PAPRIAMTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT
(FLOOR VERSION)

CONTENTS

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-5)
President’s Message (page 6)
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 – Laid on the Table (page 6)
Matters raised with Permission —
  Rise in fake news on social media (pages 6-9)
  Demand for reservation of 25 per cent seats in Central Universities to the residents of the State (pages 9-10)
  Urgent need for issuing gaming safety guidelines for the protection of children (pages 10-11)
  Inclusion of 17 castes in the SC list in Uttar Pradesh (pages 11-12)

[P.T.O.

©
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00
Need for Central legislation to regulate coaching institutes (pages 12-13)
Concern over corporatisation of railway production units and closure of Railway Printing Presses (pages 13-14)
Severe unemployment and drought in Bundelkhand region (pages 15-16)
Need to make Yoga Education compulsory (page 16)
Need for remedies for prevention of road accidents (pages 17-18)
Non-availability of drinking water and proper storage in Rail Bustee area at Kharagpur (page 18)
Demand for institution of an authority to protect Chandni Chowk and its monuments (pages 18-19)
Crisis in real estate sector (page 20)
Evacuation of tribal families in Rajasthan despite stay order given by Supreme Court (pages 20-21)
Printing of the picture of Mahatma Gandhi on the liquor bottles by an Israeli company (pages 21-24)
Special Mentions —
Demand to transfer 0.663 acres of Defence Land for reconstruction of ROB near Tiruchirappalli Railway Junction (pages 24-25)
Concern over poor railway connectivity to Mainpuri district and adjoining areas (page 25)
Need to provide one nation one card facility (page 26)
Demand to transfer the case related to a gangster arrested by Delhi Police to the CBI or NIA (page 26)
Demand to grant Central University status to Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (Tirupati) (pages 26-27)
Observations by the Chair (pages 27-28)
Oral Answers to Questions (pages 29-93)
Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 93-95)
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 95-405)

Statutory Resolutions and Government Bills—

Regarding disapproving the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 11 of 2019) – Negatived (pages 405-440)

The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019 – Passed (pages 405-440)

Regarding disapproving the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers’ Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 13 of 2019) – Under Consideration (pages 441-467)

The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers’ Cadre) Bill 2019 – Under Consideration (pages 411-467)
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 YESSONAIK): 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.


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

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

(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

(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.


(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.
4  Papers laid  [RAJYA SABHA]  on the Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Notification Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>G.S.R. 143 (E)</td>
<td>22nd February, 2019</td>
<td>publishing the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Amendment Rules, 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>G.S.R. 144 (E)</td>
<td>22nd February, 2019</td>
<td>publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Amendment Rules, 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>G.S.R. 275 (E)</td>
<td>1st April, 2019</td>
<td>publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Third Amendment Rules, 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>G.S.R. 274 (E)</td>
<td>30th March, 2019</td>
<td>publishing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>G.S.R. 332 (E)</td>
<td>26th April, 2019</td>
<td>publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>G.S.R. 329 (E)</td>
<td>25th April, 2019</td>
<td>publishing the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Second Amendment Rules, 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>G.S.R. 340 (E)</td>
<td>30th April, 2019</td>
<td>publishing the Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Third Amendment Rules, 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>G.S.R. 342 (E)</td>
<td>30th April, 2019</td>
<td>publishing the Companies (Registration of Charges) Amendment Rules, 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>G.S.R. 350 (E)</td>
<td>8th May, 2019</td>
<td>publishing the Companies (Removal of Names of Companies from the Register of Companies) Amendment Rules, 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>G.S.R. 351 (E)</td>
<td>8th May, 2019</td>
<td>publishing the National Company Law Tribunal (Second Amendment) Rules, 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>G.S.R. 357 (E)</td>
<td>11th May, 2019</td>
<td>publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2019.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(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.


(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]
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:—


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 दिविंद्र शिंग (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय समाध्यमी महोदय, विश्व में जो अनेक स्टरीज हुई हैं, उनमें यह बात आमने आधी है कि fake news आतंकवाद से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक है। Fake news के कारण,
Matters raised

[2 July, 2019] with Permission 7

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

माननीय समापति महोदय, आज तwitter handle पर तथा और भी अनेक social media sites पर असत्य क्रियाकलाप के नाम लेकर वे इस तरह की अम्ल मात्रा का उपयोग करते हैं, जिनका उल्लेख में यहां नहीं वाहक बात है। इस बात का उल्लेख है कि ऐसे कई विकल्पों को पढ़े-बढ़े लोग follow करते हैं।

मेरी आपसे, हमारे मंत्रिमंडल से, माननीय प्रमाण मंत्री से और Information Technology मंत्री जी से गुज़रियाँ हैं कि एक comprehensive law लाने जा रहे और जितनी social media sites हैं, उनकी बात करें। किया जाए कि इस तरह की अम्ल भाषा का उपयोग वे न करें और जहां भी, जिस प्रकार से भी सामान्य विश फॉलो करने का ज़ोर प्राप्त किया जाता है, उस पर अनुशासन लगाया जाए। यह मेरी प्रार्थना है।

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

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

PRO. RAM Gopal Yadav (Uttar Pradesh): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गये विषय से स्वयं को समबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

PRO. RAM Gopal Yadav (Uttar Pradesh): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गये विषय से स्वयं को समबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

PRO. RAM Gopal Yadav (Uttar Pradesh): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गये विषय से स्वयं को समबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

PRO. RAM Gopal Yadav (Uttar Pradesh): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गये विषय से स्वयं को समबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

PRO. RAM Gopal Yadav (Uttar Pradesh): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गये विषय से स्वयं को समबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

PRO. RAM Gopal Yadav (Uttar Pradesh): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गये विषय से स्वयं को समबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

PRO. RAM Gopal Yadav (Uttar Pradesh): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गये विषय से स्वयं को समबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

PRO. RAM Gopal Yadav (Uttar Pradesh): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गये विषय से स्वयं को समबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

PRO. RAM Gopal Yadav (Uttar Pradesh): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गये विषय से स्वयं को समबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

PRO. RAM Gopal Yadav (Uttar Pradesh): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गये विषय से स्वयं को समबद्ध 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.

SHRIMA TI 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।...(व्यवस्था)... इससे आपके सब लोग मिलकर इस पर थोड़ी चर्चा कर ले तो अच्छा रहेगा।...(व्यवस्था)... 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?...(व्यवस्था)... 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 DIGVJAYA 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. Sahasrabuddhe. ...(Interruptions)...

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

德拉, विनय पी. सहस्रबुधे (महाराष्ट्र). महाराष्ट्र में आपकी अनुमति से एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर संदेश का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और वह विषय gaming addiction के बारे में है। ...(व्यवहार)...

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

श्री महाराष्ट्र मिश्री:*

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 Sahasrabuddhe.

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.

*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 child-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

मराठी मीमा (उत्तर प्रदेश): चेयरमैन साहव, संविधान के आर्टिकल 341 में यह provided है कि Scheduled Castes कोन होंगें और किस तरीके से होंगें। उसमें एक प्रविष्ट है कि आर्टिकल 341 के तहत जब Presidential Notification जारी होगा, तो उस सिस्टर में जिन जातियों के नाम हैं, वे Scheduled Castes की लिस्ट में माने जाएंगे। आर्टिकल 341(2) में यह prohibition अंदाजा गया है कि यांडर द्वारा आर्टिकल 341 के तहत जो लिस्ट जारी हुई है, उसको कोई भी tinker नहीं कर सकता, कोई alter नहीं कर सकता, कोई बदल नहीं कर सकता, शिवाय जो संवेदनात्मक प्रक्रिया है, उसको पूरी करते हुए, पार्श्वात्मक को यह पावर दी गई है। Even the President cannot modify his own notification on his own. आर्टिकल 341(2) में यह प्रविष्ट है।

सर, उत्तर प्रदेश में 17 जातियों ऐसी हैं, जिनका नाम यहाँ पर जो Other Backward Class की लिस्ट बनी हुई है, उसमें वे सममित 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 जातियाँ हैं, उनके बारे में बहुत समाज पार्टी की तरफ से, हमारी पार्टी की नेता ने भी, हम लोगों ने भी हाउस के अंदर कई बार इस बात को रेज किया और जब उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार थी, तब इस संबंध में यहां पर request भी भेजी थी कि आप संवेदनात्मक 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 के सरकार ने एक आदेश जारी कर दिया है और उस आदेश के तहत इन 17 जातियों को ऑफिसी की लिस्ट से हटा दिया। इनको ऑफिसी की लिस्ट से हटा कर वित्तीय संस्था को कहा है कि आप इनको Scheduled Caste का स्टेटस दे दीजिए यानी इनको सर्टिफिकेट जारी कर दीजिए। तो, यह पूरा का पूरा आदेश गैर-संवेदनात्मक तो ही है, लेकिन यह
इन 17 जातियों के साथ पूर्ण रूप से घोषित है और यह इस्लिए घोषित है, क्योंकि अब ये 17 जातियां ओबीसी की लिस्ट से हट गई हैं। जब ये ओबीसी की लिस्ट से हट गई, तब तब उनके ओबीसी के लाभ नहीं मिलने लगे हैं और ये Scheduled Castes की लिस्ट में तब तब नहीं आ सकते, जब तक आर्टिकल 341(2) के तहत इसमें modification नहीं होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस तरह की प्रक्रिया भिड़खी सरकार में भी असमंजस गई थी, जिसमें न्यायालय में भी मामला गया था और उन्होंने रटे भी किया था, क्योंकि यह गैर-संवैधानिक है। यह इस तरह से ही नहीं सकता है, क्योंकि यह पांच पालियांंट के पास है और इसको सेट पे द्वारा usurp नहीं किया जा सकता।

सर, वर्तमान में जो लीडर ऑफ द हाउस है, वहीं उस विभाग के मंत्री भी हैं। मेरा आपके माध्यम से उनसे यह अनुरोध है कि वे इन 17 जातियों के संबंध में सीधीसीधी 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 एडवाइजरी जारी करें और उनसे यह कहें कि यह अधिक में हम लोगों का है, इसलिए जो unconstitutional आदेश जारी किया गया है, उसको यह तुरंत वापस करें, क्योंकि इससे बहुत बड़ा नुकसान है। इन 17 जातियों के लोगों को ही रहा है। जब वे इन जातियों को लाने का प्रविष्टिव लेकर आए, तो उसी के अनुसार में उनके रिजर्वेशन का कोटा बढ़ाएं।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महादेश, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से सव्वय को संबंध करता हूं।

श्री हुरात दलवार (महाराष्ट्र): महादेश, मैं मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से सव्वय को संबंध करता हूं।

पृ. मनोज कुमार जा (बिहार): महादेश, मैं मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से सव्वय को संबंध करता हूं।

श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महादेश, मैं मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से सव्वय को संबंध करता हूं।

श्री विवामत्र प्रसाद निवाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महादेश, मैं मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से सव्वय को संबंध करता हूं।

श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): *

श्री सन्मानित: टाइम के बाद में कोई बोलेगा, तो रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। ...(व्यक्ति) ...लीजू, प्लीजू...(व्यक्ति)... अभी यह बहस नहीं हो रही है। जीसी ऑफिस में submission...(व्यक्ति)... बहस नहीं हो सकती है। ...(व्यक्ति)... 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): समापति महादेश, मैं इस शून्य काल के माध्यम से सदन के ध्वनि में ऐसे विषय को उठाना चाहता हूं, जो बहुत ही महत्त्वपूर्ण है। महादेश, हमारे देश में हर छोटे-बड़े शहर की लोक-गठित में कोचिंग संस्थान खुल गए हैं। कोचिंग उद्योग लगातार बढ़ रहा है। मई में सूरत शहर में

*Not Recorded.*
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.

SHRIMA TI 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.

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): 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.

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): 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.
Severe unemployment and drought in Bundelkhand region

Shri Visambar Prasad Mishra (Uttar Pradesh): Mauhar has a population of 10,000, of which 2,000 are unemployed. The situation is worse in the Bundelkhand region where unemployment and drought are severe. The government has not taken any action to provide relief to the affected people. The government should provide immediate relief to the affected people.

Manavendra, this is a serious matter. The government should take immediate action to provide relief to the affected people.

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

Matters raised with Permission
SHRI SATYAVATI BHANUPRIYADAS: Sir, the Council of States is. You cannot raise the issue in this forum.

SHRI SAMPATH: Raise the issue, this paper. The matter mentioned above is unique and cannot be discussed.

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**

SHRI SAMPATH: The matter raised on the Floor is unique and cannot be discussed.

HMRAJ, HYDERABAD: The copy of the report of the inspection carried out by the committee is attached. It is expected that the copy of the report will be circulated to all members. 

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

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

[2 July, 2019]  with Permission  17

श्री समापति: श्री मानस रंजन भूविनय,... आप लोग रिलाय मेरीना।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्मच (उच्च प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं सर्वाधिक आपके यह विषय के साथ संबंध बनाती हूं।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी सर्वाधिक आपके यह विषय के साथ संबंध बनाती हूं।

श्री सुरेश कुमार गुरुता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी सर्वाधिक आपके यह विषय के साथ संबंध बनाती हूं।
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 and हम सब लोग इसकी धिता नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप इसको walled city कहिए। Shahjahanabad कहिए, पुरानी दिल्ली कहिए या चांदनी चौक कहिए। चांदनी चौक अपने खान-पान के लिए जाना जाता है। चाहे
नटराज के मल्ले हों, वाहे पराठे वाली गली के पराठे हों या फिर ज़ानी की कुल्ही हो, अपने रहन-सहन के लिए, अपनी संस्कृति और कल्याण के लिए जाना जाता है। आज चांदनी चौक के अंदर इतना ज्यादा unauthorized construction हो रहा है। जितनी हजारों हवेलियां हैं, एक-एक करके हवेली दूर रही है। दिल्ली सरकार, शाहजहांनाबाद डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड, एएसआई या जो भी निकाय हैं, वे चांदनी चौक के लिए कुछ भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। सड़कों के ऊपर इतनी गोटी-गोटी तारें हैं, जिससे नीचे घूम नहीं आती है।

सीवर की जो लाइन हैं, वे बेठ चुकी हैं। गलियों के अंदर encroachment हैं, greedy builders ने सब हवेलियों को तोड़-तोड़ कर उनके छज्जों पर कब्जा कर लिया है और मैं समझता हूं कि आप वाले समय के अंदर लोगों को पता नहीं चलाना कि वह गंगा-जमूनी तहजीब की एक नगरी थी, जिसके अंदर सबसे पहले जैन मंदिर है, उसके बाद गैरी-संकर मंदिर है, उसके बाद Gurudwara Sisganj है, फिर Baptist Church है, फिर आर्य समाज मंदिर है, फिर फलेश्वरी महिरद है, सारे धर्म के लोग वहां पर हैं, पर अभी कुछ भी नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं मांग करना चाहता हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट चांदनी चौक की एक अथोरिटी बनाए। वह अथोरिटी जिसके पास independent power होने वाली चाहिए, जिसको दौड़ दिए बोर्ड के पास, अपनी दौड़ के पास, एएसआई के पास, दिल्ली सरकार के पास जाना नहीं पड़े। सर, ये जितनी भी निकाय थी, इन्होंने अपनी जिम्मेदारी छोड़ दी। फ़ोड़े दिन के बाद आप देखेंगे कि पूरा चांदनी चौक एक स्वभाव होगा। उसकी हर बिलिंग का एक सवाल होना चाहिए, क्योंकि आप इसे ज्यादा बिलिंग कर जाता यह हो गई है कि वे जरूर अभाव में हैं, कभी भी उसकी दुर्गटता हो सकती है। खेद की बात है कि कॉमनचेयर में के अंदर जो कन्ट्रोल ऐतिहासिक नहीं किया गया था, उस पर तो हजार-करोड़ रुपये सरकार ने खर्च किए, पर कपिल शिवाल जी यहां बैठे हैं, उस समय वे एमपी थे, चांदनी चौक के ऊपर एक बड़ी या बैसा इंडिया की बात नहीं कर रहे।

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

श्री समापति: आप उनका नाम क्यों लेते रहे? 

श्री विजय गोयल: हम कह सकते हैं कि इतनी कहतनाइयां हैं चांदनी चौक के अंदर, restoration के अंदर भी, कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ कोई सहयोग नहीं है और दिल्ली सरकार ने, शाहजहांनाबाद बोर्ड ने कानून तो बहुत पास किया है कि हम ने बेच रियायत, तो-तो दिल्ली सरकार की आलोचना करेंगे, तो फिर वे हंगामा करेंगे और समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्मद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबंध नहीं करती हूं।

श्री हुसैन दलविया (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबंध नहीं करता हूं।
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 सुरेश कुमार गुप्ता (राज्यनिवासी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): माननीय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबंधित कर चुका हूं।

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. किरोडीलाल मीणा (राजस्थान): माननीय सभापति जी, आदिवासियों के हित में केन्द्र सरकार राजस्थान में 36,000 आदिवासी परिवार ऐसे हैं, जो अपने देखे सही तरह से निरस्त नहीं कर सके और उनके दावे निरस्त कर दिए गए। इस प्रकार से देश में करीब 11 लाख आदिवासियों के दावे निरस्त हुए हैं। इसको लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने
Printing of the picture of Mahatma Gandhi on the liquor bottles by an Israeli company

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Kirodi Lal Meenaji. (Interruptions)... Mr. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sanjay Singh.

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

*Not Recorded.
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.
SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a political issue, it is not appropriate.

Mr. Chairperson, I raise a question. The Hon. Minister was not there.

Mr. Chairperson, 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)...

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.
MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House is here. He wants to respond. I am permitting him.

नेता सदन (श्री शायरचन्द गहलोत): माननीय समारंभ महादेव, माननीय मिश्रा जी ने और अन्य कुछ सांसदों ने यहाँ 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 कदाचित उचित नहीं है। यह संसद का अधिकार है कि किसी एक बाल्य के/बालिका की जाति को किसी एक वर्ग से हटाकर किसी दूसरे वर्ग में सममित करना है, तो यह संसद का अधिकार है। पहले भी यह मामला दो-तीन बार संसद में आया, परन्तू संसद की सहमति नहीं हो सकी, अगर अभी भी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार इन जातियों को अब भी एक से एक सवेरे वर्ग में मिलाना चाहती है, तो जो तय प्रक्रिया है, उस प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए कोई प्रस्ताव भेजेंगी, तो हम विवाद करेंगे। परन्तु अभी जो उन्होंने आदेश जारी किया है, यह उचित नहीं है, संवैधानिक नहीं है। उन्हें यह लाल कहना कि इस प्रकार के आदेश के आधार पर किसी जाति का प्रमाण-पत्र न बनाए, नहीं तो मामला कोई-कोई कहर भी जारी और यह निरस्त होगा तथा उससे कोई लाम नहीं होगा।

श्री समारंभ: 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 Mannarapuram 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

SHRI SHERGILL SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

1. The project work is underway to extend the National Highway from Mathura to Moradabad under NHDP Phase II. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the next financial year. The project will provide better connectivity to the region.

2. The project is expected to reduce travel time by 40% and improve road safety. The project will also create employment opportunities for the local population.

