्स और इस तरह से जो पार्ट टाइम लगाये जाते हैं, वे कितने हैं और उनमें आरक्षण लागू करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे, क्योंकि वे भी पढ़ाने का ही काम कर रहे हैं, वे भी टीचर्स की तरह ही काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि कोई न कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था निकाल ली जाती है, जिससे कि हमको आरक्षण पूरा न करना पड़े। इस एक्ट में 4(1)(a) यह जो लिखा है, Section 4 (1) states that the provisions of Section 3 shall not apply to—(a) the institutions of excellence, research institutions, institutions of national and strategic importance specified in the Schedule to this Act. इसके साथ 8 इंस्टीट्यूशंस की लिस्ट लगा रखी है। हम मानते हैं, इसको स्वीकार करते हैं कि institutions of excellence, research institutions, institutions of national and strategic importance का अलग महत्व है, महत्व रहना चाहिए, महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन यह क्यों मान कर चलते हैं कि ऐसी इंस्टीट्यूशंस में एससी, एसटी, और ओबीसी के लोग नहीं मिलेंगे और उनको इनसे पृथक रखा जाए? यह मानसिकता गलत है। आप उनको क्यों exclude करते हैं? आप व्यवस्था रखिए। अगर कैंडिडेट्स नहीं मिलते हैं, तो उसमें क्वालिफिकेशन निर्धारित है, उसमें अगर अनुभव निर्धारित है, तो वह भी निर्धारित है। अगर उसे कोई पूरा करता है, तो उसकी नियुक्ति होनी चाहिए। अन्यथा उनको पूरी तरह से exclude कर देना किसी तरह से भी सही नहीं है। कुछ पद ऐसे भी होंगे, जो हाइली स्किल्ड कैटेगरी के नहीं होंगे, जिनमें आरक्षण दिया जा सकता है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस तरह की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि ऐसे इंस्टीट्यूशंस में कुछ तरह से पोस्ट्स आइडेंटिफाई कर ली जाएं, क्योंकि यह बिल केवल टीचर्स के लिए है, दूसरे स्टाफ के लिए नहीं है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि जो दूसरी तरह का स्टाफ है, clerical staff है, क्लास फोर स्टाफ है या किसी administrative post पर हैं, उनमें आरक्षण की व्यवस्था सम्भवतः इन institutions में भी होगी। अगर नहीं है, तो कृपा करके इसे अवश्य देख लिया जाए। इस बिल में लिखा है कि - यह application है in certain Central educational institutions established, maintained and aided by the Central Government, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. इसमें Central Institutions के लिए आपने व्यवस्था कर दी। फिर हाई कोर्ट का आदेश हुआ, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की उस पर मुहर लगी, मैं समझता हूं कि अब यह पूरे देश के लिए कानून बन गया है। आपने Central Institutions, Central Universities के लिए तो व्यवस्था कर दी, लेकिन State Universities में भी, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के

आदेश के अनुसार SC, ST, OBC का अहित न हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भी आपकी जिम्मेदारी है कि राज्य सरकारों के under जितनी universities हैं, उनमें भी यह व्यवस्था लागू हो। मैं यहां आपसे विशेष रूप से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि SC, ST, OBC से संबंधित चर्चा यहां हो रही है कि Central Universities में विशेष रूप से ऐसी घटनाएं देखने में आती हैं, जहां SC, ST and OBC छात्रों को identify करके, विशेष रूप से target करके, उत्पीड़न होता है। उनके उत्पीड़न को रोका जाए। रोहित वेमुला का केस बहुत स्पष्ट है। उस पर अलग-अलग आरोप लगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... एक संगठन विशेष की तरफ से उनके खिलाफ शिकायत की गई, उन्हें target किया गया, उन्हें निष्कासित किया गया, hostel की सुविधा देने से भी मना किया गया, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय पुनिया जी, आपकी पार्टी के लिए 15 मिनट का समय है। अभी दो वक्ता और बोलने हैं, इसलिए कृपया conclude कीजिए।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया:** मुंबई की डा. तदवी की घटना भी हमारे सामने आई, जिसमें उन्हें आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर किया गया। केन्द्र सरकार की उसमें जैसी अहम भूमिका रहनी चाहिए, वह नहीं रही। रोहित वेमुला के साथ खड़ा होने के बजाय, उनके खिलाफ काम हुआ और यह साबित करने की कोशिश की गई कि वह एससी नहीं था बल्कि ओबीसी था। यदि वह ओबीसी भी था तो क्या किसी संगठन को यह अधिकार है कि उसका उत्पीड़न इस सीमा तक किया जाए कि वह आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर हो जाए। मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसे मामलों में भी स्पष्ट पॉलिसी बनाई जाए और विशेष व्यवस्था हो ताकि ऐसी उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं रुक सकें।

अन्य बातें न कहते हुए, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल की बहुत समय से प्रतीक्षा थी। हमारे HRD Minister इसे अब सदन में लेकर आए हैं। मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय प्रभात झा, आपके पास 20 मिनट का समय है।

**श्री प्रभात झा** (मध्य प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यहां केन्द्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्था (शिक्षकों के काडर में आरक्षण) विधेयक, 2019 के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। 21वीं सदी की शिक्षा कैसी हो, इस पर एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आयोग की रिपोर्ट आई है - 'Learning: The Treasure Within' में कहा गया है कि - 'इस सदी में बहुत से तनावों और द्वंद्वों से हमें गुजरना पड़ेगा, जैसे वैश्विक और स्थानीय, सार्वभौमिक और वैयक्तिक, परम्परा और आधुनिकता, दीर्घकालिक और अल्पकालिक सोच, प्रतियोगिता और सहयोग, ज्ञान का असीमित प्रसार और मानव की ग्राह्य क्षमता, आध्यत्मिकता और भौतिकता। इसलिए इस सदी की शिक्षा ऐसी होनी चाहिए, जिससे ये तनाव और द्वन्द्व कम किए जा सकें, साथ ही संतुलन बनाकर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उपयोग किया जाए।' यहां प्रश्न शिक्षा की प्रासंगिकता का है, गुणवत्ता का है, रोजगार-परायणता का है, रचनाधर्मिता का है और मानवीयता का है। हमारी शिक्षा क्या इससे दूर है? मैं समझता हूँ कि जो शिक्षा इससे दूर हो, उस शिक्षा को शिक्षा नहीं कहा जा सकता। शिक्षा को भारत-रत्न महामना पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने राष्ट्र-निर्माण की अनिवार्य शर्त के रूप में देखा।

भारतरत्न महामानवी महामना पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने शिक्षा को राष्ट्र निर्माण की अनिवार्य शर्त के रूप में देखा, एक ऐसी शिक्षा को जो प्राची और प्रतीची के समन्वय से बनी हो और मनुष्य मात्र के

[श्री प्रभात झा]

मानवी कल्याण में अभिवृद्धि करती हो। मालवीय जी ने शिक्षा को सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मजबूत चेंजर और चेंज एजेंट कहा था। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में और विशेषकर उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जब हम अपनी सरकार की नीतियों को देखते हैं, तो मुझे लगता है कि गत पांच वर्षों में इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट तौर पर कहा है और उन्होंने दुःख भी व्यक्त किया था कि आज जब विश्व के शिक्षण संस्थानों की चर्चा की जाती है, तब उस चर्चा के दौरान भारत का एक भी संस्थान नहीं आता है। उन्होंने कहा कि आने वाले वर्षों में हमारा संस्थान विश्व के उच्च मानदंड पर आए और लोग कहें कि अब भारत का सबसे नहीं, विश्व का सबसे बड़ा शिक्षा का संस्थान है। उस दिशा में हमारी नीति बढ़ती जाएगी।