3. The project is expected to reduce the cost of transportation by 25%. This will benefit the local businesses and farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy; not present. Shri Motilal Vora.
Need to provide one nation, one ration card facility

SHRI MOTTILAL BORAH (Assam): Manmivi Samayabtii Ji, Sarkaar “Ek desh ek rashan card suvichar” samast deshawarsiyon ko deene par vibchar kar rahi hain, yah abcha vibchar hain. Yeh suvichar deshawarsiyon, vibhakkar pravarsiyon ke liye yeh suvichar karne ka ke yeh apne paranda ki kisii bhi rashan ki dukhan se samadhan lekra, pidiayes ka upyog kar sakhte hain. Is prakar ka kadam lamanviyon ko swarnajat pradhan karega aur yeh majboori mein ek dukhan se bange nahi rhegyae.

Mahaadhyam, kuch rashannon mein is prakar ki suvichar di bhi ja rahi hai, jo kafhi sakhtapaare alkam rahi hai. Hamen ise laamu karnay se phalke un rashannon ke pidiayes system ko dekhna chaahiye, taaki unmen yadi kahin koii kamhi rah gai hain, to rashtriya satar par laamu karte samay unse dure karya ja sakte. Sath hi rashan ki dukhanon ke liye yeh yavvastha suvichar karane hongey ki yeh chahtiyak kisam ka mal upbhoktayon ko n uplabdha karega.

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.

_____________________

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) ...
Oral Answers to Questions

[2 July, 2019]

12.00 Noon

(MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increased spending from GDP on health services

*106. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: 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 V ARDHAN):

(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. HANUMANTHAIAH: 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 V ARDHAN: 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. ELANGOVAN: 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 सिंह: समाप्ति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से इस संबंध में एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने हेल्थ को प्राथमिकता दी है और इस पर जीडीपी का एक अच्छा एमॉउंट खर्च भी किया जा रहा है, लो क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों का हेल्थ प्रोफाइल तैयार किया जाएगा? जब तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के एक-एक ...(व्यक्तित्व)...

श्री समाप्ति: कृपया पुछिए।

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

चोरीरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: माननीय समापति जी, यह जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, इससे संबंधित एक प्रश्न में माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह अब यह बताने की कुप्र करेंगे कि इस प्रकार का विषाणु के अलावा भारत के अन्य किन-किन राज्यों में छा ना हुआ है?

डा. हर्ष बर्मन: सर, अभी तक यह निपाह की जो बीमारी है, यह सबसे पहले last 90s में 1998-99 में, मलेशिया और दक्षिणपूर्व एशिया में आयी थी। उसके बाद 2001 और 2007 में बंग्लादेश में और बंगाल में इसका epidemic हुआ। Last year के राज में 2018 में यह निपाह वायरस detect हुआ था, in which, unfortunately, seventeen people, out of nineteen, had died. इस साल यह दोबारा केनल के अन्य राज्यों में देश भर में संबंधित डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर जो surveillance systems हैं, उनकी हम संयुक्त किया हुआ है, not only with the health system, but with other departments also related to animal husbandry. ...(Interruptions) ...

श्री समापति: घन्यवाद, मंत्री जी।
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 V ARDHAN: 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.

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 V ARDHAN: 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.

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?

**Oral Answers**

**[2 July, 2019]**

**To Questions**

---

"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 V ARDHAN: 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.

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?

**Oral Answers**

**[2 July, 2019]**

**To Questions**

---

"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 V ARDHAN: 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.

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?
(g) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

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

विवरण

(क) से (ग) बोतलबंद पानी में प्लास्टिक ग्रहण के बारे में ओपियों ने भी दिया है, जिससे ब्रेडोरिया में स्टेट स्कूल विभाग द्वारा गूस्टर्क के भूमिज्ञान और पर्यावरण विभाग में एक अध्ययन पेयजल के विभिन्न रंगों पर एक शोध किया और स्वास्थ्य प्लास्टिक की गौरवना की सूचना दी।

उपरोक्त रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में, इस मामले को खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक प्राधिकरण (एफएसएसएआई) के साइंटिफिक पैनल औं बॉटर (फ्लेवर्ड वाट सहित) एंड वेबशिज़न (अल्कोहोलिक और गैर-अल्कोहोलिक) के समक्ष रखा गया और भारतीय पेड़केजिंग संस्थान और इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ डिस्कार्बोरिजल रिफर्म, सेंटर हैट, महेन्द्र एंड केरिकल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट जेस्स संस्थानों की दिखाई दी गई और इसे पैनल के समक्ष रखा गया था। वैज्ञानिक पैनल ने विस्तृत जांच के बाद कहा कि चूंकि प्लास्टिक की बोतलों पर खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक (पेड़केजिंग और लेबलिंग) विनियम, 2011 के वर्तमान विनियमों में खाद्य पदार्थों के संपर्क में प्लास्टिक की सुरक्षित समग्र माइक्रोफाइबर सीमा 60 एमजी/किग्रा के रूप में निर्दिष्ट है, इसलिए इसमें पानी में किसी भी स्वास्थ्य प्लास्टिक का माइक्रोफाइबर होगा। माइक्रो प्लास्टिक कणों का समय वजन लगभग 0.01 एमजी/किग्रा होना सुरक्षित सीमा के भीतर रहेगा।

खाद्य पदार्थों में समग्र माइक्रोफाइबर की जोड़ करने के लिए खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक (पेड़केजिंग) विनियम, 2018 के उप-विनियम 4 के खंड (4) के उप-खंड (0) में निम्नलिखित प्रावधान हैं:

‘किसी भी दृष्टि से माइक्रोफाइबर के विना आईएस 9845 के अनुसार जोड़ किए जाने पर, प्लास्टिक गूढ़ की सभी पेड़केजिंग सामग्रियों को 60 एमजी/किग्रा। या 10 एमजी/डीएम२ की निश्चित समग्र माइक्रोफाइबर सीमा का पालन (पाबंदी) 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’.

Dr. Kiranbhai Lal Meena: माननीय सभापति जी, न्यूयॉर्क की स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी में 9 देशों के बोतलबंद पानी की गुणवत्ता पर एक रूट्टी की गई थी, जिसमें 90 प्रतिशत पानी के नमूनों में व्यापिक पाया गया। उन देशों में भारत भी शामिल है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या micro plastic के कारण हमारे स्वास्थ्य पर विपरीत असर पड़ रहा है और यदि हैं, तो सरकार इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है?

Dr. H. Varma: महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को सूचित करना चाहता हूं कि जब न्यूयॉर्क स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी में हुई रूट्टी 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 miligrams per kg है लेकिन जो plastic के particles हैं, उनका लाइज 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।

Dr. Kiranbhai Lal Meena: समापति जी, health hazards and पर्यावरण नुकसान को दूर कथित रखते हुए, क्या भारत सरकार San Francisco की भांति, बोतल-बंद पानी को प्रतिबंधित करने का विचार रखती है?
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 V ARDHAN: 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: Tulsi ji, 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit Name/ Sanction Year</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amount Sanctioned</th>
<th>Amount Released</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Circuit (2015-16)</td>
<td>Development of the Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit (Shiroda Beach, Sagraeshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach and Creek), Devgad (Fort and Beach), Mitbhav, Tondavali, Mocehmad and Nivati Fort)</td>
<td>82.17</td>
<td>12.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Devgadh
(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:–

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

**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.

SHRI HUSAIN DALAVAI: सामापति महादेव, मे कोषण में दूरिंजन के बारे में गूढ़ बाहता हूं। वह 272 किलोमीटर का कोस्टल एरिया है, इसमें सिक्का सिंहपुर में कुछ डेवलपमेंट की बात हो रही है, बाकी सारा वैषा ही रखा जा रहा है। वहाँ सियस्टम में वाशिंटन नदी है, जिसमें बड़े पैमाने पर कोज्ना डैम का टेल बाटर आता है और यह मीठा पानी होता है। वहाँ बड़े पैमाने पर दूरिंजन डेवलप हो सकता है, इसके लिए वहाँ पर ड्रेजिंग तीक टंग से होनी चाहिए, लेकिन वह नहीं होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहाँ पर तीक टंग से ड्रेजिंग करने के बारे में सोचा जाएगा? क्या गोविलकोट से मालदीव तक 12 महीने तीक टंग से ड्रेजिंग के लिए कोई सुविधा की जाएगी?

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: समापति महादेव, ‘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 वहाँ पर मुंबई पोर्ट से लेकर गोवा और कर्णाटक, जो कोषण का हिस्सा है, उसमें अनेक योजनाएं चल रही हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई specific बात पूछेंं, तो मैं उसकी जानकारी उन तक पहुँचा दूंगा।

SHRI HUSAIN DALAVAI: समापति महादेव, हम लोगों ने एक प्रयोजन दिया है कि विषय में, जो गोवा और गोवा के बीच में आता है, वहाँ जो नदी है, उस नदी में बड़े पैमाने पर क्रोकोडाइल्स हैं, इसलिए वहाँ पर ‘क्रोकोडाइल पार्क’ बनाना चाहिए। यह हम लोगों ने मांग की है। वहां एक बहुत बड़ा मंदिर, पर्युषुराम मंदिर है, जिसमें बड़े पैमाने पर लोग जाते हैं। क्या आप उस पर्युषुराम मंदिर से शिवाजी महाराज जी ने जो गोविलकोट का किला बनाया, वहां तक रोयाल बनाने के लिए सोचेंगे? हम लोगों ने इसकी मांग की है, अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे, तो इससे हां, दूरिंजन बढ़ेगा।

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: समापति महादेव, हमारी सारी योजनाएं राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर आधारित होती हैं, वाहें प्रस्ताव हो, वाहें 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।

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?

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI 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.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: माननीय समापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदर्श को एक आंकड़ा बताना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 2015 में विदेशी दौरानों की संख्या में 4.5 परसेंट की वृद्धि थी, लेकिन वर्ष 2017 में वह 14 परसेंट हो गई।

दूसरी बात, जिसका जिक्र माननीय सदर्श कर रहे हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को और देश को भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यह हम सब की जिम्मेदारी है कि कोई विदेशी यात्री हमारी सरकार से एक अच्छा संदेश लेकर जाए। अगर कोई Law and Order की प्राप्ति होती है, तो वह राज्य सरकार के अंतर्गत होगी, तो यह भी राज्य सरकार के पास हो। इसकी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी ज़रूर हमारी है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें हम सभी जिम्मेदार हैं। इस बातचीत को हम जितना बेहतर करेंगे, वह देश के लिए बेहतर होगा।
**Oral Answers**

**to Questions**

**[2 July, 2019]**

**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 Monuments 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of Monument</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Virabhadra Temple, Lepakshi Dist. Anantpur</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nagarjunakonda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bhuddist Remains, Salihundum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rang Ghar, Sibsagar</td>
<td>Assam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vaishali –Kolhua</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sher Shah’ s Tomb, Sibsagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Excavated Remains at Nalanda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lakshman Temple, Sirpur, Dist. Mahasamund</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Humayun’ s Tomb</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Red Fort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Qutb Complex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Safdarjung Tomb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Purana Qila</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Church of St. Augustine, Old Goa</td>
<td>Goa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rani-Ki-Vav, Patan</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Champaner Monument, Champaner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Archaeological Remains of a Harappan Port Town,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lothal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Diu Fort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Dholavira</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sun Temple, Modhera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Shikh Chilli’ s Tomb</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Jal Mahal, Narnaul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Masur Rock Cut Temple</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Leh Palace, Leh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Pari Mahal, Srinagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Ram Nagar Palace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Ancient Tank and excavated remains, Benisagar, Dist. Singhbhumi</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Group of monuments at Hampi</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Group of Temples, Pattadakal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Dariya Daulat Bagh, Shrirangpattanam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Group of Temples, Aihole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Fort Bidar, Dist. Bidar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Shravanbelgola</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas, Belur and Helebidu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Bekal Fort</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Kudakaliu Parabmu, Thrissur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>St. Anjelo Fort, Kannur, Kerala</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>St. Francis Church, Cochin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Rayal Palace, Mandu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Pre-historic rock shelters of Bhimbetka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Group of Temples at Amarkantak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Gwalior Fort, Gwalior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Shiva Temple, Bhojpur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Elephenta Caves</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Daulatabad Fort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Aga Khan Palace, Pune</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Ajanta Caves</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Tomb of Rabia-Durarani (Bibi-ka-Maqbara)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Ellora Caves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Buddhist Caves, Kanheri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Vangchina Group of Monuments, Mizoram</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Remains of a fort (Dimapur Ruins), Dimapur</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Sun Temple, Konark</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Udaygiri-Khandgiri, Caves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>Noar Mahal ki Sarai</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Tombs of Mohammad Momin and of Haji Jamal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>Sanghol, Ropar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Dakkani Sarai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Kumbhalgarh Fort</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Deeg Palace, Jaipur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>Chittorgarh Fort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Ranthambhore Fort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Arthuna Group of Temples</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>Sas Bahu Temple, Nagda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>Brihdeswara Temple, Thanjavur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>Vellore Fort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>Caves, Sittannavasal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>Fort Gingee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>Muvarkoil with surrounding sub-shrines, stone enclosure and stone well in the north-east corner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>Kailash Nath Temple, Kanchipuram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>Golkunda Fort</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>Ramappa Temple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oral Answers</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Sculptures and rock-cut relief of Unakuti Tirtha, Unakuti Range</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Taj Mahel, Agra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Fatehpur Sikri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Sravasti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Sarnath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Residency, Lucknow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Kalinjar Fort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Agra Fort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Akbar’s Tomb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Itimad-Ud-Oaula’s Tomb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Site, Stupa and Monastery of the Sakyas, Priprahwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Lal Khan Tomb, Rajghat, Varanasi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Kushinagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Jogeshwara Temple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Lakhamandal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Sun Temple, Katarmal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Baijnath Temple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Gopeshwar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Hazardwari Place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Adina Masjid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Temples at Bishnupur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Koch Bihar Palace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Archeology के जो 100 आदर्श monuments चुने गए हैं, ये कुल कितने monuments में से चुने गए हैं? इन्होंने जो criteria व्यवस्थित किया है, वह भी पूरी तरह से विस्तृत नहीं है। क्या ये इसके कुछ रोशनी ढालने की कोशिश करेंगे कि इसका criteria क्या था और कितने monuments में से ये 100 चुने गए हैं, यह बताने की कुशा करें।
Shri Pradhan Singh Patel: Manmohini Samapati Mohodaya, mien apake mauyam se jo uttar didaya hain, humse hmane bhar bhar biyaka, tithishaak, achhisehik mohal, mohaya, aakar aur aane wale parvaat ko samagana ki karya maine khahain hain. Iske liye ye parameters humse phalane se tym key hain hain. Jaha tak 100 monuments chayan kariane ki bata hain, humse ek tym didaya gaya hain, var 2018 mein bhar mnti ji ne bahut ko horasan kahain hain ki hum eshe 100 aadhar biyak banane baaharhain, jaha hamara parsa saari sukhivaaye hai. Jaha tak maharakon kaa swatan hain, humne isme layal 123 biyakan ko chhinta karya hain. Apne prasn puuch hain ki humne kitne mein se chuna hain, toh main apake bataana bhatata hain ki aapkaam aapki samagana hai, dhoonik parvati se judeh jitarne smakar hai aur jo behamer saakar bhavine hain, unhme jio swatan rhai hain, jinmeha rajak sarvaker ka be koii monuments hone ki karya hain aur unske saari sukhivaaye degane ki bata karhii hain hain.

Shrimati Kirti Thakur: sar, ishono ney nahii bataaya hain ki iske kitne mein se chuna hain hain. Ishon se rikho kah didaya hain, puchh taar se jyab ah dhi ney didaya hain. Mera seende supplementary hain ki ishono hmanachal pradesh mein mahar, jio ronk kath셉tal hain, usske chuna hain...

Shrimati Samapati. Vikalp Thakur ji, ishono nehi, mnti ji ne, esha bote.

Shrimati Vikas Thakur: sar, sampir in jio se yah jananah chahiti hoon ki ishono hmanachal pradesh mein jisah mahar kath셉tal koi chuna hain, humse kah sukhivaha dehoi gai hain? Maha duni kah rahan dhaali hain, yah merah ariha hain aur mein dehaya hain ki yaha koi sukhivaha hainy hain aur yaha par toorhna hain. Mnti ji yah be bataane ki kuch kar rone ki iske liye kitnna peshi rakhaya hain aur kitnna charh hue hain?

Shri Pradhan Singh Patel: Manmohini Samapati Mohodaya, Mainmohini sanasand ne jisah sanakhi de kah puchh hai, usse ke baire mein main eleet biyaka banata hain ki 3691 samakar mein se iska chayan hue hain.

Jo doosra prasna specifically mehowse puchh gai hain, unse ke baire mein main apake bataana chahata hoon ki yah suvah aehi tevarh hue hain, unseh koya jana aehi ban rahi hain. Pahlehamse yah tym kahaya ki unseh korn-korn seh jiojoh kham hain. Unseh jem-sukhivaha se lekar oorh bhie upgradation ki bah vahu sah kahaya hain, sahakan ki bah vahu sah kahaya hain. Unseh korn-johanna rajak sarvaker ko mhejina hain. Ush proekte ka jasttr didihaar banega, uske ke baire ham apake pohri jananahari pohuriaaye.

Shrimati Chhaya Varma: Samapati Mohodaya, Main apake mauyam se mnti ji se kahna chahithi hoon ki pohri chhi sahain mein se layal 200 dantin ek kajural shrimik puratata samakha mein pichalne 15 var dhay se kamy kar rahi hain. Unseh bertain 5 mnti, 6 mnti se aur bhume-kbhume 8 mnti-9 mnti seh danyal par mitala hain. Unseh behot korn bertain milata hain. Unseh bertain har mnti mitalna baaharhain. Main mnti ji se yah jananah chahithi hoon ki aap unseh korn kah tak reshur karange?

Shri Pradhan Singh Patel: Samapati ji, muhse langata hain ki yah prasna shayad ASI se juda huua hain. Mera manmohini sarvaha se ajah hain ki aap ke swast kar de, toh main iska jwahar de paah.

Shrimati Chhaya Varma: jia hain, yah puratata samakha se hii juda huua hain.
SHRI SAMBHAIJI 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.

SHRI SAMBHAIJI CHHATRAPATI: Maharashtra Government has given it to the Finance Ministry.
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: 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, 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 समाध्योः: श्री सोलर पंप्स 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?
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016-17 (2nd RE)</th>
<th>2017-18 (1st RE)</th>
<th>2018-19 (PE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and allied</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, Hotel, Transport, Storage, communication and services related to broadcasting</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial, real estate and professional services</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration, defence and other services</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVA at basic prices</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP at market prices</td>
<td><strong>8.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, one second, please. It is important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything you say is important.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please allow me. The President’s Address has stated...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is related to GDP.