महोदय, 9 जनवरी को हम सब लोग सदन में उपस्थित थे, वह ऐतिहासिक रात, 12 बज गए थे, सब लोग थे, मैं सबका तहे दिल से स्वागत करता हूं, बचपन से हम लोगों ने सपना देखा था कि गरीब सवर्णों को आरक्षण मिलेगा, वह सपना उस रात को साकार हुआ था कि सबके सहयोग से साकार हुआ था। हमने गरीबी देखी है, हमने गरीबों की स्थिति देखी है, जो असहाय सवर्ण गरीब बच्चे पलायन कर जाते हैं, स्कूल छोड़ जाते हैं, वे अच्छी पढ़ाई नहीं कर पाते हैं, उन संस्थानों में जाने की उनकी स्थिति नहीं होती है। अगर तहे दिल से किसी प्रधान मंत्री ने, किसी सरकार ने विचार किया, तो उस सरकार का नाम है नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार। घोषणा-पत्रों में तो बहुत लोगों ने लिखा, यहां तक कि एक प्रस्ताव भी लाया गया, लेकिन विल जो होती है, वह विल अगर किसी ने दिखायी, तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने दिखायी और उन्होंने इतना ही नहीं किया, सारी चीजें मौजूद रखते हुए किया। हमारे संविधान में क्या कहा गया? जब संविधान बनाया गया था, तब उसकी मूल भावना क्या थी? लिखा था, 'सभी नागरिकों को हम सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक तौर पर न्याय देंगे और दूसरे अवसरों के मामले में समानता देने का प्रयास करेंगे।' यह संविधान निर्माताओं की आरंभिक कल्पना थी और उस कल्पना को साकार किया है नरेन्द्र मोदी, इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने और उनकी सरकार ने। संविधान की इसी भावना को देखते हुए अनुसूचित जाति को 15 प्रतिशत, अनुसूचित जनजाति को 7.5 प्रतिशत और पिछड़ा वर्ग को 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण प्रदान किया गया। इसमें कोई तनाव नहीं पैदा किया गया, इसमें कोई छेड़छाड़ नहीं की गई। इसको छुआ भी नहीं गया और संविधान में संशोधन करके इसी सदन से, जब लोक सभा से इस सदन में आया, तो हम सब लोगों ने उसको पारित किया। उस दिन हर गरीब दिवाली मना रहा था, होली मना रहा था, दीए जला रहा था कि अब उसके बारे में भी किसी सरकार ने सोचने की कोशिश की है।

महोदय, गरीब होना कोई अपराध नहीं है। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने अपने दूसरे कार्यकाल के प्रारंभ में कहा, 'इस देश में मेरे लिए सिर्फ दो जातियां हैं - एक जाति वह है, जो गरीब है और दूसरी जाति वह है, जो गरीबों के लिए काम करते हैं।' उनको उन्होंने कहा कि 'इन दो जातियों के सिवाय भारत में कोई जाति नहीं है।' इस चुनाव का जो परिणाम आया है, उसमें भी यह दिखा दिया कि जाति-पाति से अब कोई मतलब नहीं है, जो विकास करेगा, जो देश के लिए सोचेगा, वही अब इस देश में राज करेगा। यह साफ तौर पर आ गया है।

महोदय, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर गरीब सवर्णों को 10 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण देने का जो साहब उन्होंने दिखाया, मैं उनका और उनकी सरकार का, अपनी सरकार का तहे दिल से और सबके सहयोग

के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। अनेकों प्रयास किए गए थे, लेकिन प्रयास करना और उसको फलीभूत करना... फलीभूत करने का काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया। गरीबों के हितचिंतक, क्या नारा दिया है, अदर कंट्रीज़ में जाइए, तो लोग कहते हैं कि मोदी स्लोगन क्या है, 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास'।

यह सिर्फ हमारे देश में ही नहीं है, यह abroad भी चला गया। अभी जी-20 की बैठक हुई थी, उसमें अपने देखा होगा कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी अकेले जी-20 के सबसे आकर्षक बिन्दु बने हुए थे, सबसे attractive personality बने हुए थे। उसका कारण क्या था? उसका कारण भारत के प्रति आकर्षण और भारत की नीति था। उन्होंने जो तीन slogans दिए, सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास, उसकी शुरुआत 10 प्रतिशत आरक्षण के मामले में हुई थी। वे गरीबों के हितचिंतक हैं और यह उनका मूल मंत्र था। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने संविधान के अनुच्छेद-15 से 16 में संशोधन करके, उसमें उपबंध जोड़कर इसे लागू किया। इसे लेकर न्यायिक आशंकाएं थीं। सब लोग कह रहे थे कि वे कोर्ट में जाएंगे और वे गए भी और वे किन-किन तरह से गए, यह हमें यहां कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन उन्हें कोई सफलता नहीं मिली। सारे आधार निर्मूल हो गए। मोदी सरकार का यह कदम गरीबी उन्मूलन की दिशा में है। यह मात्र आरक्षण नहीं था, इसके माध्यम से गरीबों को आशा दी गई थी, उनके आंसू पोछे गए थे, उनको विश्वास दिलाया गया था कि यह सरकार तुम्हारे लिए भी है। यदि तुम पैसे के अभाव में भी पढ़ना चाहते हो, तो तुम्हें कभी कोई रुकावट नहीं होगी। हर चीज़ को वोट की राजनीति से देखने का हमारा जो नज़रिया बना हुआ है, हमें उसे बदलना होगा। हर चीज़ वोट के लिए नहीं होती है। यह भारत के गरीबों की समृद्धि के लिए लिया गया निर्णय था। देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को अपने विकास के लिए समान अवसर मिलेगा, अगर भारत में किसी ने यह कहने और करने के हिम्मत दिखाई है, तो मैं गर्व के साथ कहता हूँ, उस व्यक्ति का नाम है, नरेन्द्र मोदी, नरेन्द्र मोदी, नरेन्द्र मोदी।

महोदय, मैं केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्था (शिक्षकों के काडर में आरक्षण) विधेयक, 2019 के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी ने 7 मार्च, 2019 को केंद्र सरकार द्वारा स्थापित, अनुरक्षित तथा सहायताप्राप्त केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में शिक्षकों के काडर में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों से संबंधित व्यक्तियों को सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्तियों में आरक्षण प्रदान करने हेतु केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्था (शिक्षकों के काडर में आरक्षण) अध्यादेश, 2019 को अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी थी। यह सिर्फ एक शुरुआत है। मैं पी.एल. पुनिया जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको बहुत अवसर मिले थे। आपने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है और अच्छी चीज़ का समर्थन करना हर दल का नैतिक कर्तव्य है। मैं कभी-कभी सोचता रहता हूँ कि क्या हमारी सरकार ने पांच साल में कोई अच्छा काम नहीं किया, क्योंकि आपने कभी-भी एक शब्द नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की नीतियों के बारे में नहीं कहा। हम इधर हैं, तो कोई गुनाह नहीं है, आप उधर हैं, तो कोई गुनाह नहीं है। यह इस देश की जनता को समझ आ गया, उन्होंने हमें दोबारा चुनकर भेज दिया, लेकिन आपको समझ में नहीं आया, इसमें मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ।

महोदय, उसी दिन मंत्रालय ने भी यह अधिसूचना जारी कर दी और फिर 8 मार्च को यूजीसी ने तत्काल प्रभाव से पदों पर भर्ती करने के आदेश दिए। अभी पी.एल. पुनिया जी ने बताया कि उच्च शिक्षा में लगभग सात हजार पद रिक्त थे और उस कारण से हमारी पूरी शैक्षणिक गतिविधियां प्रभावित हो रही थीं। यह बिल लोक सभा द्वारा पारित हो चुका है और आज राज्य सभा में आया है। वहीं दूसरी ओर अनुच्छेद-16(6) में जो प्रावधान किए गए थे, उन प्रावधानों को भी इसमें जोड़ा गया है कि जो आर्हतिक

[श्री प्रभात झा]