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

SHRI ANAND 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Monument</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fortification Wall Asad Burj, Water Gate, Delhi Gate, Lahori Gate, Jahangiri Gate, Chatta Bazar, Baoli</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Salimgarh Fort, comprising the main gate on North, Ancient structure near the main gate and the entire fortification wall</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tomb of Ghaziuddin Khan</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ajmeri Gate</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Delhi Gate</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Portion of the City Wall of Shahjahanabad, near Delhi Gate</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ashoka’s Pillar on Bridge at Firozabad</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bara Khamba Cemetery</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mazar of Shaikh Nabi Karim Muhammad Ibrahim Zauq, Nabi Karim, Paharganj</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Tomb of Razya Begum in Mohalla Bulbuli Khana</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Lal Darwaza, the northern gate of the outer walls of the Delhi of Sher Shah</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Khair-ul-Manazil</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Moti Gate of Sher Shah’s Delhi</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kos Minar or Mughal Mile Stone</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Jantar Mantar</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Uggar Sain’s Baoli</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>The Tomb of Mohammed Shah Known as Mubarak Khan-Ka-Gumbaz</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Kashmeri Gate and Portion of City Wall on either side of the Kashmeri Gate <em>i.e.</em> 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</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Nicholson statue and its platform and the surrounding gardens paths and enclosure wall.</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Nicholson (or Kashmeri Gate) Cemetery</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>D’ Eremao Cemetery</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Tomb of Capt. Mac. Barnatt and others who fall in an attack on Kishanganj</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Portion of City Wall near which Brigadier General John Nicholson was mortally wounded on 14th September, 1857</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Enclosure containing the grave of Lt. Edwards and other, murdered in 1857</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Rajpur (Mutiny Cemetery)</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Ashokan Pillar South of Hindu Rao Hospital</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>The Pirgaib. To the north of and near Hindu Rao’s House on the ridge, Delhi</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Old Baoli immediately to the west of Hindu Rao’s House</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>The Punjabi gate in the Roshanara Bagh</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>The Old entrance Gateway of the Garden</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>The Mosque</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Tomb of Raushanara and Baradari</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Sunehri Masjid</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Chauburji, situated between mosque, the Flag Staff and Hindu Rao’s House on Ridge, Delhi</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Military Telegraph Memorial</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>The Tomb at Wazirabad</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>The Mosque at Wazirabad</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Neighbouring Bridge Wazirabad</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>Delhi fort or Lal Qila, Naubat Khana, Diwan-I-Am, Mumtaz</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mahal, Rang Mahal, Baithak, Musamman Burj, Diwan-I-Khas’ Moti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Masjid, Sawan Bhadon, Shah Burj, Hammam with all surrounding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including the gardens, paths, terraces and water courses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Gateways of Badli-Ki-Sarai</td>
<td>North West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>Sheesh Mahal</td>
<td>North West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Marble Tomb reputed to be that of Nawab Bahadur Jawid Khan in</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Village of Aliganj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Tomb of Darya Khan</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Unknown Tomb in the Vicinity of Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>Enclosure wall with enclosure of the Tomb of Najaf Khan measuring</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42 bighas, 15 bighas inclusive of Tomb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Bastion, where a wall of Jahanpanah meets the wall of Rai Pithora’</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s Fort, Adchini</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Ramp and gateways of Rai Pithora’ s Fort, Adchini</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>Begumpuri Masjid</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>Moth-ki-Masjid</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>Tomb of Bahlol Lodi</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>Lal Gumbad, Chirag Delhi</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>Wall of Rai Pithora’ s Fort and Jahanpanah at the point where</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they meet together</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>Hauz Khas:- Group of Building at Hauz Khas consisting of the</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>following: (i) The tomb of Ferozshah (ii) Domed Building to the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>west of No.1, (iii) Dalan between 1 and 2, (iv) Domed Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and its court to the south of No. 3, (v) Dalans and all ruined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buildings to the north of no. 1 and existing upto No. 10, (vi)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Five Chhatris to the East of No. 1 and No.5, (vii) Old Gate to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the north of No. 6, (viii) Three Chhatris to the northwest of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.7, (ix) Ruined courtyard and its Dalans with the Domed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>building to the north-west to the No. 8, (x) Old wall running</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>east from No. 4, (xi) 2.23 Acres of land surrounding the above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>monuments and bouded on the North by house of Chhange and Mehra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chand sons of Hansram and house of Udairam, son of Kushla South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ghairmumkan Rasta East By village site belonging to village</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>community. Others West By field no. 185 and 186.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>Bandi or Poti ka Gumbad III-280</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>Chor Minar No. 289 Vol. III</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>Kali Gumti</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>Bara Khamba-285</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>Biran-Ka-Gumbad-282</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>Biwi or Dadi-ka-Gumbad-281</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>Choti Gumti</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>Sakri Gumti-284</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.</td>
<td>Nili Mosque</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.</td>
<td>Idgah of Kharehra</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.</td>
<td>Bagh-i-Alam Gumbad with a Mosque</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>Tohfewala Gumbad</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>Khirkee Masjid</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>Tomb of Usuf-Qattal situated at Khirki</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.</td>
<td>Satpula-III-216</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.</td>
<td>Gate and walls of Mubarakpur, Kotla in Village Mubarakpur, Kotla</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.</td>
<td>Inchla Wali Gumti</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.</td>
<td>Tombs of Bade-Khan, and Mubarakpur Kotla, Kotla</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.</td>
<td>Tombs of Chote Khan, Mubarakpur, Kotla</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.</td>
<td>Tomb of Mubarik Shah in Mubarikpur, Kotla</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.</td>
<td>Tomb of Bhure Khan</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.</td>
<td>Mosque attached to Mubarak Shah Tomb</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.</td>
<td>Kala Gumbad</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.</td>
<td>Area between Balban Khan’ s Tomb and Jamali Kamali</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.</td>
<td>Gateways of Rai Pithoria’ s Fort</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.</td>
<td>Badaun Gates</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.</td>
<td>A Gateway of Lalkot South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.</td>
<td>Mandi Mosque South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.</td>
<td>Rajon-ki-Bain with Mosque and Chhatri South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.</td>
<td>Unknown tomb said to be of Azim Khan South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104.</td>
<td>Tomb of Sultan Ghari South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105.</td>
<td>Bijay Mandal, neighbouring domes, buildings and dalan to North of Begumpur South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106.</td>
<td>Tomb of Sheikh Kabiru’ d-Din also known as Rakabwala Gumbad in field no.84 min. situated at sarai Shah 31 property of Thoks Shahpuri and Adhehini South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107.</td>
<td>Group of monuments at Sarai Shahji South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108.</td>
<td>Tomb of Adham Khan (Rest House) South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109.</td>
<td>Tomb and Mosque of Maulana Jamali Kamali South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110.</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111.</td>
<td>Walls of Lal Kot and Rai Pithora’ s fort at the point where they meet together, near Jamali Kamali South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112.</td>
<td>Wall of Rai Pithora’ s fort including gateways and bastions, near Bagh Nazir to a bastions immediately to North of Qutb-Tughlaqabad Road South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113.</td>
<td>Old Baoli known as Diving Wall in Mauza locally known as (Gandhak-ki-baoli), Mehrauli South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114.</td>
<td>Hauz Shamsi, with central red stone pavilion situated at Mehrauli in field Nos. 1574-81, 1588-97, 1614, 1623 and 1624, owner Government South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115.</td>
<td>Wall mosque at Mehrauli South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116.</td>
<td>Enclosure containing the tomb of Shah Alam Bahadur Shah, Shah Alam II and Akbar Shah II South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Iron Pillar, Hindu Remains</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Mosque known by the name of Shamsi Tallab together with both platform entrance gates.</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Jahaz Mahal in Mehrauli</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Old Palace of Bahadur Shah II alias Lal Mahal in Mehrauli</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Moti Masjid</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Unnamed tomb, Mohammadpur Village</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Tin Burji Wala Gumbad, Mohammadpur Village</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Baoli, Munirka</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Munda Gumbad, Munirka</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Unnamed Mosque, Munirka, 314</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Unnamed Tomb, Munirka 313</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Unnamed Tomb, Munirka 315</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Unnamed Tomb, Munirka 316</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Unnamed Tomb, Munirka 317</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>(i) Unnamed Mosque, Munirka 321</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Unnamed Mosque, Munirka 322</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Wazirpur-ka-gumbad, Munirka 312</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Internal buildings of Siri Mohammadi wali-Kh. No. 14 Shahpur Jat Makhdumki Kh. No. 255 Shahpur Jat Thane Wala Shahpur Jat</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Ruined line of walls, bastions and gateways of Siri Kh. No. 88, 265 and 447 of Village Shahpur Jat</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136.</td>
<td>Lal Bangla, Kaka Nagar</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137.</td>
<td>Ashokan Rock Edict at Bahapur</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138.</td>
<td>Mound known as Jogabai</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139.</td>
<td>The Gateway of Arab Sarai facing North towards Purana Qila</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140.</td>
<td>The Gateway of Arab Sarai facing East towards the tomb of Humayun</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141.</td>
<td>Remaining Gateways of Arab Sarai and of Abadi-Bagh-Buhalima</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142.</td>
<td>Arab Sarai</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143.</td>
<td>Lakkarwala Gumbad (Tomb)</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144.</td>
<td>Sunderwala Burj</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145.</td>
<td>Sunderwala Mahal</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146.</td>
<td>The Afsah-wala-ki-Masjid situated outside the west gate of Humayun’s tomb with its dalans and paved court</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147.</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148.</td>
<td>Nila Gumbad outside the south corner of the enclosure of Humayun’s tomb.</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149.</td>
<td>The tomb of Isa Khan with its surrounding enclosure walls and turret, garden, gateways and mosque.</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150.</td>
<td>The Tomb of Afsah-wala immediately near and to the south of Afsah-wala-ki-Masjid</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151.</td>
<td>Tomb of Khan-i-Khana</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152.</td>
<td>Bara Pulah bridge near Nizammudin</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153.</td>
<td>The Nili Chhatri or Sabz Burj, once used as a Police Station at Nizamu’ d-Din</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>The Chausath Khamba or tomb of Mirza Aziz Kokaltash</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>The Grave of Jahanara Begum</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>The Grave of Muhammad Shah</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>The Grave of Mirza Jahangir</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>Bara Kambah outside north entrance to shrine</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Tomb of Mirza Muzaffar, Chota Batasha</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Unknown tomb Ghiaspur 153</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Tomb with three domes near Rly. Station</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Tomb of Mirza Muzaffar, Bara Batasha</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>Tomb of Amir Khusro</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>Baoli</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>Tomb of Nizamuddin Olia</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Tomb of Tagah or Atgah Khan</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>Mazar of Mirza Ghalib</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Walls, gateways bastions and internal buildings of both inner and outer citadels of Tughlaqabad Fort</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>Walls, gate and bastions of Adilabad (Muhammadabad) and causeway leading there to from Tughlaqabad</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Nai-ka-kot in Tughlaqabad</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>Tomb of Ghiyasu’ d-Din Tughlaqabad walls and bastions, gates and causeway including the tomb of Daud Khan</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>Tomb of Mohammad Tughlaq Shah at Tughlaqabad</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>Walls of old City of Tughlaqabad</td>
<td>South East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>Ancient Mosque (Babur’s Period) together with adjacent area comprised in part of Survey plot No. 177</td>
<td>South West</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Annexure-II**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Monument</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Delhi Mini Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Qudsia Mosque at Kashmere Gate</td>
<td>223434</td>
<td>409322</td>
<td>1571428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pir Ghaib</td>
<td>373928</td>
<td>2139878</td>
<td>164603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Badli ki Sarai</td>
<td>444783</td>
<td>764286</td>
<td>572210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sammy House Battery</td>
<td>937090</td>
<td>78165</td>
<td>165160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Flag Staff Tower</td>
<td>486950</td>
<td>3063129</td>
<td>164868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Hindu Rao Baoli</td>
<td>1096824</td>
<td>5065628</td>
<td>195659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Water Bastion at ISBT, Kashmere Gate</td>
<td>223177</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Sheesh Mahal, Shalimar Bagh</td>
<td>479718</td>
<td>731970</td>
<td>597064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Ashokan Pillar South side of Hindu Rao Hospital</td>
<td>1283765</td>
<td>749837</td>
<td>151127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Lothian Road Cemetery near GPO</td>
<td>1687478</td>
<td>2036785</td>
<td>295550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Kashmere Gate and Mori Gate</td>
<td>3513211</td>
<td>1176290</td>
<td>715806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Triolia Gateways</td>
<td>759886</td>
<td>711160</td>
<td>188425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Rajpur Cemetery</td>
<td>130234</td>
<td>378648</td>
<td>323850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Chauburji Mosque</td>
<td>620469</td>
<td>1475645</td>
<td>164866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Wazirabad Bridge, Tomb, Mosque</td>
<td>2362472</td>
<td>1625653</td>
<td>441021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>D’ Eremo Cemetery</td>
<td>133468</td>
<td>115101</td>
<td>143453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Qudsia (Hathi Gate) at Kashmere Gate</td>
<td>120034</td>
<td>329506</td>
<td>5191476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Magazin (old) Gateways at GPO</td>
<td>917986</td>
<td>4249786</td>
<td>469474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>City Wall Darya Ganj</td>
<td>181536</td>
<td>208583</td>
<td>370075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Razia Sultan Grave, Ajmeri Gate</td>
<td>71196</td>
<td>35189</td>
<td>163253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Sunheri Masjid near Red Fort</td>
<td>116078</td>
<td>107217</td>
<td>332669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Zouk ki Mazar, Paharganj</td>
<td>121008</td>
<td>75203</td>
<td>323005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Ajmeri Gate</td>
<td>147286</td>
<td>153681</td>
<td>405361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Lal Darwaja</td>
<td>135294</td>
<td>166092</td>
<td>986744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Ghazuddin Tomb</td>
<td>111440</td>
<td>35189</td>
<td>318577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Delhi Gate</td>
<td>134564</td>
<td>146813</td>
<td>289348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Kotla Firozshah Complex</td>
<td>4506065</td>
<td>3112046</td>
<td>3480820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Jantar Mantar Complex</td>
<td>7065383</td>
<td>8604924</td>
<td>10304156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Sikar Gah Khusak, Teen Murti</td>
<td>414812</td>
<td>386957</td>
<td>343858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Uggar Sain ki Baoli</td>
<td>253614</td>
<td>344530</td>
<td>350399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Sikandar Lodhi Tomb, Lodhi Garden</td>
<td>484525</td>
<td>622615</td>
<td>1914333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Dariya Khan Tomb, Kidwai Nagar</td>
<td>489292</td>
<td>6223335</td>
<td>962538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Unkown Tomb, J.L.N. Stadium</td>
<td>148722</td>
<td>153721</td>
<td>343060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Najab Khan Tomb</td>
<td>555642</td>
<td>1017414</td>
<td>736344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Sheesh Gummad, Bara Gummad and Mohammad Shah Tomb, Lodhi Garden</td>
<td>870209</td>
<td>1221531</td>
<td>2703618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Safdarjung Tomb Complex</td>
<td>5061328</td>
<td>4753109</td>
<td>9185168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Jawied Khan Tomb, Lodhi Colony</td>
<td>121210</td>
<td>144882</td>
<td>329681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Old Lodhi Bridge with its approaches, Lodhi Garden</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>135107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Purana Qila Complex</td>
<td>3397875</td>
<td>7396881</td>
<td>19574197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Raushnara Gate, Tomb and Bardari, Raushnara Bagh</td>
<td>271435</td>
<td>793919</td>
<td>1086666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Lal Banglow, Golf Club</td>
<td>223700</td>
<td>245086</td>
<td>367143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Lake Area at Purana Qila</td>
<td>449807</td>
<td>4613240</td>
<td>1065978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Kos Minar inside Zoo near Purana Qila</td>
<td>7490</td>
<td>19600</td>
<td>329093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Code 1</td>
<td>Code 2</td>
<td>Code 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Khairual Munazil Mosque, Mathura Road</td>
<td>257390</td>
<td>300292</td>
<td>531937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Sher Shah Gate, Mathura Road</td>
<td>634972</td>
<td>2024382</td>
<td>4611115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delhi Circle</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Humayun’s Tomb Complex</td>
<td>3298780</td>
<td>7737685</td>
<td>2406571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Qutub Minar Complex</td>
<td>3849554</td>
<td>15361718</td>
<td>27592502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Red Fort Complex</td>
<td>31328410</td>
<td>38671214</td>
<td>200165468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Ghiyasuddin Tughluq’s Tomb</td>
<td>546758</td>
<td>727600</td>
<td>557039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Bijay Mandal</td>
<td>383142</td>
<td>633000</td>
<td>169659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Khirkee Mosque</td>
<td>324550</td>
<td>396000</td>
<td>264018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Siri Fort Wall/Gate boundary wall/Sports complex/Gargi Collage/Museum building/Thana walla and Panchsheel Park</td>
<td>1451777</td>
<td>1099900</td>
<td>579892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Adam Khan’s Tomb</td>
<td>268503</td>
<td>219900</td>
<td>100535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Lal Gumbad Chirag Delhi</td>
<td>38318</td>
<td>182900</td>
<td>64544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Tughlaqabad Fort</td>
<td>5030620</td>
<td>2746864</td>
<td>6028562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Balban’s Tomb</td>
<td>496480</td>
<td>404700</td>
<td>389769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Wazirpur Complex</td>
<td>135922</td>
<td>230000</td>
<td>87040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Bani Khamba (Nizamuddin)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Subj Burj</td>
<td>84300</td>
<td>255000</td>
<td>101744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Neela Gumbad</td>
<td>47450</td>
<td>172900</td>
<td>106984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Saleem Garh Fort and MES Bridge</td>
<td>406672</td>
<td>838700</td>
<td>195174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Mandi Mosque</td>
<td>67680</td>
<td>284000</td>
<td>100535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Kale Khan Tomb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>234800</td>
<td>95838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Begampuri Mosque</td>
<td>330286</td>
<td>538000</td>
<td>82409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Hauz-i-Samshi/Jahaz Mahal</td>
<td>237749</td>
<td>472500</td>
<td>1595916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Qila Rai Pithora</td>
<td>315119</td>
<td>112900</td>
<td>692317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Chhote Khan, Bare Khan and Bhure Khan’s Tomb</td>
<td>152140</td>
<td>605300</td>
<td>302735</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Oral Answers to Questions [2 July, 2019]*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name of the Monument</th>
<th>Year of Construction</th>
<th>Estimated No. of Visitors</th>
<th>Yearly Revenue (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Sakri Gumti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Bara Khamba, Hauz Khas</td>
<td>41218</td>
<td>347700</td>
<td>85197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Biran ka Gumbad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Dadi Poti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Jamali Kamali</td>
<td>84708</td>
<td>177200</td>
<td>100535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Satpula</td>
<td>798502</td>
<td>276000</td>
<td>73465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Lal Gumbad, Malviya Nagar</td>
<td>986848</td>
<td>299500</td>
<td>73465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Muhammadpur Teen Burji</td>
<td>53152</td>
<td>255900</td>
<td>73538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Azim Khan’s Tomb</td>
<td>27924</td>
<td>57000</td>
<td>71534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Khan-i-Khana’s Tomb</td>
<td>490756</td>
<td>430800</td>
<td>206128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Ashokan Rock Edict</td>
<td>196130</td>
<td>301300</td>
<td>73465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Adilabad Fort</td>
<td>533290</td>
<td>499093</td>
<td>266212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Hauz Khas</td>
<td>546411</td>
<td>2505922</td>
<td>414593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Chor Minar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Chhoti Gumti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Idgah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Mirza Galib Majar (Ghalib’s Tomb)</td>
<td>13789</td>
<td>19500</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Chausath Khamba</td>
<td>104350</td>
<td>187400</td>
<td>110628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Atgah Khan Tomb</td>
<td>14525</td>
<td>172400</td>
<td>109519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Moth ki Masjid</td>
<td>64368</td>
<td>113000</td>
<td>64544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Behlol Lodi Tomb</td>
<td>79478</td>
<td>191900</td>
<td>73465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Yusuf Qattal</td>
<td>115042</td>
<td>369400</td>
<td>227925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Nai ka Kot</td>
<td>51393</td>
<td>123800</td>
<td>33404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Afsar Wala Tomb</td>
<td>143474</td>
<td>236900</td>
<td>106254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Nili Mosque</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Gandhak ki Baoli</td>
<td>220224</td>
<td>447500</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Sultan Gari Tomb</td>
<td>46280</td>
<td>198000</td>
<td>110162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oral Answers to Questions

[2 July, 2019]

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

**TOTAL** 96430763 151467916 318726033

**Shri Vijay Goel:** Sir, the Ministry has, independently, been managing 174 monuments, out of which 96 earned a budget in 2016-17, which is quite less. The budget for 2018-19 has increased significantly.