रूप से पिछड़ा वर्ग है, उनके प्रवेश और संकाय की नियुक्तियों में आरक्षण की दृष्टि से लाभ मिले। यह पूरी तरह से संविधान की मूल भावना के अनुरूप है। जो लोग आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हैं, उनको दस प्रतिशत आरक्षण की दृष्टि से संकाय की नियुक्ति के लिए 717.83 करोड़ रुपए की स्वीकृति भी दे दी, ताकि उसका निस्तारण जल्द हो सके। हमने लोगों को यह विश्वास दिलाया है, इसे सिर्फ पास नहीं किया। उस दिशा में अपने कदम बढ़ाए और यह कदम बढ़ाने की पहली सीढ़ी थी। उसके काम को प्रारंभ करने के लिए 717 करोड़ रुपए की स्वीकृति दी गई। वैसे यदि केन्द्र सरकार के विश्वविद्यालयों में, राज्य सरकारों के विश्वविद्यालयों में और प्राइवेट विश्वविद्यालयों में देखा जाए, तो पता चलेगा कि वर्ष 2017-18 में उच्चतर माध्यमिक शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के लिए शिक्षकों के पदों की रिक्तियां पीछे से चली आ रही हैं। वे रिक्तियां आज से नहीं हैं, वे काफी दिनों से चली आ रही हैं। अभी आपने मंत्री जी से तीन लाख रिक्तियों के बारे में पूछा। क्या ये रिक्तियां आज पैदा हुई हैं? ये रिक्तियां बहुत पहले से चली आ रही हैं, लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इस पर अगर किसी न ध्यान दिया है, तो वह इस देश की भाजपा-नीत एनडीए सरकार और उसके प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने दिया है। आपने कहा कि 3,44,714 पदों की रिक्तता है, लेकिन इसकी दिशा में जो कदम बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं, यह उन्हीं में से एक है। इसमें भी जो संस्थान केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार के सीधे अधीन हैं, जो उनसे पोषित होते हैं, उनके द्वारा संचालित कौन है? आप उसको भी सुन लीजिए, आपने उसके बारे में नहीं बताया। ऐसे कुल 3,30,903 कॉलेजेज़ हैं, जिनमें आज भी 74,120 रिक्तियां बनी हुई हैं। जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनमें 7,000 पद खाली हैं। इसी की दिशा में तो यह बिल लाया गया है और इसी की भर्ती की दिशा में तो हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। देश की यह आशा और आकांक्षा है कि जो बैकलॉग रहता है, वह अब नहीं होना चाहिए, सारी रिक्तियां भरनी चाहिए। इस तथ्य को मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी विस्तार से सदन के सामने रखेंगे, मुझे नहीं पता, उन्होंने लोक सभा में रखा है।

उच्चतर शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की रिक्तता को शीघ्र पूरा करने की मंशा के साथ सरकार द्वारा पहले अध्यादेश और अब विधेयक लाया गया है। राज्य सभा से इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद देश की उच्च शिक्षा में एक नया परिवर्तन, एक नई रूप-रेखा तैयार होगी। संसद के दोनों सदनों ने भारी बहुमत से संविधान में 103वें संविधान संशोधन को समर्थन के साथ स्वीकार किया और मुझे खुशी है कि देश की सभी विधान सभाओं ने 103वें संविधान संशोधन के विषय के तहत 10 प्रतिशत आरक्षण आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्ग को भी दिया। इसको सभी विधान सभाओं ने अपने यहां पारित किया है।

मित्रों, मैंने पहले कहा कि गरीब एक जाति है, उसका उपहास नहीं उड़ाना चाहिए। मैं किसकी कोख से पैदा हुआ, मेरा परिवार, मेरी माँ गरीब हो सकती है, लेकिन इसकी मुझे शिकायत नहीं है। सरकार क्या है? सरकार वह है, जिसका इस देश के गरीबों से सबसे ज्यादा सरोकार है और इसलिए उस सरकार की प्रशंसा होती है। हमें पहले क्या कहा जाता था? पहले जब हम जनसंघ में थे, तो लोग कहते थे \* मैं उस जमाने में नहीं था, मैं तो आज़ादी के 12 साल बाद पैदा हुआ हूँ। तब वे क्या-क्या नहीं बोलते थे। उसके बाद आया ब्राह्मण-बनिया की पार्टी बीजेपी, ब्राह्मण जैन पार्टी। आज गौरव के साथ

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**5.00 P.M.**

केवल मैं ही नहीं, इस देश का एक-एक गरीब कहता है कि अगर गरीबों का कोई नेता है, तो नरेन्द्र मोदी है और गरीबों की कोई पार्टी है तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी है। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह जनादेश कह रहा है और जनादेश को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। किसी गरीब का उपहास इतने सालों तक उड़ाया गया, यह उड़ाने का हक किसी को नहीं था और न ऐसा करना चाहिए था।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने शिक्षक उपस्थिति और शिक्षक गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पहली बार एक-दो करोड़ रुपये नहीं, 900 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर 25 दिसम्बर, 2014 को दिया था और "पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण अभियान" के तहत इस बात के लिए प्रयास शुरू कर दिया था कि हर हाल में गुणवत्ता होनी चाहिए। वे आज भी हम लोगों को सम्बोधित कर रहे थे। हम लोग आज संसदीय दल की बैठक में थे। मुझे प्रधान मंत्री जी की सोच को देखकर लगता है कि ये कैसे व्यक्ति हैं, जो सिर्फ भारत के बारे में और भारत की गुणवत्ता के बारे में सोचते रहते हैं? उन्होंने कहा कि हम संख्या में बहुत अधिक हैं, लेकिन संख्या से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि हमारे व्यवहार और कार्य में गुणवत्ता होने चाहिए और शिक्षा में भी यही गुणवत्ता है।

उपसभापति महोदय जी, जिस देश का स्वास्थ्य स्वस्थ हो, जिस देश की शिक्षा स्वस्थ हो, उस देश का लोकतंत्र भी बहुत अच्छे से स्वस्थ होता है। अभी दो सवाल आए। पहला सवाल रोस्टर का आया। केन्द्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की नियुक्ति के पूर्व से यह चला आ रहा है। आरक्षण के 13 प्वाइंट्स, अभी पुनिया जी ने बताया। रोस्टर सिस्टम दोषपूर्ण था। आरक्षित वर्ग - अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़ा वर्ग को उस वक्त समुचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिल रहा था और उसको प्रतिनिधित्व मिले, इसके लिए यह सब किया जा रहा है। इसको लेकर देश भर में आंदोलन भी हुए, न्यायालय के दरवाजे भी खटखटाए गए, परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की नियुक्ति का काम ठप पड़ गया।

महोदय, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार निर्णय और न्यायपूर्ण निर्णय लेने के लिए जानी जाती है और उन्होंने न्यायपूर्ण निर्णय लेने की सामर्थ्य दिखाई कि 200 प्वाइंट रोस्टर सिस्टम का परामर्श आया और पुनिया जी, सरकार ने उसको हरी झंडी दे दी, उसको नहीं रोका।

मैं आपको स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि विधेयक पारित होने के बाद अब आरक्षित वर्ग (अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़ा वर्ग) को केन्द्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की नियुक्ति में समुचित प्रतिनिधित्व मिलेगा। पहली बार 7000 रिक्त पड़े पदों पर नियुक्ति का रास्ता साफ किया गया है। इसके लिए हम सब लोग मिलकर हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देंगे तो मुझे लगता है कि अच्छा होगा।

महोदय, विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद केन्द्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की नियुक्ति में आर्थिक रूप से जो पिछड़े सामान्य वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनको भी 10 परसेंट आरक्षण का लाभ मिलेगा। अभी बहुत लोग आईआईटी में पास आउट हुए हैं, उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि आप हमारी तरफ से प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई दे दीजिए, पहली बार हमारी रैंक 7000 के करीब आयी है, लेकिन इस आरक्षण के कारण हम 647 रैंक में आए हैं और अब हमारा एडमिशन आईआईटी रुड़की में हो रहा है। भारत का युवा, जो कल का भविष्य है, उस भविष्य को संवारने का काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया है। महोदय, 158 केन्द्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े सामान्य वर्ग को आरक्षण देने के उद्देश्य से सरकार 2.15 लाख अतिरिक्त सीटें बढ़ाने की बात कर रही है।

[श्री प्रभात झा]

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं तहेदिल से इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। इसके चारों पहलुओं को देखिए, एक तरह से मत देखिए। मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि विपक्ष वह अच्छा होता है, क्योंकि बिना विपक्ष के लोकतंत्र का पहिया नहीं चल सकता है। मैं यहां पर 12 साल से हूँ। अरुण जेटली जी भी बैठते थे, हम लोग उनके साथ बैठते थे, लेकिन सरकार के अच्छे निर्णय को कहने का साहस अरुण जी उस विपक्ष की बेंच से भी दिखाते थे। काश कभी यह सोचा जाता कि विकास की कोई जाति नहीं होती, विकास राष्ट्रवाद है, विकास आपका भी होना चाहिए और हमारा भी होना चाहिए। विकास की कोई जाति नहीं होती, विकास भारत का होता है और जब भारत का विकास होता है तो अमेरिका, जापान और फ्रांस भी कहता है “Hello Modi. How are you? Fine.” वह नरेन्द्र मोदी को नमस्कार नहीं करता, बल्कि 130 करोड़ भारतीयों का जलजला होता है और उस जलजले में हम और आप सभी शामिल हैं। हम सब मिलकर इसका समर्थन करेंगे, जय हिन्द, जय भारत!

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी, आपके पास 11 मिनट का समय है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** महोदय, आप मुझे कुल बोल लेने दीजिएगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्य, मैं आपको पहले से बता रहा हूँ।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमान्, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने सबसे पहला विधेयक, जो जनकल्याणकारी है, उसे सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करने का काम किया है। माननीय मंत्री जी, एक देवभूमि के मुख्य मंत्री जी रहे हैं और एक मुख्य मंत्री का बहुत ही व्यापक अनुभव होता है, मैं यह जानता हूँ, लेकिन मैं बहुत संक्षिप्त बोलूंगा। मैं प्रभात झा जी का बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ और मैं उनकी सारी बातें ध्यान से सुन रहा था। सब जानते हैं कि एससी/एसटी का आरक्षण जो साढ़े बाईस परसेंट था, संविधान के लागू होते ही आरक्षण की व्यवस्था लागू हो गई थी। इसे किसने लागू किया? हमें इस पर कुछ नहीं कहना है।

ओबीसी के लिए जो 27 परसेंट आरक्षण लागू हुआ, उस मंडल कमीशन को माननीय वी.पी. सिंह जी ने लागू किया था। यह भी सारा देश जानता है और फिर क्या चीज़ें हुईं, क्या नहीं हुईं? यह अलग बात है, लेकिन कानून को लागू करने के लिए, उसकी व्याख्या करने के लिए जब पहले से *mindset conditioned* हो, तो आप कुछ भी कीजिए, तो उस पर सही तरीके से अमल नहीं हो सकता है। हम सब देखते आए हैं। महर्षि परशुराम तो भगवान विष्णु के अंशावतार थे, उन्होंने भी कर्ण को शस्त्र विद्या सिखाने के बाद यह श्राप दे दिया, क्योंकि तू ब्राह्मण कुमार नहीं, मैं तो ब्राह्मणों को शिक्षा देता हूँ। यह जो शिक्षा दी, वक्त आने पर सब भूल जाएगा। गुरु द्रोण ने भी एकलव्य का अंगूठा ले लिया। जिस देश का *mindset* यह रहा हो, मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि इसमें इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने जब फैसला किया, तो 7 फरवरी को मैंने लोगों से कहा कि मैं हाउस नहीं चलने दूंगा और पूरा सदन नहीं चल पा रहा था और इसी के ऊपर पूरा सेशन बेकार हो गया था। यह मामला मैंने उठाया था। जावडेकर साहब ने यहां 7 फरवरी को आश्वासन दिया कि जो यूजीसी ने नए 13 प्वाइंट रोस्टर का आदेश किया है, उसके हिसाब से कोई नियुक्तियां नहीं होंगी, सब रोक दी जाएं। हम लोगों ने आशंका व्यक्त की कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में सही

तरीके से पैरवी नहीं होगी और जो हाई कोर्ट का फैसला है, वही रहेगा और वही हुआ। जैसे ही सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला आया, तो मंत्री जी का आश्वासन बेकार हो गया।

**[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) पीठासीन हुए]**

और जैसा पुनिया साहब ने कहा था कि बरसों से रिक्त पड़ी हुई जो vacancies थीं, वे निकाली नहीं जा रही थीं, लेकिन जैसे ही आया, अगले दिन ही यूजीसी ने फिर जारी कर दिया और दूसरे दिन यूनियनर्सिटीज़ ने विभाग-वाइज़ 13 प्वाइंट रोस्टर के हिसाब से उस पर एडवर्टाइज़मेंट जारी कर दिए। यह क्या दर्शाता है? 8 मार्च को अध्यादेश हुआ। अध्यादेश तो कानून होता है। श्रीमन्, 22 अप्रैल को पंजाब केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय ने एडवर्टाइज़मेंट जारी किए कुल 156 पदों के लिए। कायदे से उसमें ओबीसी, एससी, एसटी के लिए 78 पोस्ट्स होनी चाहिए थीं, लेकिन ये विभाग-वाइज़ जारी किए, 200 प्वाइंट रोस्टर के हिसाब से नहीं किए। उसमें केवल 50 पद इन तीनों कैटेगरीज़ के लिए हैं। कर्णाटक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय ने 11 अप्रैल को 137 vacancies जारी कीं। ओबीसी, एससी और एसटी के लिए 68 होनी चाहिए, उसमें केवल 50 ओबीसी, एससी और एसटी के लिए विज्ञापित की हुई। तमिलनाडु केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय ने 16.05.2019 को 113 vacancies एडवर्टाइज़ कीं। उसमें ओबीसी, एससी और एसटी के लिए 56 होनी चाहिए थीं, लेकिन 40 ही इनके लिए रखी गईं। इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय, अमरकंटक में 145 पोस्ट्स के लिए एडवर्टाइज़मेंट किया गया, 47 होनी चाहिए थीं, लेकिन एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के लिए केवल 35 ही हैं। यह बहुत आश्चर्य की बात है कि चारों विश्वविद्यालयों में 501 पोस्ट्स के लिए एडवर्टाइज़मेंट किया गया, उनमें 27 परसेंट के हिसाब से 135 ओबीसी की पोस्ट्स होनी चाहिए थीं, लेकिन 63 पोस्ट्स ही निकालीं, जो कि साढ़े तेरह परसेंट है। यह अधिकार रजिस्ट्रार और वाइस चांसलर को किसने दे दिया कि आप 27 परसेंट से घटाकर साढ़े तेरह परसेंट कर दें? यह अधिकार इन लोगों को किसने दिया? इसी तरह से प्रोफेसर्स की पोस्ट्स हैं। आप देखिए प्रोफेसर्स, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर्स और लेक्चरर्स, इनमें प्रोफेसर्स की 81 पोस्ट्स हैं। OBC - nil - zero. There is not a single post. इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यह mindset की बात है और इसमें कैसे आरक्षण को कम किया गया। मैं जानता हूँ कि EWS को दिया गया, आपने बहुत अच्छा काम किया, मैंने भी उसका समर्थन किया था। यही एक काम है जिसका मैं समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। आपको कितना ही जनसमर्थन मिला हो, कई बार बहुत जनसमर्थन मिलने के बाद भी जब काम गलत होते हैं तो आप उनको justify नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपने आरक्षण को कम करने के लिए व्यवस्था यह की कि 'Institution of Excellence' एक नया formula निकाल दिया - no reservation; appointment on contract basis - no reservation; guest teachers - no reservation. जावडेकर साहब, आप गर्दन क्यों हिला रहे हैं? Is it not correct?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Minister, you need not react.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि लगातार किसी न किसी तरीके से रिज़र्वेशन कम करने की कोशिश की गयी। आप यह देखिए कि बरसों से posts खाली पड़ी हैं लेकिन एक भी advertise नहीं की जा रही और कोर्ट के फैसले के अगले दिन ही सब advertise हो जाती हैं - वह भी