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

**Shri Vijay Goel:** Sir, the Ministry has, independently, been managing 174 monuments, out of which 96 earned a budget in 2016-17, which is quite less. The budget for 2018-19 has increased significantly.

**Shri Pralad Singh Patel:** The Ministry has been managing 174 monuments, out of which 96 earned a budget in 2016-17, which is quite less. The budget for 2018-19 has increased significantly.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Very good.

**Shri Pralad Singh Patel:** The Ministry has been managing 174 monuments, out of which 96 earned a budget in 2016-17, which is quite less. The budget for 2018-19 has increased significantly.

**Shri Pralad Singh Patel:** The Ministry has been managing 174 monuments, out of which 96 earned a budget in 2016-17, which is quite less. The budget for 2018-19 has increased significantly.
Mr. Chairman: What is your question?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary, please.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary, please.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary, please.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary, please.

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 Annex 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 Annex 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 Annex 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.
Hundreds of clinics have been created all over the country, including in the North-East.

Dr. Harsh V Ardhane: 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. Ramachandra Rao: 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 V Ardhane): (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. RAMACHANDRA RAO: 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

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

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

### Oral Answers

| 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>2479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>1001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>1572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>1120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>2071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>19282</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: HWC Portal.*

**Shri Sanjay Singh:** समापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने विस्तार से मेरे सवालों का जवाब दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहता हूं कि आतुर्वान योजना में जो शर्तें हैं, जैसे घर में फ्रिज होने पर लाम नहीं मिलेगा, 10,000 रुपये की आमदनी होने पर लाम नहीं मिलेगा, उसमें क्या कोई ठीक देने की योजना सरकार की है?
Oral Answers to Questions

1.00 P.M.

श्री मोदी: समाप्ति महाद्य, आयुभाग योजना को प्रारंभ करने समय, जो इसका बेसिस है,
यह 2011 का जो सूचना हैं, जिसमें socio-economic status के हिसाब से लगभग 10.78 करोड़
परिवार थे, लेकिन भविष्य में अनुरुप स्थिति के लिए यह मालकीय है। हमारा उद्देश्य है कि इस्तेमाल
करने से पहले अस्तित्व में लागू की जाए। हम अपने उद्देश्य पूरा करने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं।

म. चेयरमैन: सन्याजी, मैं प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति मर्यादा हैं?

श्री सन्याज: दूसरा सूचनार्थक, प्रदर्शनी,

म. चेयरमैन: आखरी प्रश्न है?

श्री सन्याज: नहीं है?

म. चेयरमैन: सवाल नंबर 119, श्री मेजीद मेमोन; उपस्थित नहीं। सवाल नंबर 120,
डॉ सत्यनारायण जातिया; उपस्थित नहीं।

*120. [प्रश्नकार्य अनुपस्थित थे।]

‘आयुभाग भारत योजना’ के अंतर्गत सूचना संबंधित सूचना उपचार

*120. दृ. सत्यनारायण जाटिया: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की पुर्ख करने के लि:

(क) ‘आयुभाग भारत योजना’ के अंतर्गत सभी के लि सूचना संबंधित सूचना उपचार को सूचना वाले के लिए
क्या-क्या उपचार दिये गए हैं और वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान लाभार्थियों और इस योजना पर क्रम: व्याय की
गई धनरीश का राज्य-राज्य व्याय व्याय व्याय है; और

(ख) आम आदमी की अस्तित्व के तहत स्वास्थ्य उपचार सहायता प्रदान करने के लि क्या-क्या
न्याय उपचार दिये गए है?

राजस्थान एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (दृ. हर्षवर्धन): (क) से (ख) विवरण सभी गले पर रह दिया गया
है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) आयुभाग भारत में दो घटक शामिल हैं नामते: (i) आयुभाग भारत स्वास्थ्य एवं
आरोग्य केन्द्रों (एच-एचब्लूसी) के माध्यम से व्याय कार्य राजस्थान स्वास्थ्य देशाय (सीपीएसी) और
(ii) आयुभाग भारत — प्रभाव भारत जन आरोग्य योजना (एच-पीएमएक्सई)

एच-एचब्लूसी के अंतर्गत सूचना संबंधित सभी के लि उपचार है और उसमें संचारप्रबन्ध, नियामक तथा
प्रावधान स्वास्थ्य परियोजना शामिल है। वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान एच-एचब्लूसी के अंतर्गत व्याय एवं व्याय
की गई राशि का राज्य-राज्य विवरण उपचार -I पर है (नीचे देखें)

आयुभाग भारत — प्रभाव भारत जन आरोग्य योजना (एच-पीएमएक्सई) के अंतर्गत द्वितीय तथा
तृतीय परियोजना हेतु अस्तित्व में बाँटी होने के लि समाजवाद अभियान (एसईएसी) के
आधार पर सत्ता 10.74 करोड़ गरीब रंगिन परिवारों को 5.00 लाख रुपये प्रति परिवार प्रति वर्ष का
स्वास्थ्य कोरेज दिया जा रहा है। एच-पीएमएक्सई के कार्यालय ने के लि 33 राज्यों/संघ राज्य
क्षेत्रों के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओजू) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने
इसका कार्यान्वयन शुरू कर दिया है। लामार्थियों का राज्य-वार विवरण तथा उन्हें आवंटित निधि का राज्य-वार विवरण क्रमशः उपांच-II और उपांच-III पर है (नीचे देखिए)।

एक-पीएमजेएवाई के अंतर्गत, लामार्थियों को उपचार देने हेतु योजना के अंतर्गत पैनलबद्ध अस्पतालों के उपयोग हेतु 1994 लाम पैकेज प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। इनमें पौलिट्रॉमा एवं आपातकालीन प्रबंधन के पैकेज शामिल हैं।

उपांच-I

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

(करोड़ ₹ में)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>क्र.सं.</th>
<th>राज्य</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>जारी</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>आंध्र प्रदेश</td>
<td>43.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>अरुणाचल प्रदेश</td>
<td>8.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>असम</td>
<td>68.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>बिहार</td>
<td>88.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>बंगाल</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>छत्तीसगढ़</td>
<td>36.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ठाकुरदार और नगर हवेली</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>दमोदर और दीव</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>दिल्ली</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>गोवा</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>गुजरात</td>
<td>44.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>हरियाणा</td>
<td>18.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>हिमाचल प्रदेश</td>
<td>16.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>जम्मू और कश्मीर</td>
<td>32.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>झारखंड</td>
<td>26.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>नाम</td>
<td>जोड़ 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>कर्नाटक</td>
<td>47.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>केरल</td>
<td>18.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>लखीमपुर</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>मध्य प्रदेश</td>
<td>87.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>महाराष्ट्र</td>
<td>91.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>मणिपुर</td>
<td>5.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>मेघालय</td>
<td>8.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>गिलगिट मिस्र</td>
<td>4.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>नागालैंड</td>
<td>5.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>ओडिशा</td>
<td>48.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>पुडुचेरी</td>
<td>14.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>पंजाब</td>
<td>19.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>राजस्थान</td>
<td>83.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>रानथिकम</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>तमिलनाडु</td>
<td>56.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>बिहार</td>
<td>10.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>उत्तर प्रदेश</td>
<td>176.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>उत्तराखंड</td>
<td>19.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>पश्चिम बंगाल</td>
<td>59.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>तेलंगाना</td>
<td>46.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कुल</td>
<td>1,191.52</td>
<td>492.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

टिप्पणी: 1. उपर्युक्त निर्माण राशि केंद्रीय सरकार अनुसार संबंधित है और इसमें राज्य अंशदान शामिल नहीं है।

2. यथा में केंद्रीय निर्माण राशि, राज्य निर्माण राशि से किया गया यथा एवं वर्ष के प्रारंभ में अवधि शेष राशि शामिल है। विशेष वर्ष 2018-19 हेतु यथा विशेष राशि रिपोर्ट के अनुसार है, इसलिए यह अनिवार्य है।

3. सीपीएससी में एनआईएसम तथा एनब्यूएम के अंतर्गत स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली सुधारकरण के अभी तक सीपीएससी शामिल है।
उपाध्य-II
एकी-सीएमजेएवाई के अंतर्गत करकर गए लाभार्थी परिवारों का राज्य-वर्ग विवरण (19.06.2019 तक)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>क्र.सं.</th>
<th>राज्य</th>
<th>लाभार्थी परिवार (लाख में)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>अंडमान और परिवार द्वारा समूह</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>आंध्र प्रदेश</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>अरुणाचल प्रदेश</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>असम</td>
<td>27.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>बिहार</td>
<td>108.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>चंडीगढ़</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>छत्तीसगढ़</td>
<td>41.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>दादरा और नगर हवेली</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>दमोह और दीव</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>दोआ</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>गुजरात</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>हरियाणा</td>
<td>15.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>हिमाचल प्रदेश</td>
<td>4.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>जम्मू और कश्मीर</td>
<td>6.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>झारखंड</td>
<td>57.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>कर्नाटक</td>
<td>115.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>केरल</td>
<td>34.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>लद्दाख</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>मध्य प्रदेश</td>
<td>128.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>महाराष्ट्र</td>
<td>83.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>मुंगेर</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>मेघालय</td>
<td>8.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Annual Expenditure (in lakhs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>42.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>157.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>118.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>19.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>112.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**: 1257.49

*Note: The figures for Panchayati Raj and Municipal Corporation are not included.*

**Note**: The figures for Panchayati Raj and Municipal Corporation are not included.

**Explanation III**

For the year 2018-19, the Panchayat Raj and Municipal Corporation figures are not included.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. दादरा और नगर हवेली</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. दमन और दीव</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. गोवा</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. गुजरात</td>
<td></td>
<td>77.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. हरियाणा</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. हिमाचल प्रदेश</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. जम्मू और कश्मीर</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. झारखंड</td>
<td></td>
<td>170.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. कर्नाटक</td>
<td></td>
<td>159.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. कर्नाटक</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. लखीमपुर</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. मध्य प्रदेश</td>
<td></td>
<td>72.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. महाराष्ट्र</td>
<td></td>
<td>266.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. मणिपुर</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. मेघालय</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. मिजोरम</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. नागालैंड</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. पुडगुड्डी</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. पंजाब</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. सिक्किम</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. तमिलनाडु</td>
<td></td>
<td>304.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. त्रिपुरा</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. उत्तर प्रदेश</td>
<td></td>
<td>85.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. उत्तराखंड</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. पश्चिम बंगाल</td>
<td></td>
<td>31.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

कुल 1849.55
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.

†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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Release</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>43.51</td>
<td>11.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>8.15</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>68.67</td>
<td>12.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>88.50</td>
<td>27.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>36.42</td>
<td>22.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>44.64</td>
<td>23.62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>18.45</td>
<td>27.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>16.08</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>32.66</td>
<td>22.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>26.02</td>
<td>19.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>47.98</td>
<td>27.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>18.43</td>
<td>16.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>87.74</td>
<td>16.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>91.27</td>
<td>24.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>5.44</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>8.64</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>4.03</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>5.01</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>48.34</td>
<td>23.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>14.46</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>19.69</td>
<td>8.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>83.70</td>
<td>23.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>56.41</td>
<td>59.51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>10.18</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>176.10</td>
<td>98.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>19.62</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>59.47</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>46.14</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,191.52</strong></td>
<td><strong>492.51</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands*</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh*</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>27.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>108.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>41.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli*</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Daman and Diu*</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gujarat*</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>15.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>4.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>6.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Jharkhand*</td>
<td>57.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Karnataka*</td>
<td>115.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>34.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh*</td>
<td>128.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>83.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Meghalaya*</td>
<td>8.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### State-wise release made under PM-AY for the year 2018-19

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

*Includes State extensions of PMJAY

#Includes 10.74 crore identified families entitled for AB-PMJAY as per SECC database

### Annexure-III

**Oral Answers**

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

**TOTAL** 1257.49

*Includes State extensions of PMJAY

#Includes 10.74 crore identified families entitled for AB-PMJAY as per SECC database
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>77.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>26.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>17.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>20.64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>170.17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>159.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>72.57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>266.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>7.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>15.57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>17.48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>304.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>12.81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>85.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>12.54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>31.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1849.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHRI RANJAN MURT: समापति महादेव, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि आयुष्मान योजना बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है, लेकिन जैसा कि हमारे माई 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.

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.

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 YESO 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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>No. of unit approved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Kakinada</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visakhapatnam</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Goalpara</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Majuli</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Patna</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>Silvasa</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>North Goa</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South Goa</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Surendernagar</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>District 1</td>
<td>District 2</td>
<td>District 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>Hisar</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Kullu</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mandi</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>Kishtwar</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kupwara</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bilawar</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kulgam</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Gadag</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mangalore</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Trissur</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>Kavaratti</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Nandurbar</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sindhudurg</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pune</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ahmadnagar</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Manipur</td>
<td>Moreh, Chandel District</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Churancandpur</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kwakeithel Konjeng Leikai</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keirao AC, Imphal East District</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Bhopal</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indore</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Narsinghpur</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chitrakoot</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mandleshwar</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Meghalaya</td>
<td>Sohra (Cherapunje), CUC, East Khasi Hills</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Nagaland</td>
<td>Noklak, Tuensang District</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Razha, Chedema</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sapangya (Chungtia)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Odisha</td>
<td>Dhenkanal</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Behrampur</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>Villanur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yanam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Moga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dyalpur Sodhia Zirakpur</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Bhilwara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Churu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bikaner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>Kyongsa, West Sikkim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Theni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thiruvannamalai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pudukkottai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>Anantgiri, Vikarabad, Rangareddy District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bhupalpalli (V&amp;M), Jayashankar Bhupalpalli District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Siddipet Head Quarters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Constituency</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>Paradise Chowmuhani,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agartala</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Belonia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Kushi Nagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bilhour, Kanpur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>West Katli, Lucknow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Badras. Varanasi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nawab Ganj, Bareilly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Basti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sirathu Koushambi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sonbhadra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orai Jalaun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sant Kabir Nagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saharanpur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deoria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Lalitpur</td>
<td>Amethi</td>
<td>Kanpur Dehat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh (Contd.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL                    | 2        | 14     | 25           | 31                       | 13            |                           |      |         |         |         |                  |                     |                     |            |                          |
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 NA IK): (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:

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

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, र 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:

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

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 JHARNA DAS 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.

†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-NBRI), 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.

†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 Vlark (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 dings 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 SHIRIPAD 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.

†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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Co-location of AYUSH facilities at PHCs</th>
<th>Co-location of AYUSH facilities at CHCs</th>
<th>Co-location of AYUSH facilities at DHs</th>
<th>Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals</th>
<th>Upgradation of AYUSH dispensaries</th>
<th>Setting up of upto 50 bedded AYUSH Hospitals</th>
<th>Setting up of new AYUSH Educational Institutions</th>
<th>Drug Testing Laboratories</th>
<th>Pharmacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>952</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Daman and Diu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Delhi</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Goa</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Gujarat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Haryana</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1136</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1334</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Jharkhand</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Karnataka</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Kerala</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Lakshadweep</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Maharashtra</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Manipur</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>330</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>6449</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Special scheme for ensuring availability of herbal plants

1103. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDHAA 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, SIDHAA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESO 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 Scalar 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).
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

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 YESO 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;

†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, SIDHAA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESO 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Maharashtra</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Manipur</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Mizoram</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Meghalaya</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Nagaland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Odisha</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Puducherry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Punjab</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Rajasthan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Sikkim</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Telangana</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Tripura</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Uttarakhand</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. West Bengal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>57</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>414</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>March 31, 2016</th>
<th>March 31, 2017</th>
<th>March 31, 2018</th>
<th>March 31, 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of FPIs</td>
<td>8,717</td>
<td>8,781</td>
<td>9,227</td>
<td>9,390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 expedites 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.
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions [2 July, 2019] 121

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 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 BINOF 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;
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions  [2 July, 2019]  Unstarred Questions  123

(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.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
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 PRABHA T 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?