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

एक subject को unit मानकर। 200-point roster में है कि पूरी university को माना जाएगा। अगर महाविद्यालयों का मामला है तो पूरे स्टेट का एक Higher Education Commission हर राज्य में होता है, सारे राज्य की vacancies को एक साथ निकाला जाता है और उसी के हिसाब से percentage निकाली जाती है। Subject-wise निकालेंगे तो जब एक विषय में चार posts निकालेंगी, तब एक ओबीसी की होगी - तो वे चार निकालेंगे ही नहीं। निकालने वालों का mindset यह है कि वे दो निकाल देंगे, तीन निकाल देंगे, 'noOBC' - एसीसी, एसटी की तो बात छोड़ ही दीजिए, एसटी का तो कभी इसमें नम्बर आ ही नहीं जाएगा। जैसा पुनिया साहब बता रहे थे कि अगर 14 posts होंगी, तब एक एसटी होगी। जब posts निकली थीं तो मैंने डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा से कहा था कि देखिए, कितनी एसटी की posts हैं, तब वहां पर वे मंत्रियों पर बिगड़ गए थे, जब वेंकैया जी ने दावत पर बुलाया था। इस प्रकार यह स्थिति है। प्रभात झा जी, मैं भी प्रधान मंत्री जी का प्रशंसक हूं, लेकिन जो वास्तविकता है, वह तो आप बताइए। आप इस पर नहीं बोलते और बाकी सारी चीजों पर बोलते रहे। अगर दुनिया के दूसरे देश के लोग प्रधान मंत्री जी का सम्मान करते हैं तो क्या हम लोगों का सीना गर्व से चौड़ा नहीं होता है? होता है, लेकिन यह जो असलियत है, जब तक इसके संबंध में दिमाग को, जो conditioned हो चुका है, उसे चेंज करने के लिए ट्रेनिंग नहीं देंगे - आप बहुत ट्रेनिंग देते रहते हैं, आपके ट्रेनिंग के बहुत कैम्प लगते हैं, तो क्या कभी आपने इस बात की भी ट्रेनिंग दी? इस दिमाग को बदलिए। महोदय, इस देश में तरक्की बहुत हुई है - लेकिन जो तरक्की हुई है, वह 15 परिवारों की हुई है। देश के 15 परिवारों के पास आज हिन्दुस्तान की 80 फीसदी सम्पत्ति है और सवा सौ करोड़ लोगों के पास है, 20 फीसदी। जब आप जीडीपी निकालते हैं तो सब कुछ जोड़ देते हैं। हम यह कहते हैं कि आप अलग-अलग स्टेट में लोगों की क्या per-capita income है, वह निकालकर देखिए, अपने आप आपको मालूम पड़ जाएगा कि देश की क्या स्थिति है, कितनी बड़ी तादाद में लोग गरीब हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** राम गोपाल जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है, कृपया conclude कीजिए।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** श्रीमन्, अंत में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यही कहना चाहूंगा कि आप उन लोगों पर जरूर नज़र डालिए जिन लोगों ने अध्यादेश के बाद भी - अध्यादेश यानी आपका आदेश है, सरकार का आदेश है, सरकार का कानून है - यह काम किया है, जो 13-point roster को ही लागू करने का काम कर रहे हैं।

200 प्वाइंट रोस्टर का नहीं, तो ऐसे लोगों से जवाब भी मांगिए और अगर penalise कर देंगे, तो गरीब लोगों का बहुत हित हो जाएगा। जो वेकेन्सियां हैं, ये सब *ad hoc* वाले फिर आगे चलकर सिरदर्द बन जाते हैं और जंतर-मंतर से लेकर कई जगह आंदोलन करते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमें रेगुलर कीजिए। आप पहले से ही regular appointment कर दें, बाकायदा उसमें वेकेन्सीज़ भी हैं, उसके हिसाब से appointment कर दें। बजट में शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य पर भी बहुत ज्यादा पैसा मांगिए। पांच तरीख को बजट पेश होगा। हमारे शिक्षा के बजट का जो टोटल परसेंटेज है, वह दुनिया के दूसरे देशों की तुलना में बहुत कम है, आधा भी नहीं है। कई देशों की तुलना में तो one-third भी नहीं है, इसलिए

इसके लिए बजट में प्रोविज़न कीजिए। टीचर्स का appointment कीजिए। टीसर्च रिटायर होते जा रहे हैं और पोस्ट्स क्रिएट ही नहीं हो रही हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जब पोस्ट्स क्रिएट ही नहीं होंगी, तो आप appointments कैसे कर सकते हैं? फिर आपको *ad hoc* appointments करने पड़ेंगे, contract पर appointments करने पड़ेंगे। जैसे टीचर्स का appointment नहीं हुआ, तो शिक्षा मित्र रखे गए, उनकी संख्या लाखों में पहुंच गई और फिर वे सब इकट्ठे होकर लखनऊ में प्रदर्शन करते हैं, इतना बड़ा प्रदर्शन कोई पोलिटिकल पार्टी भी नहीं कर पाती है। यह संकट आपके और केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने भी आ जाएगा, इसलिए सारा बैकलॉग पूरा कीजिए। आप तो उस जमीन से आते हैं, जिससे उम्मीद की जाती है कि सबको न्याय मिलेगा।...**(समय की घंटी)**... जिस जमीन की तरफ लोग जाते हैं, स्वयं मोदी जी केदारनाथ में ध्यान करने के लिए बैठ गए थे...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** राम गोपाल जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। आपके बोलने का समय समाप्त हो गया है, फिर भी हमने आपको दो मिनट और दिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** आप OBC, SC और ST का बैकलॉग पूरा कर दीजिएगा और इसको बहुत ईमानदारी से लागू करवाइए। आप इस मंत्रालय को सफलतापूर्वक चलाएं, यही मेरी कामना है और मैं इस बिल का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

**SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, this is a very important Bill. I welcome it because hon. Amma is the mother of all reservations. She made constitutional revolution, and she knew the art of how to get out of the judgement of the Supreme Court of India. Now only the Maharashtra Government has passed a law, and, of course, subject to the judgement of the Bombay High Court, they have modified the percentage of reservation also. So, Tamil Nadu is pioneer in reservation. Even prior to Independence, reservation was in force.

Now with regard to this Bill, earlier, when the Allahabad High Court judgement came, there was problem in our House which has been confirmed by the Supreme Court, and the then HRD Minister, hon. Mr. Javadekar, had given a promise that 'Everything will be done properly. Don't worry.' That is the promise he had given to this House. He has fulfilled the promise. Immediately, the Ordinance has been promulgated and the education in India has been saved. I thank our hon. Minister, Shri Javadekar, because you have given this promise and Ordinance has been promulgated because review and then other legal remedies will not give immediate result. That is why, rightly the Central Government has promulgated the Ordinance. This is a right situation and rightly they have invoked the Articles of the Constitution and promulgated this Ordinance and saved our Central educational institutions.

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

Why I have mentioned Amma is because the \* For example, in this matter, they have taken the view that the Department is a unit. But now the Central Government, headed by our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, has taken a very good policy decision and they have promulgated the Ordinance. And now, they are considering all educational institutions as a single unit for the purpose of reservation. So, it is a welcome policy decision. Our hon. Prime Minister has really acted very quickly in this matter. Prior to elections, a policy decision was taken and it was immediately implemented by way of this Ordinance. Still, I wish to seek one or two clarifications from the hon. HRD Minister. Minority educational institutions have been exempted from this reservation policy. Why? I am not against minorities. I am of the humble opinion that if it is aided institutions, the reservation policy must be implemented. There is no clarification in this matter as far as my reading on this Bill is concerned. I make this statement subject to correction and approval of the hon. HRD Minister. So, minority educational institutions, if they are aided, should not be granted exemption. That is my view. Also, it must be clarified by the hon. HRD Minister that the existing percentage of reservation applicable as on date must be made applicable to all the institutions, because as per clause 3, “Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, there shall be reservation of posts in direct recruitment out of the sanctioned strength in teachers cadre in a Central educational institution to the extent and in a manner as may be specified by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette.” Now, we need an assurance from the hon. HRD Minister that the existing percentage of reservation will continue and it would be made applicable to the Central institutions. Sir, we have to depend upon the Executive for the promulgation of executive orders.

Then, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. HRD Minister to the fact that certain institutions have been exempted from the application of reservation from this Bill. But the hon. Minister and also the Central Government know better than me that only for the sake of completion of my speech in a way, I am quoting article 46 of the Constitution, which says, “The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people.” Now, exemption has been given to certain institutions only on the premise or under the bona fide belief that reservation, if it is applicable, its excellence or its performance will not be as expected or as it should be. That is the intention of the Government. But my humble submission is that from my experience, —I have served two terms in the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission —in Tamil Nadu, Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe candidates are filling up the vacancies in the general

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

quota especially from Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli. They are performing very well and they are occupying vacancies meant for the general quota. So, my humble submission would be that something must be done. Don't assume that the Scheduled Castes cannot excel themselves. The list is very long. More than ten institutions have been given in the list; of course, eight institutions practically, but it is more than 10 institutions. I hope and trust that all sections of the people would definitely compete on merits also. So, we don't doubt about their performance and exemptions may not be given to all the institutions. It can be minimised because there is a provision to alter the Schedule. In Tamil Nadu, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam and Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai may be removed from this list. Our students are fully qualified; they are more competent than any other candidates of other parts of India. It is a right Bill; it is a good thing but exemption should not be given to more number of institutions through this Bill. This is my humble submission. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, all sections of people are doing very well. Even in NEET we are improving our position. Of course, we are not supporting the NEET. Even then, in spite of all difficulties, poor students are not able to go to the tuition centres. Private institutes are collecting lakhs and lakhs of rupees because of the enforcement of NEET in Tamil Nadu. See the ground reality. Poor candidates are really doing very well. There is pressure among the poor to do very well in the examination and they are having a strong desire of doing well in their life. Only because of their economic background, they should not be denied access to quality education. Access to quality education at affordable cost is a basic and fundamental human right. Now, the Central Government in the light of Article 46 should work at providing 'access to the quality education at affordable cost to all sections of people'. Article 46 is an enabling Article. Because of NEET, very poor students are not able to join the private tuition centres and are not able to secure more marks. The Tamil Nadu Government has passed two Bills. But it is pending with the Central Government. Kindly consider them and exemption may be given. Since it is a matter of education, I am making my very humble submission to the Central Government. Recently the hon. Prime Minister while delivering a speech on Radio laid stress on water conservation and reading. He has given an emphasis on reading habits. He has requested all the citizens to read well and he also said that people can upload the book they have read. That is the speech delivered by our hon. Prime Minister. Our hon. Prime Minister is really working very hard. I am thankful to him. Our poor people don't have any other property except reading habit and studies, and the Degrees they are going to get help them learn and earn. Now, the exemption is given to certain institutions. They are all higher learning Institutes of Excellence. Of course, the list must be reduced or eliminated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAWR KALITA): Please conclude.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, in my humble view, reservation is made applicable to all the institutions. If this is unfair, you are insulting certain categories of students or candidates or people. We are ready to learn anything provided opportunity is given to us. Once again, I thank our hon. Prime Minister and also Javadekarji and our new Minister for HRD. He has done a good job. Yesterday, the Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha and today he brought it urgently. I welcome it and support it. Thank you.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me this opportunity. Sir, the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teacher's Cadre) Bill, 2019, I feel, is yet another effort to bring equality by reviving the 200 point roster as against the 13-point system put forth by the High Court of Allahabad. The aim of the Bill is to consider a Central Educational Institution as a unit in place of departments. Sir, the UGC Guidelines of 2006 were quashed by the High Court of Allahabad on 7th April, 2017. Sir, I have a question: Why didn't the Government introduce this Bill in the following Session? The Supreme Court too gave a similar verdict on 23rd of January, 2019. As you know, Sir, the Parliament was in Session from 31st January to 13th February, 2019. Again, Sir, we did not find the Government making any effort to legislate on the matter. Instead, an Ordinance was promulgated on the 7th March, 2019, just three days prior to the announcement of elections. I feel that this cannot be a mere coincidence; this had a clear intention of taking advantage of time to make hollow promises. Sir, if we look at the period of 30 years after Independence, out of every 10 Bills that were passed, only 1 was an Ordinance. If we see the next 30 years, out of every 10 Bills passed, only 2 were Ordinances. And, if we go by the records of the last two years, most deplorably, Sir, we see that out of the 10 Bills passed, 4 of them have been Ordinances. In this regard, I have deep concerns. Sir, promulgating Ordinances, time and again, is against the very spirit and nature of a Parliamentary form of Government. The House is constituted of eminent and learned representatives of the people and by promulgating Ordinances on every matter, the Government is exhibiting an absolute authoritarian feature. It is discarding the views and inputs of the House. The House sits to give much better laws which the Indian people deserve. But, as of today, we saw, most deplorably, the way, the Government is functioning. We have many hon. Members who are complaining that they have been denied their rightful due by not providing them reasonable opportunity, of putting in their suggestions and bringing out all their points in the form of amendments. However, Sir, we understand that the House should be given due importance and the respect that it deserves. I request the Government to modify this procedure of discharging functions.

Next, Sir, I would like to say that the Bill mandates reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes to fill up more than 7,000 vacant faculty positions in educational institutions. This is definitely a welcome step, but the process that this Government has adopted is no doubt faulty and promotes the interests of certain sections of the society. Sir, further, I would like to say that the new notification is also an attempt to dent efforts to ensure representation of SC/ST/OBC categories as per the constitutional mandate of 15 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 27 per cent respectively. If this system is taken, all professors of the same grouping across all departments in the university will be grouped together to estimate the extent of the quota. As a result, the positions open will be reduced, limited and not filling up positions as per requirement of subjects. Some departments/subjects will have all reserved and some all unreserved candidates. Moreover, the number of vacancies will not meet the required constitutional mandate. This is nothing but a sheer motive to leverage positions for the upper caste candidates. This Bill proposes to dilute the entire concept of reservation itself. Today, the reservation system in our Government posts is on the basis of the posts and not the number of vacancies in that arena. So, why should the same system not be followed in educational institutions as well? This Bill proposes to bring about a systematic change on the basis of reservation. It is only introducing a system of discrimination in the educational institutions that will only alienate the backward classes. Sir, I would like to say that Section 4, sub-section 1 and sub-clause (a), is a discriminatory clause. It provides that certain institutions will be kept out of the provisions of this Bill. I would request the Minister to explain the basis of selection of the institutes. All the institutes fall under the category of science and technology; I understand, but, when we are doing this, is the Government repeating the same mistake of doubting the capabilities of the concerned category? When these Universities have reservation for the student community, why is reservation not there for the teacher community as well? Sir, I would like to ask whether the Government is creating a sense of division and discrimination in appointing positions to the socially and economically-deprived sections in these institutions of esteem. Is the Government questioning the capabilities and undermining those who are entirely eligible? Sir, we saw that one hon. Member from the Treasury Benches was taking the credit for having given the reservation for the economically-backward classes. After taking all the credit, it is most stark contradiction that in the ordinance when brought, they have been deprived.

Then, Sir, I have a few suggestions for the hon. Minister. Firstly, the reservation should be allowed for the Universities that are excluded because if the criteria put forth by them is met with by any candidate of the concerned section, then why should he/she not be given the opportunity? Why should we not give them what is due? Secondly, a regulatory

[Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas]

body should be constituted to ensure proper functioning of the provisions of the Bill. And, in case of any disputes, it can discharge quick verdicts. This is necessary because even after the Ordinance, four Universities, namely, the Central University of Punjab, the Karnataka University, the Tamil Nadu University, and the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, did not comply with the provisions. This would have gone unnoticed if it was not brought up by one of the hon. Members of this very august House itself. This is why, a responsible body to handle the affairs is necessary. This body should also be entrusted with the duty of looking into the redressal matter if arising after employment. This is because every other day, we come across cases involving hatred towards vulnerable sections mentioned in the Bill, namely, SC, ST, SEBC and EWS. I feel, doubting and questioning their capability is not right. There is a high chance that teachers appointed through this process will also face similar problems. That is why, this is very necessary. This is also very important and imperative, as most alarmingly, when we soon aspire to make India the third largest economic power of the world, we declare a mission to the moon and when we boast of achieving the prowess in space, which only three other countries of the globe are capable of, we are failing to provide a level-playing field for one and all. This is proved by the fact that atrocities meted out to the Backward Classes have increased by 37 per cent in the last decade.

In this regard, I would like to say that to avoid cases like one which involved suicide of Rohith Vemula, this is a very important step that the Government can and should take. And, it cannot be done until such serious steps are taken. Sir, in this regard, we have one more very unfortunate case that took place in Mumbai recently, as recent as May, where a young medical professional, Payal Tadvi, lost her life due to suicide, arising out of casteist slur and discrimination.