†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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of States/UTs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Assam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Daman and Diu (UT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Goa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Andhra Pradesh**
1. Virabhadra Temple, Lepakshi Dist. Anantpur
2. Nagarjunakonda
3. Buddhist Remains, Salihundam
4. Chandrigiri group of monuments

**Assam**
5. Rang Ghar, Sibsagar
6. Karenghar of the Ahom Kings

**Bihar**
7. Sher Shah’s Tomb, Sasaram
8. Vaishali - Kolhua
9. Excavated Remains at Nalanda
10. Vikramshila
11. Kesariya

**Daman and Diu (UT)**
12. Diu Fort

**Goa**
13. Church of St. Augustine, Old Goa
14. Upper Aguada Fort
15. Bom Jesus, Old Goa

**Gujarat**
16. Champaner Monument, Champaner
17. Rani-Ki-Vav, Patan
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Archaeological Remains of a Harappan Port Town, Lothal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Dholavira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Sun Temple, Modhera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Adalaj Step well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Haryana</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Sheikh Chilli’s Tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Jal Mahal, Narnaul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Himachal Pradesh</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Masrur Rock Cut Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Ram Nagar Palace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Kangra Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jammu and Kashmir</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Leh Palace, Leh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Karnataka</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Dariya Daulat Bagh, Shrirangpattnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala, Belur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Shravanbelagola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Chitradurga Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Group of Temples, Pattadkal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Group of Temples, Aihole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Fort Bidar, Dist. Bidar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Ibrahim Rouza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Group of monuments at Hampi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Tipu Sultan’s Upper Fort and Citadel and Nagalacheruva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Buddhist Caves, Kanheri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Elephanta Caves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Bassein Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>Anciet Excavated Site Mansar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Fort at Gavalgarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Fifteen Temple, Lonar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>Old high Court building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mizoram</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>Vangchia Group of Monuments, Mizoram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nagaland</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>Remains of a fort (Dimapur Ruins), Dimapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N.C.T. Delhi</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>Humayun's Tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>Red Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>Qutb Complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>Tughlaqabad Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>Safdarjung Tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>Purana Qila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>Kotla Firuz Shah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odisha</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>Udaygiri-Khandgiri, Caves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>Sun Temple, Konark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Punjab</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>Dakkani Sarai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>Bhatinda Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Deeg Palace, Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Ranthambhore Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Chand Baori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Bhangarh Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Mahanal Temple and Math Menal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Kumbhalgarh Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Chittorgarh Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Bhatner Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Arthuna Group of Temples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Golconda Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Ramappa Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Swayambhu Temple Complex, Warangal Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Brihadeshwara Temple, Thanjavur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Vellore Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Caves, Sittannavasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Fort Gingee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Muvarkoli with surrounding sub-shrines, stone enclosure and stone well in the north-east corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Gangaikondacholapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Kailash Nath Temple, Kanchipuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Gopeshwar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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
### 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of States/UTs</th>
<th>Circle/Branch</th>
<th>Total number of Monuments</th>
<th>2016-17 Allocation (₹)</th>
<th>2016-17 Exp. (₹)</th>
<th>2017-18 Allocation (₹)</th>
<th>2017-18 Exp. (₹)</th>
<th>2018-19 Allocation (₹)</th>
<th>2018-19 Exp. (₹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Agra Circle</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>940.00</td>
<td>940.00</td>
<td>850.00</td>
<td>850.00</td>
<td>860.00</td>
<td>868.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lucknow Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td>689.50</td>
<td>688.52</td>
<td>649.00</td>
<td>648.97</td>
<td>482.00</td>
<td>481.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sarnath Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td>230.21</td>
<td>230.20</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>255.00</td>
<td>254.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Aurangabad Circle</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>334.00</td>
<td>334.00</td>
<td>545.00</td>
<td>544.99</td>
<td>430.00</td>
<td>430.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mumbai Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td>922.00</td>
<td>900.48</td>
<td>915.00</td>
<td>914.98</td>
<td>890.00</td>
<td>889.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nagpur Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td>399.00</td>
<td>395.54</td>
<td>530.00</td>
<td>530.00</td>
<td>470.00</td>
<td>470.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Bangalore Circle</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>1010.00</td>
<td>1009.50</td>
<td>1056.90</td>
<td>1056.89</td>
<td>985.00</td>
<td>985.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mini Circle Hampi</td>
<td></td>
<td>800.32</td>
<td>800.31</td>
<td>660.00</td>
<td>660.00</td>
<td>535.00</td>
<td>519.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dharwad Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td>517.00</td>
<td>516.98</td>
<td>598.00</td>
<td>597.99</td>
<td>640.00</td>
<td>639.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Bhopal Circle</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>745.00</td>
<td>745.00</td>
<td>780.00</td>
<td>779.98</td>
<td>810.00</td>
<td>809.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Bhubaneswar Circle</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>865.00</td>
<td>865.00</td>
<td>690.00</td>
<td>689.92</td>
<td>590.00</td>
<td>590.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Circle</td>
<td>Districts</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Sub-Total 1</td>
<td>Sub-Total 2</td>
<td>Sub-Total 3</td>
<td>Sub-Total 4</td>
<td>Sub-Total 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>West Bengal,</td>
<td>Kolkata Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td>136</td>
<td>298.55</td>
<td>280.68</td>
<td>521.00</td>
<td>52.00</td>
<td>1074.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu,</td>
<td>Chennai Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td>413</td>
<td>596.00</td>
<td>583.96</td>
<td>460.00</td>
<td>460.05</td>
<td>810.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Puducherry (UT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Punjab,</td>
<td>Chandigarh Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>525.85</td>
<td>524.68</td>
<td>425.00</td>
<td>424.91</td>
<td>290.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Shimla Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>106.24</td>
<td>106.22</td>
<td>148.75</td>
<td>148.75</td>
<td>151.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Delhi Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td>111</td>
<td>570.25</td>
<td>569.82</td>
<td>902.00</td>
<td>901.88</td>
<td>2456.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Delhi Mini Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
<td>419.25</td>
<td>418.05</td>
<td>640.00</td>
<td>640.11</td>
<td>610.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>Goa Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>155.00</td>
<td>155.30</td>
<td>239.65</td>
<td>239.64</td>
<td>160.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Guwahati Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>262.19</td>
<td>262.19</td>
<td>377.00</td>
<td>377.00</td>
<td>315.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>Aizwal Circle, Mizoram</td>
<td></td>
<td>08</td>
<td>72.20</td>
<td>72.20</td>
<td>86.20</td>
<td>86.20</td>
<td>85.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Jaipur Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td>163</td>
<td>210.00</td>
<td>208.48</td>
<td>255.00</td>
<td>255.00</td>
<td>290.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jodhpur Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>323.00</td>
<td>322.42</td>
<td>370.00</td>
<td>370.00</td>
<td>415.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Telangana</td>
<td>Hyderabad Circle</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>841.50</td>
<td>841.50</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>370.00</td>
<td>370.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>Amravati Circle</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>685.00</td>
<td>684.98</td>
<td>530.00</td>
<td>529.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Patna Circle</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>159.00</td>
<td>153.53</td>
<td>195.00</td>
<td>195.00</td>
<td>176.00</td>
<td>175.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>Srinagar Circle</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>95.83</td>
<td>95.83</td>
<td>215.00</td>
<td>215.00</td>
<td>175.00</td>
<td>175.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mini Circle Leh</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>43.42</td>
<td>43.40</td>
<td>54.12</td>
<td>54.09</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>69.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Thrissure Circle</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>285.00</td>
<td>284.98</td>
<td>325.00</td>
<td>325.00</td>
<td>227.00</td>
<td>227.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Vadodara Circle</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>1385.00</td>
<td>1385.00</td>
<td>1118.00</td>
<td>1117.99</td>
<td>962.00</td>
<td>961.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Daman and Diu (UT)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Dehradun Circle</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>55.07</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>82.00</td>
<td>82.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Raipur Circle</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>216.78</td>
<td>216.30</td>
<td>177.00</td>
<td>176.39</td>
<td>210.00</td>
<td>209.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Ranchi Circle</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>50.13</td>
<td>175.00</td>
<td>175.00</td>
<td>86.00</td>
<td>86.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chemical Preservation (All India)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>750.93</td>
<td>635.13</td>
<td>550.80</td>
<td>549.79</td>
<td>524.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Horticultural Activity (All India)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4657.05</td>
<td>4655.95</td>
<td>5529.00</td>
<td>5528.20</td>
<td>4563.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DG Office</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10783.00</td>
<td>10783.00</td>
<td>19737.90</td>
<td>19737.09</td>
<td>19057.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3691</td>
<td>30358.07</td>
<td>30129.37</td>
<td>41080.32</td>
<td>41076.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY</th>
<th>Amount in lakhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>530.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>625.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>705.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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.
### List of centrally protected monuments/sites in Rajasthan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of monument/site</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adhai Din-ka-Jhonpra</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Baori on the Ajmer-Jaipur Road</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Badshahi Haveli</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Delhi Gate consisting of one archway</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gateway of Taragarh Hill</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Marble Pavilions and Balustrade on the Ana Sagar Bandh and the Ruins of the Marble Hamman behind the Ana Sagar Bundh</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Saheli Bazar Buildings in Daulat Bagh</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tomb of Allauddin Khan known as “Sola Thumba”</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tomb of Abdulla Khan and his wife</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tripolia Gate</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Magazine Building in Akbar Fort</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sarai</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Mahal Badshahi</td>
<td>Ajmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written Answers to Unstarred Questions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Protection of Brahma Temple Ajmer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bhandasar Jain Temple Bikaner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Jain Temple of Susani Goddess Bikaner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Siva Temple and Ruins Banswara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ancient Remains Banswara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mahakal and two other Temples Bhilwara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Rock Inscriptions (12 century) Bhilwara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Rock Inscriptions within the Paraswanath Temple compound (12 century) Bhilwara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Ancient Temple known as Kaneriki Putali Bhilwara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Wall Paintings of Hardoti School in the palace Bundi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ancient Mound Bundi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Ancient Mound Bundi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Ghateshwar Temple Chittaurgarh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Kund Chittaurgarh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Shrinagar Chawri Chittaurgarh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Temple of Ashtamata Chittaurgarh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Temple of Ganesh Chittaurgarh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Temple of Sheshashayan Chittaurgarh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Temple of Shiv and Kund Chittaurgarh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Temple of Trimurti Chittaurgarh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Temple of Vamanavator known as Narad Temple Chittaurgarh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Fort of Chittaur as a whole Chittaurgarh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Mahanal Temple and Math Chittaurgarh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Hathiwada enclosure with inscription together with adjacent in S. Plot No. 301 Chittaurgarh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Chittaurgarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Archaeological sites and remains</td>
<td>Chittaurgarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Ancient Mounds</td>
<td>Hanumangarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Ancient Mounds</td>
<td>Hanumangarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Ancient Mounds</td>
<td>Hanumangarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Fort Bhatner</td>
<td>Hanumangarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Three Ancient Mounds</td>
<td>Hanumangarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Ancient Mounds</td>
<td>Hanumangarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Ancient Mounds</td>
<td>Hanumangarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Ancient Mounds</td>
<td>Hanumangarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Ancient Mounds</td>
<td>Hanumangarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Two Ancient Mounds</td>
<td>Ganganagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Ancient Mounds</td>
<td>Ganganagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Ancient Mounds</td>
<td>Ganganagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Ancient Mounds</td>
<td>Ganganagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Ancient Mounds</td>
<td>Ganganagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Ancient Mounds</td>
<td>Ganganagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Ancient Mounds</td>
<td>Ganganagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Jain Temple Inscription</td>
<td>Dungarpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Somnath Temple</td>
<td>Dungarpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Buddhist Caves and Pillars</td>
<td>Jhalawar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Caves of Naranjani etc.</td>
<td>Jhalawar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Ancient Ruins</td>
<td>Jhalawar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Ancient Ruins</td>
<td>Jhalawar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Buddhist Caves</td>
<td>Jhalawar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written Answers to Unstarred Questions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Buddhist Caves, Pillars, Idols</td>
<td>Jhalawar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Old Temples near the Chandrabhaga</td>
<td>Jhalawar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Ancient Mound</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Baori</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Harsat Mata ka Mandir</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Banjaron ki Chhatri (containing two pillars similar to railing pillars of Bharhut Stupa)</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Ancient Mound</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Ancient Mound</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Ancient Mound</td>
<td>Dausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Sun Temple</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Jama Masjid</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Laxmi Narain’s Temple</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Sri Jagat Siromani ji Temple</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Pundrik ji-ki-Haveli Paintings in a room</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Temple containing Fresco paintings</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Excavated Site</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Excavated Site</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Fortress known as Medhaji-ka-Mahal</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Fort including Ancient Temples</td>
<td>Jaisalmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Ancient Site</td>
<td>Jaisalmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Fort</td>
<td>Jodhpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Ruins of Temples</td>
<td>Baran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Yupa Pillars</td>
<td>Baran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Temple (12 century)</td>
<td>Baran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Ancient Ruins and Structural Remains</td>
<td>Baran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written Answers to Unstarred Questions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.</td>
<td>Old Temples, Statues and Inscriptions</td>
<td>Baran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.</td>
<td>Siva Temple and two unpublished Gupta Inscriptions</td>
<td>Kota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.</td>
<td>Temple, Fort wall and Statues</td>
<td>Kota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.</td>
<td>Temple with Inscriptions</td>
<td>Kota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.</td>
<td>Persian Inscriptions in a Baori</td>
<td>Sawai Madhopur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.</td>
<td>Jain Temple</td>
<td>Sawai Madhopur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.</td>
<td>Ranthambhor Fort</td>
<td>Sawai Madhopur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.</td>
<td>Harshnath Temple</td>
<td>Sikar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104.</td>
<td>Bisal Deo ji’s Temple</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105.</td>
<td>Ancient Mound</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106.</td>
<td>Ancient Mound</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107.</td>
<td>Devapura Barodia Mounds</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108.</td>
<td>Hathi Bhata</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109.</td>
<td>Ancient Mound</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110.</td>
<td>Excavated Site</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111.</td>
<td>Inscription in Fort</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112.</td>
<td>Mand Kila Tal Inscription</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113.</td>
<td>Yupa Pillars in Bichpuria Temple</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114.</td>
<td>Inscription</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115.</td>
<td>Excavated Site</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116.</td>
<td>Kala Pahar Temple</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117.</td>
<td>Kalyanrai ji’s Temple</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118.</td>
<td>Laxmi Narain ji’s Temple locally known as Gopinathji’s Temple</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119.</td>
<td>Old Baories locally known as Hadirani-ka-kund</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120.</td>
<td>Pipaji’s Temple</td>
<td>Tonk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Akbar’s Chhatri</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Ancient Fort with its Monuments</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Brahmabad Idgah</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Islam Shah’s Gate</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Jahangir’s Gateway</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Jhajri</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Saraj Sad-ullah</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Usa Mandir</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Lodhi’s Minar</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Delhi Gate outside the Bharatpur Fort</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Fateh Burj near Anah Gate</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Jawahar Burj and Ashtadhatu Gateway inside the Bharatpur Fort</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Moat surrounding the Fort wall</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Fort walls including Chowburja gate and approach bridges at the Chowburja and Ashtadhatu gates</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Deeg Bhawan (Palaces)</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>Looted gun</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Marble Jholla</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Chaurasi Khamba Temple</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Ancient Mound</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Ancient Mound</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Collasal image of Yaksha</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>Lal Mahal</td>
<td>Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Shiva Temple</td>
<td>Alwar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>Ancient site</td>
<td>Alwar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>Ancient Remains</td>
<td>Alwar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146. Lal Masjid</td>
<td>Alwar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147. Baori and Adjacent Archaeological Remains</td>
<td>Alwar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148. Ancient Ruins</td>
<td>Udaipur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149. Sas Bahu Temples</td>
<td>Udaipur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150. Fort of Kumbhalgarh as a whole</td>
<td>Rajsamand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151. Ghat with inscriptions pavilions and Toranas (together with adjacent area comprised in S. Plot No. 344).</td>
<td>Rajsamand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152. Archaeological Sites and Remains</td>
<td>Rajsamand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153. Babur's Garden (Charbagh)</td>
<td>Dholpur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154. Jogni-Jogna Temple</td>
<td>Dholpur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155. Shergarh Fort</td>
<td>Dholpur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156. Wall painting in the palaces of Maharaja Gopal Lal</td>
<td>Karauli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157. Haldighati</td>
<td>Rajsamand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158. Badshahi Bagh</td>
<td>Rajsamand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159. Chetak Samadhi</td>
<td>Rajsamand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160. Rakta Talai</td>
<td>Rajsamand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161. Ruined Palace of Maharana Pratap at Chavand</td>
<td>Udaipur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162. Mahal known as Hawa Mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand)</td>
<td>Udaipur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163. Hawa Mahal known as Roothi Rani Ka Mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand)</td>
<td>Udaipur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

(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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Head 2205 (Demand No.19)</th>
<th>Budget Allocation and Expenditure 2016-17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2205.00.106 - A.S.I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan Sub-Heads</td>
<td>Budget Allocation Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2016-17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.01 Salaries</td>
<td>625.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>594.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.03 Over Time Allowance</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.06 Medical Treatment</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.11 Domestic Travel Expenses</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>184.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.12</td>
<td>Foreign Travel Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.01.13</td>
<td>Office Expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.16</td>
<td>Publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.20</td>
<td>Other Adm. Expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.26</td>
<td>Advertisements Publicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.34</td>
<td>Scholarship/Stipends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.99.13</td>
<td>Office Expenses (I.T.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 – Cons. of Ancient Monuments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount 1</th>
<th>Amount 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.01.27</td>
<td>Minor Works (Conservation and preservation of monuments), including</td>
<td>24550.00</td>
<td>23961.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>₹ 550.00 Lac For NE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.01.28</td>
<td>Professional Expenses (Security/consultants, etc.)</td>
<td>7100.00</td>
<td>6943.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>31650.00</td>
<td>30905.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 - Other charges | 520.00 | 126.55 |
### Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 July, 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unstarred Questions</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>22.01.27 - Minor Works - Restoration of Unprotected Monuments</strong></td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>65.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL (i)</strong></td>
<td>38201.00</td>
<td>36584.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Major Head 2552 – North East

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>14.01.27 Minor Works (N.E.)</strong></td>
<td>550.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>16.01.50 Other Charges (N.E.)</strong></td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>17.01.27 Minor Works (N.E.)</strong></td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>18.01.27 Minor Works (N.E.)</strong></td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL N. E. (MAJOR HEAD 2552) (ii)</strong></td>
<td>700.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4202.04.107.03.01.53 (Capital Outlay) (iii) 2500.00</strong></td>
<td>2500.00</td>
<td>2246.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Head 2205 (Demand No.19)</th>
<th>Budget Allocation and Expenditure 2016-17 (Amount ₹ in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2205.00.106 - A.S.I.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Plan Sub-Heads</th>
<th>Budget Allocation (2016-17)</th>
<th>Expenditure (2016-17)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13.01.01 Salaries</strong></td>
<td>26709.00</td>
<td>26512.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13.01.02 Wages</strong></td>
<td>2650.00</td>
<td>2605.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.03</td>
<td>Over Time Allowance</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.06</td>
<td>Medical Treatment</td>
<td>275.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.11</td>
<td>Domestic Travel Expenses</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.12</td>
<td>Foreign Travel Expenses</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.13</td>
<td>Office Expenses</td>
<td>1000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.14</td>
<td>Rate, Rent and Taxes</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.16</td>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.20</td>
<td>Other Adm. Expenses</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.99.13</td>
<td>Office Expenses (IT)</td>
<td>18.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                   | TOTAL - DIRECTORATE AND SUB-OFFICES                                          | 6291.00 |     | 6301.13|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.01.27</td>
<td>Minor Works (Annual maintenance and up-keep of monuments/sites)</td>
<td>6191.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>6197.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.01.28</td>
<td>Professional Expenses (Legal charges)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>103.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                   | TOTAL CONSERVATION                                                           | 6291.00 |     | 6301.13|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.01.50</td>
<td>Other Charges (E&amp;E)</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.01.27</td>
<td>Minor Works (Development and Maintenance of buildings)</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>312.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.01.27</td>
<td>Minor Works (Development and up-keep of Archaeological Site Museums)</td>
<td>340.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>307.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Head‘ 3601’ /2205 - 01.00.31 –Grant-in-aid to State Government (Reimbursement of salaries of Registering Officers and Supporting staff)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                   | GRAND TOTAL                                                                  | 38327.55 |     | 38076.44|