Sir, in this regard, I would like to mention that Shri Sukhdeo Thorat, a Professor Emeritus of JNU and the former UGC Chairman, who headed the Committee to investigate the allegations of discriminatory treatment against SC/ST students at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), had found that lower-caste students faced discrimination in everyday lives at the premier Institute. About the measures that should be taken to check the discriminatory behaviour, he said, "There has to be an Act by the Government to make caste-based discrimination at the university campuses a punishable offence. Apart from this, a set of guidelines should be formulated for the upper-caste students on how to behave in the presence of the students from the marginalized sections"

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Biswas, you have to conclude now.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, I am just concluding. Jobs and educational reservations are very vital in view of what Dr. Ambedkar said. He wanted reservation in services and educational institutions to be permanent. If those reservations were not put in place, this would have led to a constant struggle of the oppressed, who would have never found a channel to come into the mainstream. What would have been denied to them, they would have taken by force. Thus, we have to ensure measures to bring the backward classes in public services and provide them what is rightfully due to them. So, Sir, finally, I would like to request the Government to send this Bill to the Standing Committee where stakeholders from all fields associated with the Bill can be consulted and proper legal suggestions are taken to correct the provisions of this Bill which would otherwise only undermine the essence of reservation and its effects. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Next speaker is Shri Prasanna Acharya. Mr. Acharya, your party has six minutes.

श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य (ओडिशा): सर, अभी श्री प्रभात झा जी बोल रहे थे, मैं उनको सुन रहा था। शायद अभी वे नहीं बैठे हैं, चले गए हैं। वे कह रहे थे कि सरकार जो भी अच्छा काम करती है, वहां बैठे जो लोग हैं, वे हमेशा उसका विरोध करते हैं। सर, यहां सारे लोग बुरे नहीं हैं, इस तरफ भी अच्छे लोग बैठे हैं। अगर सरकार कुछ अच्छा काम करती है, तो हम उसका समर्थन भी देते हैं। यह बिल एक ऐसा बिल है, जो सरकार का अच्छा काम है, इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Sir, I support this Bill and I support the content of the Bill. Sir, while moving the Resolution disapproving the Ordinance, Mr. Kareem was expressing his doubt about the intention of the Government to promulgate an Ordinance to bring this into force. I entirely agree with him. Just a couple of days before the election, this Ordinance was brought by the Government with the argument that 7,000 posts were lying vacant. I would humbly like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. Out of 7,000 vacant posts, how many posts have been filled till date after the promulgation of this Ordinance? From that, we can come to a conclusion as to what was the emergency to promulgate the Ordinance. Sir, 7,000 posts are lying vacant. It is a fact. Let the Minister reply as to how many of those vacant posts they have been able to fill up after this Ordinance.

Sir, the earlier guidelines of the UGC were not for this 13-Point Roster System. Now, after the verdict of the court, both the Allahabad High Court, and, rightly corroborated and approved by the hon. Supreme Court, the entire scenario has changed. So, once again, I want to compliment this Government for putting things in order.

[श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य]

Sir, Navaneethakrishnan ji made a very valid point. You have excluded certain institutions, which have not been brought within the purview of this amendment. What is the reason? Is it not hypocrisy? If a person belonging to the SC/ST/OBC community can become a good professor, can he not become a good scientist? So, I think, it is not right to exclude these organizations and I completely support the contention of the hon. Member, Navaneethakrishnan ji. Why this hypocrisy? If you want reservation for the backward community, for the downtrodden society, for the Scheduled Castes, for the Scheduled Tribes, for the economically backward community, then, why do you make this discrimination? I also fail to understand, and, please correct me if I am wrong, why minority institutions have been excluded. Please reply to this point also.

Sir, it is regarding reservation in services of teachers. So far as I know, there is no reservation for students in the Central Government educational institutions. Unless we get good students belonging to the SC/ST community admitted into these good educational institutions, how can we expect to get good professors, how can we expect to get good engineers, how can we expect to get good scientists? Let me give you an example. Is there any reservation for students in Central schools, which are entirely funded by the Central Government? So, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister.

Sir, as has been mentioned, there are 7,000 vacancies. I will give you one more example. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that there is a Central University in Koraput in my State Odisha. Sir, Koraput is considered one of the most backward regions in the country. Sir, you will be astonished to know the vacancy position in the Central University of Koraput. Surprisingly, the Vice-Chancellor of the Central University never goes there. She never used to go to that place. The Office of the Vice-Chancellor operated from Kolkata. And the University is located in the remote place of Odisha which is Koraput. This is one of the most backward regions of the country, not just of the State. Sir, do you know the vacancy position there? Not a single Professor has been posted there as yet. Out of 23 sanctioned posts of Professor, not a single Professor has been posted there till today. There is only one Associate Professor out of the 42 sanctioned posts of Associate Professor. And 72 posts of Assistant Professor are vacant. Perhaps this Central University will break the record in terms of vacancy of teaching post in the whole country.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Now the law has been changed. Now there is no bar in recruiting SCs, STs and Other Backward Classes people. We have removed the barrier in the law. Now what is the problem

on the part of the Government in appointing and filling up the vacant posts? I would humbly like the hon. Minister to answer it while replying to this debate. Thank you very much, Sir.

**श्री सभापति:** श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह। यह 'आर.सी.पी. सिंह' वगैरह क्यों यूज़ करते हैं? यह 'राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह' बढ़िया नाम है। यह यूज़ करना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)... प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी को भी 'प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव' कहना चाहिए, आर.जी. यादव नहीं कहना चाहिए। इसमें 'राम' भी है और 'गोपाल' भी है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार):** सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत ही प्रोग्रेसिव बिल है। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। चूंकि मेरे पास 5 मिनट का ही समय है, मैं चार-पांच ऑब्जर्वेंशंस रखना चाहूंगा।

**श्री सभापति:** आप एक-दो मिनट इधर-उधर कर सकते हैं। आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए, समय है।

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** महोदय, सबसे पहली बात यह है, जिसकी चर्चा नवनीत कृष्णनजी ने भी की और अभी प्रसन्न आचार्य जी ने भी की, कि मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जो 18 इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं...(व्यवधान)...

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा:** 17 हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** 18 हैं। ऊपर 10 हैं और नीचे 8 हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है।...(व्यवधान)... बाद में आप बोलने वाले हैं।

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** इनको exclude किया गया है। पुनिया साहब बोल रहे थे। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जब यूपीए की सरकार थी और उस समय यह किया जा रहा था, तब हम लोगों ने आपत्ति की थी कि आपको किसी इंस्टीट्यूशन को रिज़र्वेशन के दायरे से बाहर रखना है, तो बता दीजिए कि वह Institution of Excellence है, यह है, वह है। वहां से इसकी शुरुआत हुई और यह बहुत ही गलत सोच है। आज की तारीख में हमारे जितने भी स्टूडेंट्स हैं, जितने भी पढ़ाई करते हैं, उनमें से कोई अपनी दरखास्त देकर किसी जाति में पैदा नहीं हुआ है। वह किसी न किसी समाज में पैदा हुआ है। उनके पास मेरिट है और उनको जब अवसर मिलता है, opportunity मिलती है, तो वे excel करते हैं। हम लोगों की डेमोक्रेसी को हम लोग कई बार कंप्यूज़ करते हैं कि यह कोई meritocracy तो नहीं है, यह genocracy तो नहीं है। यह नहीं है। डेमोक्रेसी में सब लोगों को अवसर मिलना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा सबसे पहले अनुरोध होगा कि हमारे जो 18 इंस्टीट्यूशंस को उसमें रखा गया है और इसमें सरकार को यह अधिकार है कि जो सेक्शन 4 है, उसी के 'बी' में यह लिखा हुआ है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसको रिव्यू कर सकती है। मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध होगा कि आप एक कमेटी बना कर इसको तत्काल रिव्यू करके सब लोगों को आरक्षण के दायरे में लाइए। चूंकि आरक्षण का जो मामला है, यह एक mindset का भी मामला है। आप यह मान कर चलते हैं कि साहब, आरक्षण का मतलब है कि inferior लोग आयेंगे। मैं तो सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि अब तो आरक्षण कोई मुद्दा ही नहीं रहा। पहले यह मुद्दा होता था कि साहब, यह इनको मिल रहा है और उनको नहीं मिल रहा है। अब तो SC, ST, OBC और हमारे जो Economically Weaker Sections के हैं, सबको मिल रहा है। 59.5 परसेंट आरक्षण है। तो इसलिए इस चीज़ से आपको निकलना चाहिए।