### Statement Showing Budget Allocation and Expenditure for the year 2017-18 in respect of Archaeological survey of India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Accounts</th>
<th>Budget Allocation (2017-18)</th>
<th>Expenditure (2017-18)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.01.01 - Salaries</td>
<td>27907.41</td>
<td>27721.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.02 - Wage</td>
<td>2600.00</td>
<td>2596.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.03 - Over Time Allowance</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>14.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.06 - Medical Treatment</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>447.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.11 - Domestic Travel Expenses</td>
<td>1129.00</td>
<td>1104.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.12 - Foreign Travel Expenses</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>13.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.13 - Office Expenses</td>
<td>1850.00</td>
<td>1739.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.14 - Rent, Rate and Taxes</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>244.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.16 - Publication</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>10.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.20 - Other Adm. Expenses</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>185.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.26 - Adv.and Publicity</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>344.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.34 - Scholarship/Stipends</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>24.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.99.13 - Office Expenses (Swachhata Action Plan)</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>21.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01 : Establishment</td>
<td>34946.41</td>
<td>34465.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL - DIRECTORATE (ESTABLISHMENT)</strong></td>
<td>36946.41</td>
<td>36455.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.01.27 - Minor Works (*Including ₹ 200.00 crore for Boundary Walls and Toilet Blocks, etc.)</td>
<td>41080.94</td>
<td>41048.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.01.28 - Professional Expenses</td>
<td>10655.00</td>
<td>10667.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL - CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS</strong></td>
<td>51735.94</td>
<td>51716.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. 01.31 - Financial Assistance for Monuments (less than 100 years old (Grant-in-aid))</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. 01.50 - Other Charges (E&amp;E)</td>
<td>530.00</td>
<td>528.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. 01.27 - Minor Works (Development and Repair of buildings)</td>
<td>1400.00</td>
<td>1382.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.01.27 - Minor Works - Museums</td>
<td>1020.00</td>
<td>1003.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.02.31 - Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 (Grant-in-aid)</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. 01.50 - Other Charges (NMMA)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>98.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. 01.50 - Other Charges - Operation of AMASR - Act-2010</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>148.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. 01.27 - Minor Works (Restoration of un-protected Monuments)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>103.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (i)</strong>:</td>
<td>91983.35</td>
<td>91436.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major Head 2552 - North East**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.01.27 Minor Works (Conservation)</td>
<td>760.00</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.01.50 Other Charges (E &amp;E)</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.01.27 Minor Works (O.W.)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.01.27 Minor Works (Museums)</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (ii) - North East</strong></td>
<td>910.00</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 4202.04.107.03.01.53 - Building Project-Capital (iii) | 2900.00 | 2502.28 |
| **Grand Total (i+ii+iii)** | 94883.35 | 93938.82 |

*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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.01 - Salaries</td>
<td>29502.01</td>
<td>29458.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.02 - Wage</td>
<td>2450.00</td>
<td>2440.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.03 - Over Time Allowance</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.06 - Medical Treatment</td>
<td>405.00</td>
<td>362.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.11 - Domestic Travel Expenses</td>
<td>1100.00</td>
<td>1072.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.12 - Foreign Travel Expenses</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>18.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.13 - Office Expenses</td>
<td>1920.00</td>
<td>1798.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.14 - Rent, Rate and Taxes</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>144.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.16 - Publication</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>37.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.20 - Other Adm. Expenses</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>214.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.26 - Adv. and Publicity</td>
<td>319.00</td>
<td>298.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01.34 - Scholarship/Stipends</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>35.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.96.13 - Office Expenses (Swachhta Action Plan)</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>23.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13.01 : Establishment</strong></td>
<td><strong>36207.01</strong></td>
<td><strong>35907.14</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.99.13 - Office Expenses (Information Technology)</td>
<td>2600.00</td>
<td>2583.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total - Directorate (Establishment)</strong></td>
<td><strong>38807.01</strong></td>
<td><strong>38490.23</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.01.27 - Minor Works (*Including construction of Boundary Walls and Toilet Blocks, etc.)</td>
<td>40637.86</td>
<td>40598.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.01.28 - Professional Expenses</td>
<td>11138.00</td>
<td>11127.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total : Conservation of Ancient Monuments</strong></td>
<td><strong>51775.86</strong></td>
<td><strong>51726.29</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.01.31 - Financial Assistance for Monuments less than 100 years old (Grant-in-aid)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.01.50 - Other Charges (E&amp;E)</td>
<td>625.00</td>
<td>618.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.01.27 - Minor Works (Development and Repair of buildings)</td>
<td>1425.00</td>
<td>1382.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.01.27 - Minor Works - Museums</td>
<td>1515.00</td>
<td>1491.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.02.31 - Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 (Grant-in-aid)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.01.50 - Other Charges (NMMA)</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>196.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.01.50 - Other Charges - Operation of AMASR - Act-2010</td>
<td>244.00</td>
<td>241.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.01.27 - Minor Works (Restoration of un-protected Monuments)</td>
<td>99.00</td>
<td>98.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (i)</strong></td>
<td>94690.87</td>
<td>94245.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major Head 2552 - North East

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.01.27 - Minor Works (Conservation)</td>
<td>718.00</td>
<td>716.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.01.50 - Other Charges (E&amp;E)</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>24.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.01.27 - Minor Works (O.W.)</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>122.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.01.27 - Minor Works (Museums)</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>21.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (ii) - North East</strong></td>
<td>893.00</td>
<td>885.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4202.04.107.03.01.53-Building Project-Capital (iii)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000.00</td>
<td>1978.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total (i + ii + iii)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96690.87</td>
<td>96223.93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 V ARDHAN): (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 V ARDHAN): (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Bank Name</th>
<th>Total No. of Crop Loan A/c and Amount Restructured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Allahabad Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Andhra Bank</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bank of Baroda</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bank of India</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bank of Maharashtra</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Canara Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Central Bank of India</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Corporation Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Indian Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Indian Overseas Bank</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Oriental Bank of Commerce</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Punjab &amp; Sind Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Punjab National Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>State Bank of India</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Syndicate Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>UCO Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Union Bank of India</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>United Bank of India</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-Total PSBs**  
1474  
6104
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Bank Name</th>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Axis Bank</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>2689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Bank of Baroda</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Development Credit Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Federal Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>HDFC Bank</td>
<td>8538</td>
<td>6276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>ICICI Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>IDBI Bank</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>IDFC First Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>IndusInd Bank Ltd</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Karnataka Bank Ltd</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Kotak Mahindra Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Ratnakar Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Yes Bank Ltd</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-Total Pvt. Sector Banks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>9293</th>
<th>9126</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Sub-Total Small Finance Banks**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Total Commercial Banks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>10767</th>
<th>15230</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32. Maharashtra Gramin Bank</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Vidarbha Konkan Gramin Bank</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Gramin Banks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>80</th>
<th>72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Sub-Total Co. Op Banks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36. Subhadra Local Area Bank Ltd.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Other Banks</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-Total Other Banks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Grand Total (A+B+C+D)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>10847</th>
<th>15302</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*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 it's 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Category</th>
<th>Actual 2015-16</th>
<th>Actual 2016-17</th>
<th>Actual 2017-18</th>
<th>RE 2018-19</th>
<th>BE (Interim) 2019-20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSS</td>
<td>2,03,740</td>
<td>2,41,296</td>
<td>2,85,448</td>
<td>3,04,849</td>
<td>3,27,679</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Banking facilities to Village/Panchayat/Block level

†1124. SHRI AMAR 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 at least 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.

†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. SELVARAM: 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Major Subsidies</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Fertilizer</th>
<th>Petroleum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>2,44,717</td>
<td>92,000</td>
<td>67,339</td>
<td>85,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>2,49,016</td>
<td>1,17,671</td>
<td>71,076</td>
<td>60,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>2,41,833</td>
<td>1,39,419</td>
<td>72,415</td>
<td>29,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>2,04,025</td>
<td>1,10,173</td>
<td>66,313</td>
<td>27,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>1,91,183</td>
<td>1,00,282</td>
<td>66,441</td>
<td>24,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19 RE</td>
<td>2,66,206</td>
<td>1,71,298</td>
<td>70,075</td>
<td>24,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20 BE</td>
<td>2,96,684</td>
<td>1,84,220</td>
<td>74,986</td>
<td>37,478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Rs. in crore)
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. SHRI ANAND 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 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.
Bank frauds

1129. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBKA 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY of Occurrence</th>
<th>Amount involved (in crore ₹)</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>25,884</td>
<td>3,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>9,866</td>
<td>4,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>6,735</td>
<td>2,836</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank Name</th>
<th>FY 2016-17</th>
<th>FY 2017-18</th>
<th>FY 2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allahabad Bank</td>
<td>1,398.19</td>
<td>40.77</td>
<td>509.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Bank</td>
<td>75.82</td>
<td>880.11</td>
<td>193.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Baroda</td>
<td>1,723.83</td>
<td>695.29</td>
<td>797.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount in ₹ crore
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank of India</td>
<td>978.54</td>
<td>1,247.63</td>
<td>43.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Maharashtra</td>
<td>391.29</td>
<td>1,004.86</td>
<td>791.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canara Bank</td>
<td>229.95</td>
<td>97.85</td>
<td>2.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bank of India</td>
<td>153.85</td>
<td>11.08</td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation Bank</td>
<td>123.46</td>
<td>97.13</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dena Bank</td>
<td>40.25</td>
<td>232.57</td>
<td>2.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDBI Bank Limited</td>
<td>989.98</td>
<td>99.84</td>
<td>59.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Bank</td>
<td>59.45</td>
<td>133.66</td>
<td>2.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Overseas Bank</td>
<td>1,115.98</td>
<td>372.08</td>
<td>2,272.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Bank of Commerce</td>
<td>301.96</td>
<td>36.82</td>
<td>24.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab and Sind Bank</td>
<td>117.07</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab National Bank</td>
<td>14,734.52</td>
<td>324.83</td>
<td>264.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of India</td>
<td>444.28</td>
<td>294.56</td>
<td>59.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>Merged</td>
<td>Merged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Hyderabad</td>
<td>7.65</td>
<td>Merged</td>
<td>with SBI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Mysore</td>
<td>4.24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Patiala</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Travancore</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syndicate Bank</td>
<td>133.81</td>
<td>613.42</td>
<td>84.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCO Bank</td>
<td>233.77</td>
<td>103.25</td>
<td>2.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Bank of India</td>
<td>612.74</td>
<td>480.03</td>
<td>29.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Bank of India</td>
<td>402.85</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>4.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijaya Bank</td>
<td>16.58</td>
<td>145.96</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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-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;

(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.

**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 V ARDHAN): (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.
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>103459</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>94016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>95610</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>96483</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>95633</td>
<td>93960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>94064</td>
<td>94442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>93333</td>
<td>100710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>83780</td>
<td>97637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>84314</td>
<td>94726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>89825</td>
<td>102503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>85962</td>
<td>97247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>92167</td>
<td>106577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td><strong>89885</strong></td>
<td><strong>98114</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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.

**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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank Name</th>
<th>FY 2016-17</th>
<th>FY 2017-18</th>
<th>FY 2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allahabad Bank</td>
<td>5.05</td>
<td>264.65</td>
<td>103.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Bank</td>
<td>283.00</td>
<td>81.00</td>
<td>66.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Baroda</td>
<td>52.00</td>
<td>97.00</td>
<td>412.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of India</td>
<td>76.09</td>
<td>195.00</td>
<td>217.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Maharashtra</td>
<td>22.16</td>
<td>289.22</td>
<td>57.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canara Bank</td>
<td>55.34</td>
<td>501.62</td>
<td>683.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bank of India</td>
<td>10.97</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>4.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation Bank</td>
<td>36.45</td>
<td>20.33</td>
<td>53.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dena Bank</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>58.00</td>
<td>72.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDBI Bank Limited</td>
<td>9.02</td>
<td>83.60</td>
<td>191.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Bank</td>
<td>19.71</td>
<td>15.64</td>
<td>28.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Overseas Bank</td>
<td>18.45</td>
<td>40.80</td>
<td>29.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Bank of Commerce</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>112.00</td>
<td>127.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab and Sind Bank</td>
<td>6.82</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>5.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab National Bank</td>
<td>214.00</td>
<td>159.00</td>
<td>507.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of India</td>
<td>529.00</td>
<td>1,004.00</td>
<td>1,187.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syndicate Bank</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCO Bank</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>23.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Bank of India</td>
<td>49.96</td>
<td>89.59</td>
<td>98.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Bank of India</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijaya Bank</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>42.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions [2 July, 2019] 177

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:–

1. 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).
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

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.

†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 JWG 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 AIIB on-going Projects in India (as on 21 June, 2019)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>State(s) involved</th>
<th>Project Size (in million USD)</th>
<th>AIIB financing (in million USD)</th>
<th>Date of Board approval</th>
<th>Date of loan signing</th>
<th>Date of loan effectiveness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>24x7 Power for all in Andhra Pradesh (Co-financed with World Bank)</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>02.05.2017</td>
<td>22.06.2017</td>
<td>05.12.2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>AC Transmission System Strengthening Project Implemented by PGCIL (Co-financed with ADB)</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>27.09.2017</td>
<td>07.12.2017</td>
<td>09.01.2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bangalore Metro Rail Project Line R6 (Co-financed with EIB)</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1785</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>08.12.2017</td>
<td>04.06.2019</td>
<td>Not effective yet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** | 5774.8 | 1919 |
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of transactions (in crore)</th>
<th>Total amount involved in transactions (in rupees crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October’ 16</td>
<td>79.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,870,118.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November’ 16</td>
<td>91.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11,227,138.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December’ 16</td>
<td>132.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,457,246.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January’ 17</td>
<td>125.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February’ 17</td>
<td>111.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March’ 17</td>
<td>130.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April’ 17</td>
<td>159.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May’ 17</td>
<td>156.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June’ 17</td>
<td>152.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July’ 17</td>
<td>156.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August’ 17</td>
<td>158.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September’ 17</td>
<td>158.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October’ 17</td>
<td>168.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November’ 17</td>
<td>174.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December’ 17</td>
<td>193.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January’ 18</td>
<td>198.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February’ 18</td>
<td>190.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March’ 18</td>
<td>202.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April’ 18</td>
<td>209.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May’ 18</td>
<td>219.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June’ 18</td>
<td>223.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July’ 18</td>
<td>231.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August’ 18</td>
<td>244.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September’ 18</td>
<td>248.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October’ 18</td>
<td>270.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November’ 18</td>
<td>267.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December’ 18</td>
<td>292.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January’ 19</td>
<td>303.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February’ 19</td>
<td>290.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March’ 19</td>
<td>332.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: RBI and NPCI.*
Outstanding dues of PSBs

1145. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total outstanding dues of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) at present;

(b) the outstanding dues of wilful defaulters in each Bank; and

(c) the names of 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 ₹)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Gross Advances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allahabad Bank</td>
<td>4,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Bank</td>
<td>4,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Baroda</td>
<td>9,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of India</td>
<td>9,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Maharashtra</td>
<td>1,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canara Bank</td>
<td>4,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bank of India</td>
<td>6,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation Bank</td>
<td>2,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dena Bank</td>
<td>2,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Bank</td>
<td>1,696</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/ Central</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Agreement date</th>
<th>Loan amount (USD million)</th>
<th>Central Govt./ State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>National Agricultural Higher Education Project (NAHEP)</td>
<td>16.10.2017</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>National Ganga River Basin Project</td>
<td>14.06.2011</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project</td>
<td>28.11.2016</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>National Nutrition Mission (Additional financing)</td>
<td>07.05.2018</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Project</td>
<td>01.07.2014</td>
<td>450.01</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor-I Project</td>
<td>27.10.2011</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Capacity Augmentation of the National Waterway-1 (Jal Marg Vikas) Project</td>
<td>02.02.2018</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>National Rural Economic Transformation Project –Add. Fin. for NRLP</td>
<td>05.03.2019</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Additional Financing for PMGSY Rural Roads Projects</td>
<td>31.05.2018</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Innovate in India for Inclusiveness Project</td>
<td>24.04.2018</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>State/Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Technology Centre Systems Programme</td>
<td>10.11.2014</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>PPA for the Strengthening Teaching Learning and Results for States</td>
<td>07.02.2019</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Swachh Bharat Mission Support Operation</td>
<td>30.03.2016</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh 24X7 –Power for all Project</td>
<td>22.06.2017</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Municipal Development</td>
<td>22.01.2010</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>AP Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation</td>
<td>05.11.2018</td>
<td>172.2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project</td>
<td>30.10.2017</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Assam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Assam State Public Finance Institutional Reforms (ASPIRe) Project</td>
<td>27.06.2017</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Assam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Assam State Roads Project</td>
<td>05.11.2012</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>Assam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Assam Inland Water Transport Project (AIWTP)</td>
<td>10.01.2017</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Assam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Assam Citizen-Centric Service Delivery Project</td>
<td>05.06.2017</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>Assam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh Public Financial Management and Accountability Programme</td>
<td>05.03.2019</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh Forests for Prosperity Project (Preparation Advance)</td>
<td>04.04.2018</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh Public Financial Management Capacity Building Programme</td>
<td>31.05.2017</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Shimla Water Supply and Sewerage Service Delivery Reform Programme</td>
<td>15.02.2019</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Jharkhand Opportunities for Harnessing Rural Growth Project</td>
<td>28.07.2017</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>JH (Jharkhand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project</td>
<td>20.11.2018</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>JH (Jharkhand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Second Karnataka State Highway Improvement Project</td>
<td>30.05.2011</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Karnataka Urban Water Supply Modernization Project</td>
<td>24.05.2016</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Second Kerala State Transport Project-II</td>
<td>19.06.2013</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh Rural Connectivity Project</td>
<td>24.04.2018</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project</td>
<td>12.06.2017</td>
<td>116.2</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Maharashtra Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture</td>
<td>06.04.2018</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Andhra and Telangana Road Sector Project</td>
<td>22.01.2010</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>Multi-State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>Amount (Cr)</td>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project</td>
<td>21.12.2011</td>
<td>139.65</td>
<td>Multi-State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Odisha Higher Education Program for Excellence and Equity</td>
<td>07.11.2017</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Punjab Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Improvement</td>
<td>11.05.2015</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Second Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan</td>
<td>28.08.2018</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Strengthening Public Financial Management in Rajasthan</td>
<td>29.05.2018</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project</td>
<td>26.12.2017</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Health System Reform Program</td>
<td>04.06.2019</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project-II</td>
<td>28.05.2015</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project</td>
<td>30.01.2018</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project</td>
<td>03.06.2015</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project</td>
<td>28.12.2017</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Additional Financing for the Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project</td>
<td>05.03.2019</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand Workforce Development Project</td>
<td>18.09.2018</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand Water Supply Program for Peri-Urban Areas</td>
<td>22.01.2018</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>West Bengal Support to Institutional Strengthening of the Gram Panchayats PR Phase-II</td>
<td>22.03.2017</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>State/Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project</td>
<td>21.12.2011</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility-Financing Energy Efficiency at MSMEs Project</td>
<td>13.09.2010</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>GEF-Sustainable Livelihood and Adaptation to Climate Change Project</td>
<td>13.02.2015</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Strengthening of Flood Modeling Capacity in WRD, Bihar, SAWI Grant</td>
<td>21.01.2016</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Coal Fired Generation Rehabilitation Project</td>
<td>17.12.2009</td>
<td>27.95</td>
<td>Multi-State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Ecosystem Service Improvement Project</td>
<td>16.08.2017</td>
<td>24.64</td>
<td>Multi-State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Efficient and Sustainable City Bus Service Project</td>
<td>31.05.2016</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>Multi-State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Sustainable Urban Transport Project</td>
<td>05.02.2010</td>
<td>16.69</td>
<td>Multi-State</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IDA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement</td>
<td>19.12.2017</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Neeranchal National Watershed Project</td>
<td>14.01.2016</td>
<td>178.50</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Technical Education Quality Improvement Project-III</td>
<td>01.02.2017</td>
<td>201.50</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project-II</td>
<td>11.08.2015</td>
<td>308.40</td>
<td>Central Govt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RAJYA SABHA**

**Written Answers to Unstarred Questions**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Title of Project</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Nai Manzil – Education and Skills Training for Minorities</td>
<td>30.12.2015</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project</td>
<td>14.06.2011</td>
<td>2.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>National Ganga River Basin Project</td>
<td>14.06.2011</td>
<td>158.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project</td>
<td>22.07.2010</td>
<td>189.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project</td>
<td>14.01.2011</td>
<td>211.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Vocational Training Improvement Project</td>
<td>02.11.2007</td>
<td>213.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income States</td>
<td>07.02.2014</td>
<td>419.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement</td>
<td>05.11.2012</td>
<td>85.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Additional Financing for the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project</td>
<td>11.08.2015</td>
<td>86.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>North East Rural Livelihood Project</td>
<td>20.01.2012</td>
<td>104.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project</td>
<td>16.07.2015</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project</td>
<td>16.11.2015</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Bihar Rural Roads Project</td>
<td>29.05.2017</td>
<td>235.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Bihar Kosi Basin Development Project</td>
<td>20.01.2016</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Enhancing Teacher Effectiveness in Bihar Operation</td>
<td>07.08.2015</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Bihar Transformative Development Project – JEEVIKA-II</td>
<td>08.07.2016</td>
<td>290.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Bihar Integrated Social Protection Strengthening Project</td>
<td>28.05.2014</td>
<td>70.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project</td>
<td>27.06.2013</td>
<td>71.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Bihar - Kosi Flood Recovery Project</td>
<td>12.01.2011</td>
<td>111.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Development Project</td>
<td>21.06.2016</td>
<td>135.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Tejaswini: Socioeconomic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women</td>
<td>23.02.2017</td>
<td>63.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II</td>
<td>11.02.2013</td>
<td>37.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Second Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project</td>
<td>15.02.2012</td>
<td>126.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh Higher Education Quality Improvement Project</td>
<td>01.03.2016</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Citizen Access to Responsive Services Project</td>
<td>17.03.2016</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program</td>
<td>30.05.2014</td>
<td>138.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project</td>
<td>02.11.2010</td>
<td>74.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>Regional Transport Connectivity Project</td>
<td>28.08.2014</td>
<td>89.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Multi-State</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project</td>
<td>11.11.2013</td>
<td>201.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>Nagaland Health Project</td>
<td>16.01.2017</td>
<td>48.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Odisha Disaster Recovery Project</td>
<td>11.07.2014</td>
<td>128.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project</td>
<td>02.01.2014</td>
<td>136.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project</td>
<td>13.04.2012</td>
<td>72.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project</td>
<td>24.05.2011</td>
<td>99.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>Telangana Rural Inclusive Growth Project</td>
<td>27.01.2016</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation-III Project</td>
<td>20.07.2009</td>
<td>164.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project Phase-II</td>
<td>24.10.2013</td>
<td>308.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project</td>
<td>21.03.2012</td>
<td>123.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Uttarakhand Health Systems Development Project</td>
<td>23.03.2017</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project</td>
<td>09.01.2014</td>
<td>210.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Uttarakhand Decentralised Watershed Development Project Phase-II-GRAMYA-II</td>
<td>30.05.2014</td>
<td>101.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project</td>
<td>21.12.2011</td>
<td>100.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Study on impact of demonetisation on economy

1147. SHRI DIGVJAYA 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:–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Current Account Deficit as % of GDP</th>
<th>Net Foreign Capital Inflows* (US$ million)</th>
<th>Exchange rate of Indian Rupee <em>vis-à-vis</em> US dollar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
<td>48787</td>
<td>60.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
<td>89286</td>
<td>61.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
<td>41128</td>
<td>65.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>36447</td>
<td>67.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
<td>91390</td>
<td>64.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>-2.6</td>
<td>35275</td>
<td>69.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(April-December)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of calls</th>
<th>No. of e-mails</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>442729</td>
<td>199037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>795610</td>
<td>277827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>385701</td>
<td>215531</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The details are follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total queries</th>
<th>Queries resolved within 3 hrs.</th>
<th>Queries resolved between 3 to 24 hrs.</th>
<th>Queries resolved between 24 to 48 hrs.</th>
<th>Queries resolved beyond 48 hrs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>641766</td>
<td>442729</td>
<td>176662</td>
<td>22151</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>1073437</td>
<td>795610</td>
<td>252102</td>
<td>25467</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>601232</td>
<td>385701</td>
<td>134163</td>
<td>65094</td>
<td>16274</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(d) The details are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of persons deployed by vendor at ICEGATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statement**

**Details of 64 E-Services available through ICEGATE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL.No.</th>
<th>E Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Online filing of Bill of Entry by Importers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Online filing of Shipping Bill by Exporters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Online filing of Import General Manifest (IGM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Online filing of Export General Manifest (EGM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Online filing of Consol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Customs Duty Calculator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Challan Status Enquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Job Status Enquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Drawback Enquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. DGFT Shipping Bill Status Enquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Status in RBI EDPMS Enquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. Check IE Code/BIN Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. IEC-wise Summary Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. CHA-wise Summary Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15. Enquiry about License received from DGFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Enquiry about Month-wise DBK Scroll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>ICEGATE Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>DBK Sanctioned Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>DBK Pending Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Document Status Enquiry –Bill of Entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Document Status Enquiry –AIR IGM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Document Status Enquiry –SEA IGM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Document Status Enquiry –AIR CONSOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Document Status Enquiry –ICD BL Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Document Status Enquiry –SEZ SB Ack Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>e-Payment of Customs Duties and Cess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>GSTIN Enquiry- Enquiry about GSTIN status at Customs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>IGST Validation Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Gateway EGM Enquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>E-Sanchit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Document Status Enquiry –Manual Shipping Bill tracking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Status in RBI IDPMS Enquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>ROSL Sanctioned Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Public Rotation No. Enquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Warehouse Code Enquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>IGST Scroll Sanctioned Status Enquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>AD Code List Enquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Digital Signature Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>IPR e-Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Container Tracking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Location wise SMTP list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Single Window Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>GR (Goods Registration) Import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>CB directory Enquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Deferred Duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Rotation No. allotment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Air line Code Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Shipping line Code Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Port Code Sea Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Port Code Air Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>ITCHS and Standard UQC Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Scheme Code Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Customs EDI Location Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Custom Non-EDI Location Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>Unit Quantity Code Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Package Code Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Supporting Documents Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>WBE Ledger Enquiry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

203

Anti Profiteering Mechanism under GST

†1150. SHRI SURENDRRA 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?

†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 SUREN德拉 SINGH 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:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (end-March)</th>
<th>Total External Debt (in US$ billion)</th>
<th>External Debt to GDP ratio (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>484.8</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>471.5</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 PR</td>
<td>529.7</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name and Designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Shri Vivek Batra, Addl.CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shri Chander Sain Bharti, Addl. CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Shri Ashck Kumar Aggarwal, JCIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Dr. Swetabh Suman, CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Shri Homi Rajvansh, CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Shri B.B. Rajendra Prasad, CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Shri Ajoy Kumar Singh, CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Shri Arulappa B, CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Shri Sanjay Kumar Srivastava, CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Shri Alok Kumar Mitra, CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Shri Ram Kumar Bhargava, ACIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Shri Andasu Ravinder, Addl. CIT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) (retired \textit{w.e.f} 18th June, 2019):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the officer (S/Shri)</th>
<th>Designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dr. Anup Kumar Srivastava, Pr. ADG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sansar Chand, Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Atul Dikshit, Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Gaddala Sree Marsha, Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Vinay Brij Singh, Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Virendra Kumar Agrawal, Addl. Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ashok Ratilal Mahida, Addl. Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>R. Sekar, Addl. Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nalin Kumar, Joint Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Amresh Jain, Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Dr. Ashok Kumar Aswal, Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Mohammad Altaf, Assistant Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Surendra Singh Pabana, Assistant Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Surendra Singh Bisht, Assistant Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Vinod Kumar Sanga, Assistant Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, \textit{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):–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name and Designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Shri Vivek Batra, Addl.CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shri Chander Sain Bharti, Addl. CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Shri Ashok Kumar Aggarwal, JCIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Dr. Swetabh Suman, CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Shri Homi Rajvansh, CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Shri B.B. Rajendra Prasad, CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Shri Ajoy Kumar Singh, CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Shri Arulappa B, CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Shri Sanjay Kumar Srivastava, CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Shri Alok Kumar Mitra, CIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Shri Ram Kumar Bhargava, ACIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Shri Andasu Ravinder, Addl. CIT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) (retired w.e.f 18th June, 2019):–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the officer (S/Shri)</th>
<th>Designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dr. Anup Kumar Srivastava</td>
<td>Pr. ADG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sansar Chand, Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Atul Dikshit, Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Gaddala Sree Marsha, Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Vinay Brij Singh, Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Virender Kumar Agrawal, Addl. Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ashok Ratilal Mahida, Addl. Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>R. Sekar, Addl. Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Nalin Kumar, Joint Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Amresh Jain, Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Dr. Ashok Kumar Aswal, Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Mohammad Altaf, Assistant Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Surendra Singh Pabana, Assistant Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Surendra Singh Bisht, Assistant Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Vinod Kumar Sanga, Assistant Commissioner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Group</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>2011-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCs</td>
<td>53.53</td>
<td>31.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STs</td>
<td>62.28</td>
<td>45.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>41.79</td>
<td>25.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 disbursement by Public Sector Banks to SC/ST communities during the last three years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank Name</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>No. of A/C</td>
<td>Amount Disbursed</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>No. of A/C</td>
<td>Amount Disbursed</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of India</td>
<td>58150</td>
<td>19506747</td>
<td>698634</td>
<td>41616042</td>
<td>602715</td>
<td>117326262</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur*</td>
<td>178257</td>
<td>24983168</td>
<td>157669</td>
<td>23909608</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Hyderabad*</td>
<td>18932</td>
<td>3024073</td>
<td>31467</td>
<td>4331052</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Mysore*</td>
<td>5319</td>
<td>845052</td>
<td>6107</td>
<td>1659892</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Patiala*</td>
<td>18842</td>
<td>1704166</td>
<td>24808</td>
<td>3207795</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Travancore*</td>
<td>102749</td>
<td>19860114</td>
<td>192197</td>
<td>30255092</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBI and its Associates</td>
<td>905609</td>
<td>69923320</td>
<td>1110932</td>
<td>104979482</td>
<td>602715</td>
<td>117326262</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allahabad Bank</td>
<td>117205</td>
<td>13642508</td>
<td>135238</td>
<td>17050493</td>
<td>226899</td>
<td>21123246</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Bank</td>
<td>148862</td>
<td>15890441</td>
<td>143778</td>
<td>13698221</td>
<td>209445</td>
<td>19268717</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Baroda</td>
<td>91815</td>
<td>15664587</td>
<td>137615</td>
<td>17497778</td>
<td>187009</td>
<td>28373029</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of India</td>
<td>194573</td>
<td>19227563</td>
<td>178256</td>
<td>21387200</td>
<td>185283</td>
<td>25072700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Maharashtra</td>
<td>59133</td>
<td>8101503</td>
<td>58731</td>
<td>8209446</td>
<td>46538</td>
<td>7896995</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>30820</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canara Bank</td>
<td>530659</td>
<td>53746645</td>
<td>294658</td>
<td>35021131</td>
<td>399130</td>
<td>43497633</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bank of India</td>
<td>205045</td>
<td>25100768</td>
<td>209156</td>
<td>24313020</td>
<td>205313</td>
<td>23826725</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation Bank</td>
<td>17021</td>
<td>2405705</td>
<td>42708</td>
<td>12869173</td>
<td>282080</td>
<td>4025613</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dena Bank</td>
<td>33989</td>
<td>6765847</td>
<td>26241</td>
<td>5692020</td>
<td>31074</td>
<td>7164655</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDBI Bank Ltd.</td>
<td>63045</td>
<td>5453642</td>
<td>102444</td>
<td>7731799</td>
<td>99664</td>
<td>11147948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Bank</td>
<td>10152</td>
<td>705292</td>
<td>124117</td>
<td>10948263</td>
<td>125908</td>
<td>1715225</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Overseas Bank</td>
<td>114804</td>
<td>44677121</td>
<td>244704</td>
<td>56487927</td>
<td>107808</td>
<td>26583575</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Bank of Commerce</td>
<td>61749</td>
<td>14836523</td>
<td>50807</td>
<td>42684685</td>
<td>32700</td>
<td>8361109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab and Sind Bank</td>
<td>3553</td>
<td>675460</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>624212</td>
<td>1729</td>
<td>603232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab National Bank</td>
<td>233722</td>
<td>32038259</td>
<td>178977</td>
<td>32363779</td>
<td>195202</td>
<td>38182272</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syndicate Bank</td>
<td>137453</td>
<td>16153528</td>
<td>134662</td>
<td>67412763</td>
<td>42598</td>
<td>13359386</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCO Bank</td>
<td>43949</td>
<td>5547265</td>
<td>41631</td>
<td>5122529</td>
<td>105725</td>
<td>10308347</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Bank of India</td>
<td>114992</td>
<td>11365774</td>
<td>100457</td>
<td>12368908</td>
<td>32285</td>
<td>4397323</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Bank of India</td>
<td>52791</td>
<td>11387438</td>
<td>51447</td>
<td>6873455</td>
<td>50683</td>
<td>7218019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijaya Bank</td>
<td>38045</td>
<td>6543847</td>
<td>64099</td>
<td>12431116</td>
<td>43852</td>
<td>8290011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationalised Banks</td>
<td>2272908</td>
<td>303965636</td>
<td>321745</td>
<td>389874104</td>
<td>2356590</td>
<td>294344037</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>3178577</td>
<td>379888956</td>
<td>3432677</td>
<td>494853586</td>
<td>2959305</td>
<td>411670299</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Merged with SBI since 1st April, 2018.

*Source: RBI*
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

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.

†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.
Details of growth of Digital transactions for all modes from November, 2016 to March, 2019 is placed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of transactions (in crore)</th>
<th>Total amount involved in transactions (in rupees crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November’ 16</td>
<td>91.83</td>
<td>11,227,138.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December’ 16</td>
<td>132.93</td>
<td>12,457,246.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January’ 17</td>
<td>125.60</td>
<td>11,393,702.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February’ 17</td>
<td>111.37</td>
<td>10,798,480.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March’ 17</td>
<td>130.64</td>
<td>17,261,132.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April’ 17</td>
<td>159.74</td>
<td>14,843,153.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May’ 17</td>
<td>156.76</td>
<td>15,144,963.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June’ 17</td>
<td>152.90</td>
<td>15,443,478.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July’ 17</td>
<td>156.57</td>
<td>14,575,915.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August’ 17</td>
<td>158.02</td>
<td>15,114,700.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September’ 17</td>
<td>158.34</td>
<td>16,919,903.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October’ 17</td>
<td>168.79</td>
<td>15,644,160.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November’ 17</td>
<td>174.31</td>
<td>16,506,429.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December’ 17</td>
<td>193.60</td>
<td>16,944,318.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January’ 18</td>
<td>198.36</td>
<td>18,204,042.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February’ 18</td>
<td>190.79</td>
<td>15,215,306.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March’ 18</td>
<td>202.20</td>
<td>21,685,766.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April’ 18</td>
<td>209.72</td>
<td>17,376,498.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May’ 18</td>
<td>219.77</td>
<td>21,408,291.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June’18</td>
<td>223.37</td>
<td>21,439,453.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July’18</td>
<td>231.74</td>
<td>20,631,310.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August’18</td>
<td>244.79</td>
<td>20,326,521.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September’18</td>
<td>248.06</td>
<td>19,466,713.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October’18</td>
<td>270.71</td>
<td>20,248,932.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November’18</td>
<td>267.62</td>
<td>18,610,174.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December’18</td>
<td>292.12</td>
<td>20,296,898.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January’19</td>
<td>303.22</td>
<td>21,769,287.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February’19</td>
<td>290.12</td>
<td>20,723,773.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March’19</td>
<td>332.34</td>
<td>25,802,322.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: RBI and NPCI.

Externally Aided Projects in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

1159. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of proposed project</th>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Rural Connectivity (Roads and Bridges)</td>
<td>USD 457 million</td>
<td>Project proposal has been posed to NDB. NDB Mission appraisal is underway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Mandal Connectivity and Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (APMRCIP)</td>
<td>USD 457 million</td>
<td>Project proposal has been posed to NDB. NDB Mission appraisal is underway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>24X7 Power for all in Andhra Pradesh (Co-financed with World Bank)</td>
<td>USD 800 million</td>
<td>Legal Agreement has been signed on 22.06.2017. Project is Ongoing. Disbursement started (USD 21 million disbursed till 19.06.2019).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Rural Road Connectivity to unconnected Habitations of 250+ population</td>
<td>USD 666 million</td>
<td>Legal Agreement has been signed on 25.02.2019. Project is Ongoing. Disbursement yet to be started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage management Improvement Project</td>
<td>USD 570 million</td>
<td>Legal Agreement has been signed on 25.02.2019. Project is Ongoing. Disbursement yet to be started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Amaravati Sustainable Infrastructure and Institutional Development Project</td>
<td>USD 715 million</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Amravati Greening Development Project</td>
<td>₹ 1484 crores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Climate Resilient ‘Zero-Budget’ Natural Farming Programme (Z.B.N.F)</td>
<td>₹ 2479 crore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Amaravati Sustainable Infrastructure Development Project</td>
<td>₹ 1242.5 crore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Visakhapatnam Metro Rail Project</td>
<td>₹ 9988 crore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply Project</td>
<td>USD 214 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Agtech Application in Agriculture in Andhra</td>
<td>USD 4 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

Project seeking grant assistance has been posed to Govt. of Japan on 01.01.2018.

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.

Project preparation mission is going on.

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

14. Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation Project

15. Integrated Residential Education Project

16. Amaravati Sustainable Infrastructure and Institutional Development Project

17. Andhra Pradesh Health System Strengthening Project

---

**Statement-II**

*Details and present status of Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) proposals received from the State of Telangana during the last three years*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL.No.</th>
<th>Name of proposed project</th>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Urban Street Rejuvenation Plan for the Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited</td>
<td>₹ 960 crore</td>
<td>The project was posed to German side on 25.09.2018.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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).