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

मेरा दूसरा अनुरोध यह होगा कि मैं इसें देख रहा हूँ कि 7,000 वैकेंसीज़ हैं। इनको भरने के लिए सबसे पहले आपको ensure करना पड़ेगा। अगर आप UGC पर छोड़ देंगे, तो बहुत परेशानी होगी। हरेक institution-wise इसको monitor करना पड़ेगा कि क्या उसका roster approve हुआ, 1 to 200 का roster हैं, उसका approval हुआ या नहीं हुआ। तो आप ensure कराइए कि जो भी roster बने, उसकी vetting हो जाए। यह vetting होने के बाद जब advertisement निकलेगा, तो इसमें किसी प्रकार के आरक्षण का उल्लंघन नहीं होगा। यहां एक दूसरी बात भी है। आपने इसमें जो selection का criteria रखा है, वह सबसे important है, क्योंकि जितने हमारे जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनके आप रोज़ सुनते हैं और वे यहां बोलते भी हैं। हर selection के लिए आप interview रखते हैं। आप देख लीजिए कि interviews में बहुत ज्यादा subjectivity है। एक बच्चे को 80 में से written में आप 56 नंबर देते हैं और जब वह interview में जाता है तो उसे 2 नंबर दे रहे हैं। जिसका selection करना है, उसे 20 में से 19 नंबर दे रहे हैं। अन्य संस्थानों की बात छोड़ दीजिए, मैंने हाल में AIIMS में यही देखा है। हम इसे खुद भुगतें हुए हैं। Written में किसी को 80 में से 56 नंबर मिले, लेकिन interview में 20 में से 2 नंबर। इसलिए आपको देखना पड़ेगा कि जिन 4 categories को इसमें आरक्षण दिया जा रहा है, जब भी हमारा Interview Board बने, उसमें उन चारों लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व ज़रूरी होना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही, जहां सम्भव हो, interview को जरा कम कीजिए तथा maximum and minimum को आधार बना दीजिए। अगर कुछ अंक 20 हैं तो maximum कितने नंबर दिए जा सकते हैं और minimum कितने दे सकते हैं। उनके discretion पर मत छोड़िए। अगर आप इसे और ठीक करना चाहते हैं तो जैसे आजकल हम सब चीज़ों की videography करते हैं, इसकी भी videography कराइए। यदि किसी बच्चे के 19 नंबर आए हैं तो उसे बताया जाए कि तुमने ऐसे जवाब दिए, इसलिए 19 नंबर मिले हैं और तुमने जवाब ठीक से नहीं दिए इसलिए तुम्हें 1 नंबर दे रहे हैं। यदि आप ऐसा कर देते हैं तो जो quality का recruitment है, वह भी होगा और साथ ही बच्चों के मन में interview को लेकर जो भावना रहती है, हम सबके पास वे पैरवी के लिए पहुंचते हैं, वह भी बंद हो जाएगा। तब जाकर आपके पास अच्छे Professors आएंगे और समाज में जो हमारे बच्चे हैं, उनके मन से यह भावना निकल जाएगी कि बड़े स्थानों पर जाने के लिए पैरवी ज़रूरी है। लोकतंत्र में सबके लिए career open to talent की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अगर हमारे पास talent है तो हम अपनी क्षमता के आधार पर, किसी भी पद को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। मुझे सभापति महोदय, इतना ही कहना है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. The Bill seeks to provide reservation in teaching posts in certain educational institutions and the Bill treats educational institution, per se, as a unit for the purpose of reservation and hence, it overrules the judgment of the Supreme Court which was delivered in 2017. Sir, the Supreme Court had delivered its judgment in 2017 and the same Government was in power in 2017. So, if they wanted to overrule the judgment of the Supreme Court, they could have passed a legislation. You could have brought a Bill in this House in 2017 itself. You waited for two years and all of a sudden, you found that an election is at hand. So, you promulgated an Ordinance.

Sir, why such a gimmick? You could have brought a Bill in this House in 2017 itself, but you did not do that. That is the very reason why we had opposed the way of Ordinance. As we all know, OBCs in our country now account for more than 50 per cent of our population and so far as their number in central educational institutions is concerned, only 9.8 per cent OBCs are there presently. So far as the higher posts of Associate Professors, Professors, etc. are concerned, only one per cent OBC representation is there. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that even after promulgating the Ordinance, 13 universities in our country have published advertisements for teaching posts in which the reservation policy was violated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, one minute please. For your better future, my suggestion is this. You are a Member. You have got every right. Instead of discussing what had happened earlier, it would be better if you focus more on what needs to be done.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am coming to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: By the time, you come to that, your time will be over. That is my worry.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: No, no; I am saying that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am talking about the present thing. Thirteen universities have violated the reservation policy even after the promulgation of the Ordinance. That is my point.

Again, why are certain institutes exempted in this particular legislation? In all the educational institutions, funded by the Central Government or aided by the Central Government, there should be a provision for reservation. Why are several institutions exempted? I am opposed to that.

Sir, during this period, we have witnessed a mushrooming growth of educational institutions in our country. That growth is mainly taking place in private sector. You can see a lot of private educational institutions in our country. Many are private deemed universities and UGC is giving concurrence for those deemed universities. What is the regulation on those deemed universities? So, Sir, when we talk about reservation, this should be extended to private educational institutions also, to private deemed universities also. Why have you exempted private deemed universities? We are so keen in giving the status of national eminence to institutes like Jio institute. Why can we not ensure reservation in those institutions also? Let the Jio institute also provide reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs.

[Shri K.K. Ragesh]

Therefore, my humble request to hon. Minister is that please ensure reservation in private sector also.

Sir, many posts are lying vacant presently. In 41 universities, almost 8,000 posts are lying vacant. It looks like a ban on recruitment is going on in these universities. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take this issue very seriously and take necessary steps for fresh recruitments and fill up all the vacancies. So far as the reservation is concerned, let the Minister take some initiative for creating new posts so that we can recruit more teachers from backward communities in the educational institutions and hence we can ensure equal participation in the educational institutions so far as the teaching posts are concerned.

I had already sent some amendments, Sir. In fact, this Bill is reported in this House today only. That is why we did not get any time to prepare any amendment. Right now, we have prepared some amendments and I would request the hon. Chairman to consider those amendments also. Thank you, Sir.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you, hon. Chairman Sir. I come from teaching profession. I still teach; so, I would make some of my personal experiences as a matter of suggestion. सर, मैं सबसे पहले जिन्दगी का फलसफा... आज अफसाने में हरिवंश राय बच्चन जी को ला रहा हूँ:

“जिन्दगी का फलसफा भी कितना अजीब है,  
शामें कटती नहीं और साल गुजरते जाते हैं।”

मैं किन लोगों के लिए यह बात कह रहा हूँ, with respect to higher education, I shall come to it a little later.

My first submission, through you hon. Chairman, Sir, is that, I think, we need a better drafting of the Bill. There are ambiguities in the Bill. This, I am telling you on the basis that never, ever should the House agree to a Bill which cannot withstand the legal scrutiny in the court. That is my first suggestion.

Sir, would the teaching cadre include assistant, associate as well as professor? It is because what has happened in last few years I have seen कि ओबीसी में खास तौर पर प्रोफेसर की पोस्ट को ओपन पोजिशन पर नहीं देते हैं या एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर की नहीं देते हैं, एंट्री लेवल पर होता है। हमारा मानना है कि वह ambiguity दूर होनी चाहिए। सर, मैं एक सवाल और भी; before you came, hon. Chairman, Sir, Prabhatji made a very strong statement about the Opposition. This Bill is a leading testimony to the fact about what the role of Opposition in a parliamentary democracy is.

**6.00 P.M.**

Had we not spoken to, raised the issue with your permission, Sir, I think, 13-point roster would have continued. We would never have imagined 200-point roster and, subsequently, today...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Manojji, you will continue your speech tomorrow and I will give you time also. This Bill will be taken up for discussion tomorrow also because there are a number of other speakers and, then, as was suggested by some Members that enough time is not given. Because of the fact that new Government has come, maybe old but new, and then they have to go through all this process in Lok Sabha; that is why we are giving the time exemption also. Keeping that in mind, we will continue the discussion tomorrow.

The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 hours on Wednesday, 3rd July, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at six of the clock till eleven of the clock  
on Wednesday, the 3rd July, 2019*