(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 NAND 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 (SHRI ASHWINI 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. SHRI NARENDRA 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 (SHRI ASHWINI 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name of the Institute</th>
<th>SCI/TCCC</th>
<th>Cost of the project approved (including State share)</th>
<th>Amount released as 1st instalment of Central share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>54.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Guwahati Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>119.90</td>
<td>80.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>33.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Lok Nayak Hospital</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>39.82</td>
<td>29.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>67.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>Goa Medical College, Panaji</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>20.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>20.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>14.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Medical Institutions</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Amount 1</td>
<td>Amount 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Medical College, Mandi</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>29.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>47.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>Government Medical College, Jammu</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>104.00</td>
<td>43.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Rajendra Institute of Medical Science; Ranchi</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>51.00</td>
<td>22.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangalore</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>67.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>38.35</td>
<td>17.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Regional Cancer Centre, Tiruvananthapuram</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>102.35</td>
<td>46.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Government Medical College, Kozhikode</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>44.50</td>
<td>25.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>G.R. Medical College, Gwalior</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>42.00</td>
<td>18.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Nagpur</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>44.9910</td>
<td>20.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Government Medical College, Aurangabad</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>96.70</td>
<td>43.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Vivekanand Foundation and Research Centre, Latur</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>20.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>Mizoram State Cancer Institute, Aizawl</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>44.27</td>
<td>14.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>District Hospital, Kohima</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>43.50</td>
<td>13.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>79.62</td>
<td>35.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Hospital Name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Government of India Share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Government Medical College, Amritsar</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>Amritsar</td>
<td>114.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Civil Hospital, Fazilka</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>Fazilka</td>
<td>44.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>S.P. Medical College, Bikaner</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>Bikaner</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>SMS Medical College, Jaipur</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>119.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Jhalawar Medical College and Hospital, Jhalawar</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>Jhalawar</td>
<td>43.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>Multi-specialty Hospital at Sochygang (Sichey), near Gangtok, Sikkim</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>Gangtok, Sikkim</td>
<td>42.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Cancer Institute (RCC), Adyar, Chennai</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
<td>120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>MNJ Institute of Oncology and RCC, Hyderabad</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>112.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala</td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>Agartala</td>
<td>81.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>Lucknow</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Government Medical College, Burdwan</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>Burdwan</td>
<td>39.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Murshidabad Medical College and Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>Berhampore, Murshidabad</td>
<td>32.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata</td>
<td>TCCC</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Government of India share is 60% (90% for Himalayan and North Eastern States and 100% for UTs).
Discriminatory approach in availing 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:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Government Expenditure on Health (₹ in lakh crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17(RE)</td>
<td>2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18(BE)</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Public investment in health has accelerated decline in Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), disease burden of TB, HIV and Malaria.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>States</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1619.20</td>
<td>1820.14</td>
<td>1788.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>999.33</td>
<td>1180.27</td>
<td>1087.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>633.54</td>
<td>753.03</td>
<td>1016.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>2066.38</td>
<td>2313.93</td>
<td>2531.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>1299.27</td>
<td>1514.45</td>
<td>1579.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>1734.34</td>
<td>1885.55</td>
<td>2309.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>5120.68</td>
<td>6569.01</td>
<td>6358.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>350.67</td>
<td>44822</td>
<td>401.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>13823.41</td>
<td>16484.60</td>
<td>17074.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 advise and medicines from such naturopathy experts; and
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCRYN</th>
<th>NIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39776</td>
<td>76947</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Question does not arise, in view of reply of part (a) above.

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. SUKRAM 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?

†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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Medical Council</th>
<th>Number of Doctors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1,00,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>23,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>40,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>8,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>21,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>3,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>66,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>5,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>3,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>15,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>5,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1,22,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>59,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>38,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>1,73,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Medical Council of India</td>
<td>52,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>22,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>48,351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total No. of Registered Nurses and Auxiliary Nurses in India as on 31.12.2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ANM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh*</td>
<td>138435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh*</td>
<td>1158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Assam*</td>
<td>27925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bihar*</td>
<td>8624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh*</td>
<td>13329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>4516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Goa*</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>48517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>26607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh*</td>
<td>11673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand*</td>
<td>4755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka*</td>
<td>54039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>30706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh*</td>
<td>39563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>71079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>3877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram*</td>
<td>2157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Odisha*</td>
<td>62159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Punjab*</td>
<td>23029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Rajasthan*</td>
<td>108688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>58411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Tripura*</td>
<td>2232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh*</td>
<td>60258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Uttarakhand*</td>
<td>2401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>West Bengal*</td>
<td>63731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Telangana*</td>
<td>2762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 872693 2108919 56602

ANM: Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.
RN&RM: Registered Nurses and Registered Midwives.
LHV: Lady Health Visitors.
NA: Not Available.
Source: Respective State Nurses Registration Council.
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

[2 July, 2019]  Unstarred Questions  239

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 (IIPS) 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;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
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 Program 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 10 A 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’ at Primary Health Centres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>(As on 31st March, 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar #</td>
<td>1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written Answers to</td>
<td>[RAJYA SABHA]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Karnataka</td>
<td>2359</td>
<td>2359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Kerala</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>1120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1171</td>
<td>1771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Maharashtra</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>3009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Manipur</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Meghalaya</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Mizoram</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Nagaland</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Odisha</td>
<td>1288</td>
<td>1326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Punjab</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Rajasthan</td>
<td>2078</td>
<td>2751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Sikkim</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>1421</td>
<td>3136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Telangana</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>1254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Tripura</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Uttarakhand</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>3621</td>
<td>45009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. West Bengal</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>1268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Chandigarh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Daman and Diu</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

**[2 July, 2019]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ALL INDIA\(^2\)/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.
- 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.

### Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Required(^1)</th>
<th>Sanctioned ([S])</th>
<th>In Position ([P])</th>
<th>Vacant ([S-P])</th>
<th>Shortfall ([R-P])</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1340</td>
<td>1384</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam(^#)</td>
<td>1118</td>
<td>1284</td>
<td>1735</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar(##)</td>
<td>2049</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>1762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>1107</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>1584</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>1137</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\): One per Primary Health Centre as per IPHS norms.
\(^2\): All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs Surplus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Written Answers to</th>
<th>[RAJYA SABHA]</th>
<th>Unstarred Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Jharkhand</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Karnataka</td>
<td>2565</td>
<td>2674</td>
<td>2523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Kerala</td>
<td>1076</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>1102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1480</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Maharashtra</td>
<td>2184</td>
<td>2355</td>
<td>2055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Manipur</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Meghalaya $</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Mizoram ^</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Nagaland</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Odisha</td>
<td>1665</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td>1623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Punjab</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Rajasthan</td>
<td>2666</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>1172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Sikkim</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>1806</td>
<td>2656</td>
<td>2097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Telangana</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Tripura</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Uttarakhand</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>4443</td>
<td>5697</td>
<td>4717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. West Bengal</td>
<td>1261</td>
<td>1459</td>
<td>1422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Chandigarh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Sanctioned</th>
<th>In Position</th>
<th>Vacant</th>
<th>Shortfall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
- 1: 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>(As on 31st March, 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[R]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>2498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>2150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>2949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>4015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>1159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written Answers to Unstarred Questions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>1225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>1495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>3801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>2438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>3334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>4350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>3927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>1489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>6194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>4116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>1280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>9375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>3349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

[2 July, 2019]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>District Hospital</th>
<th>Sub-District/Sub-Divisional Hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sanctioned</td>
<td>In Position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1070</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam[*]</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar[**]</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>2034</td>
<td>1797</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>District Hospital</th>
<th>Sub-District/Sub-Divisional Hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanctioned</td>
<td>In Position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total (All India)**: 6511 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.
\(1\): 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>District Hospital</th>
<th>Sub-District/Sub-Divisional Hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sanctioned</td>
<td>In Position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1070</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam[*]</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar[**]</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>2034</td>
<td>1797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written Answers to</td>
<td>[RAJYA SABHA]</td>
<td>Unstarred Questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1239</td>
<td>1096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>2647</td>
<td>2712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>1028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>6452</td>
<td>4659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>1102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>10303</td>
<td>9081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>4721</td>
<td>4036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Meghalaya*</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>1155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>2354</td>
<td>2893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>2182</td>
<td>2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>5245</td>
<td>4520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>5716</td>
<td>5083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>8733</td>
<td>5929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>7158</td>
<td>5881</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Routine and Recurring Activity</th>
<th>Existing Monthly incentives (in ₹)</th>
<th>Revised Monthly incentives (in ₹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mobilizing and attending VHND</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Convening and guiding VHSNC meeting</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Attending the PHC Review meeting</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Line listing of households done at beginning of the year and updated after six months.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Maintaining village health register and supporting universal registration of births and deaths to be updated on monthly basis</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Preparation of due list of children to be immunized to be updated on monthly basis</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Preparation of list of ANC beneficiaries to be updated on monthly basis</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of State/UT</th>
<th>No. of Districts</th>
<th>No. of Districts without Blood Bank</th>
<th>Names of Districts without Blood Banks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>North and Middle Andaman and Nicobar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kamrup Rural, Baksa, Udalguri, Chirang, Manchachar and South Salmara, Charaideo, Hojai, West Karbi Anglong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Arwal, Araria, Supoul, Banka, Sheohar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Balod, Gariaband, Narayanpur, Balrampur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mahisagar, Dang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Charkhi Dadri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lahaul Spiti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
†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. SHRI NARANBHAI 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 Gujarath 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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State*</th>
<th>Current Use of male family planning methods (Male sterilization + Condom) (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Female Sterilization (%)</th>
<th>Male Sterilization (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written Answers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unstarred Questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 benchmark for assessing the functional status...

(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 policy 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>PHCs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>2359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td>PHCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>1288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>2078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>1421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh*</td>
<td>3621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>West Bengal*</td>
<td>913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|   | ALL INDIA             | 25743|

* 11 PHCs situated at Municipal Area included in it.
### Statement-II

**Doctors at Primary Health Centres**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Sanctioned</th>
<th>Vacant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>2267</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>2078</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>1347</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>2359</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1771</td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>3009</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Odisha</td>
<td>1326</td>
<td>409</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Punjab</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Rajasthan</td>
<td>2751</td>
<td>355</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Sikkim</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>3136</td>
<td>356</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Telangana</td>
<td>1254</td>
<td>188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Tripura</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Uttarakhand</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>4509</td>
<td>3165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. West Bengal</td>
<td>1268</td>
<td>252</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Chandigarh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Daman and Diu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Delhi</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Lakshadweep</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Puducherry</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total (All India®)** 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Sanctioned</th>
<th>Vacant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>4518</td>
<td>1013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>2798</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1662</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>2809</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>4391</td>
<td>1231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>1710</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>2179</td>
<td>997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>2667</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>3610</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>4624</td>
<td>1316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>3218</td>
<td>922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>1666</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Punjab</td>
<td>2189</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Rajasthan</td>
<td>12712</td>
<td>2825</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Sikkim</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>7963</td>
<td>1603</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Telangana</td>
<td>2208</td>
<td>181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Tripura</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Uttarakhand</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>264</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>17974</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. West Bengal</td>
<td>6981</td>
<td>517</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Chandigarh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Daman and Diu</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Delhi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Lakshadweep</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Puducherry</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL (ALL INDIA)**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>91407</td>
<td>13098</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Sanctioned</th>
<th>Vacant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1,185</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1,837</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1,790</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1,808</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>1,474</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>3,644</td>
<td>1,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>No. Sanctioned</td>
<td>No. Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>2222</td>
<td>1255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>2054</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (All India)</strong></td>
<td><strong>24668</strong></td>
<td><strong>6214</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>(As on 31st March, 2018)</th>
<th>Sanctioned</th>
<th>Vacant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1384</td>
<td>380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam*</td>
<td>1284</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bihar</td>
<td>989</td>
<td></td>
<td>702</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>1107</td>
<td></td>
<td>171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Goa</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Gujarat</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td></td>
<td>263</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Haryana</td>
<td>504</td>
<td></td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>594</td>
<td></td>
<td>216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Jharkhand</td>
<td>469</td>
<td></td>
<td>228</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Karnataka</td>
<td>2674</td>
<td></td>
<td>151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Kerala</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td></td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Maharashtra</td>
<td>2355</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Manipur</td>
<td>145</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Meghalaya</td>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Mizoram</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Nagaland</td>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Odisha</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td></td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Punjab</td>
<td>841</td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Rajasthan</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Sikkim</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>2656</td>
<td></td>
<td>559</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Telangana</td>
<td>763</td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Tripura</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Uttarakhand</td>
<td>408</td>
<td></td>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>5697</td>
<td></td>
<td>980</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. West Bengal</td>
<td>1459</td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Increase in cases of infant deaths

1185. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIIDYA: 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)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
<td><strong>34</strong></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Written Answers to Unstarred Questions**

2 [July, 2019]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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?


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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2019 (till 28.06.2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Provisional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 (SHRI ASHWINI 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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>No. of Samples Analyzed</th>
<th>No. of Samples found Adulterated and Misbranded</th>
<th>No. of Cases Launched</th>
<th>No. of Convictions/Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Convictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Cases Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Convictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Cases Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Convictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Cases Launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Convictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Cases Launched</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| 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 | 120000 |
| Bihar                      | 125 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Chandigarh                 | 10 | 03 | 0 | 02 | – | – | 100000 |
| Chhattisgarh               | 41 | 12 | 0 | 03 | – | 01 | 150000 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli     | 21 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Daman and Diu              | 03 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Delhi*                    | 1271 | 120 | 127 | 0 | 39 | – | 26,89,800 |
| 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 | 45000 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States/UTs</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>8,78,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka*</td>
<td>3257</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>40,27,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,57,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>6270</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2,39,42,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>2,030</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5,60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram*</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>1420</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6,24,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim*</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>4,19,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana*</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>5,042</td>
<td>2,631</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>1,078</td>
<td>25,965,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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=l&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.
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions 287

Statement

States/UTs-wise Funds Approval under Hospital Strengthening and New Constructions/Renovation from the F.Y. 2016-17 to 2018-19

(₹ in crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Funds Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. High Focus States</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>124.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>39.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>38.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>27.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>48.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>205.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>289.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>297.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>305.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>18.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SUB-TOTAL</td>
<td>1394.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. NE States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>30.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>135.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>17.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>6.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>10.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SUB-TOTAL</td>
<td>202.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Non-High Focus States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>12.43</td>
<td>19.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Goa</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Gujarat</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>2.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Haryana</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>3.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Karnataka</td>
<td>116.14</td>
<td>206.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Kerala</td>
<td>35.23</td>
<td>18.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Maharashtra</td>
<td>102.19</td>
<td>115.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Punjab</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>41.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>137.73</td>
<td>81.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Telangana</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>174.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. West Bengal</td>
<td>14.78</td>
<td>45.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUB-TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>460.03</strong></td>
<td><strong>709.99</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| D. Small States/UTs |   |   |   |   |
| 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 | 0.06 |
| **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).
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>PHC</th>
<th>CHC</th>
<th>SDH</th>
<th>DH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>4654</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>1017</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 Dawdhar 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:–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018-19</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of new College set up</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Graduate seats increased</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>2153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIIMS like institutions opened</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Details are given in Statement.

Statement


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>No. of Colleges</th>
<th>MBBS</th>
<th>MD</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>DNB/FNB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5160</td>
<td>1160</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1740</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1220</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1215</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>1342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5190</td>
<td>1147</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 294 Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Jharkhand</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Karnataka</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>9145</td>
<td>2303</td>
<td>1159</td>
<td>826</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Kerala</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4205</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>676</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3470</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Maharashtra</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>8580</td>
<td>2202</td>
<td>1188</td>
<td>1137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Manipur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Meghalaya</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Mizoram</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Nagaland</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Odisha</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Puducherry</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Punjab</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1075</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Rajasthan</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3900</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Sikkim</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>7150</td>
<td>1665</td>
<td>998</td>
<td>853</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Telangana</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4990</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>775</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Tripura</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>7525</td>
<td>1265</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>206</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Uttarakhand</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. West Bengal</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3850</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>469</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 PAL SINGH 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 outsourc 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:–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dengue Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>129166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>188401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>101192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†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 as follows:

**Statement**

State-wise dengue deaths in the country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 in 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>1. Port Blair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>2. Naharlagun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>3. Dhubri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Nagaon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. North Lakhimpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. Diphu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>7. Purnia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8. Saran (Chhapara)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9. Samastipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>10. Rajnandgaon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11. Sarguja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13. Hamirpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14. Nahan (Sirmour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>15. Bhiwani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17. Hazaribagh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18. Palamu (Daltonganj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20. Baramulla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21. Rajouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22. Doda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23. Kathua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Meghalaya</td>
<td>32. West Garo Hills (Tura)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Mizoram</td>
<td>33. Falkawn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Nagaland</td>
<td>34. Naga Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Odisha</td>
<td>35. Balasore</td>
<td>36. Baripada (Mayurbhanj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Punjab</td>
<td>40. SAS Nagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Rajasthan</td>
<td>41. Barmer</td>
<td>42. Bharatpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50. Firozabad</td>
<td>51. Shahjahanpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52. Bahraich</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location Selected by State Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1. Sitamarhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Jhanjharpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Siwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Buxar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Jamui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>6. Koderma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7. Chaibasa (Singhbhum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>8. Satna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>9. Jajpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>10. Dholpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>11. Etah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12. Hardoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13. Pratapgarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14. Fatehpur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.


(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.

NFHS-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.

†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, an; 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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Country</th>
<th>Total Applications Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Azerbaijan Republic</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Curacao</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[2 July, 2019]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Georgia</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Guyana</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Hungary</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Iran</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Ireland</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Kazakhstan</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Kenya</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>1744</td>
<td>2890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Malaysia</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Mauritius</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Nepal</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Netherlands Antilles</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Nigeria</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Oman</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Pakistan</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Philippines</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Poland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Republic of Latvia</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Republic of Lithuania</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Romania</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Russian Federation</td>
<td>1479</td>
<td>2336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Sri Lanka</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Tajikistan</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Tanzania</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl.No.</td>
<td>Name of the Country</td>
<td>Number of Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Azerbaijan Republic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>1225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Curacao</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Netherlands Antilles</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Republic of Latvia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Republic of Lithuania</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

†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 SurakshaYojana (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.

†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.

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’ at Primary Health Centres**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>(As on 31st March, 2018)</th>
<th>Required [R]</th>
<th>Sanctioned [S]</th>
<th>In Position [P]</th>
<th>Vacant [S-P]</th>
<th>Shortfall [R-P]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>7458</td>
<td>2267</td>
<td>2045</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>4644</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1376</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar #</td>
<td>9949</td>
<td>2078</td>
<td>1786</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>8163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>5200</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>4841</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>9153</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>1321</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>7832</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>2589</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>2084</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>2967</td>
<td>1347</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>3848</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>216</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>9443</td>
<td>2359</td>
<td>2136</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>7307</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>5380</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>1169</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>11192</td>
<td>1771</td>
<td>1112</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>10080</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>10638</td>
<td>3009</td>
<td>2929</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Manipur</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Meghalaya ##</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Mizoram ###</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Nagaland</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>278</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Odisha</td>
<td>6688</td>
<td>1326</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>5771</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Punjab</td>
<td>2950</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Rajasthan</td>
<td>14405</td>
<td>2751</td>
<td>2396</td>
<td>355</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Sikkim</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>8712</td>
<td>3136</td>
<td>2780</td>
<td>356</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Telangana</td>
<td>4744</td>
<td>1254</td>
<td>1066</td>
<td>188</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Tripura</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Uttarakhand</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>1606</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>20521</td>
<td>4509</td>
<td>1344</td>
<td>3165</td>
<td>19177</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. West Bengal</td>
<td>10357</td>
<td>1268</td>
<td>1016</td>
<td>252</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ALL INDIA/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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Sanctioned</th>
<th>In Position</th>
<th>Vacant</th>
<th>Shortfall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[R]</td>
<td>[S]</td>
<td>[P]</td>
<td>[S-P]</td>
<td>[R-P]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>2498</td>
<td>4518</td>
<td>3505</td>
<td>1013</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam #</td>
<td>2150</td>
<td>2798</td>
<td>3203</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar ##</td>
<td>2949</td>
<td>1662</td>
<td>1211</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>1738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>2809</td>
<td>2458</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>4015</td>
<td>4391</td>
<td>3160</td>
<td>1231</td>
<td>855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>1159</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>1797</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1213</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>1225</td>
<td>1710</td>
<td>1405</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>1495</td>
<td>2179</td>
<td>1182</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>3801</td>
<td>2667</td>
<td>3339</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>2438</td>
<td>3610</td>
<td>3969</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>3334</td>
<td>4624</td>
<td>3308</td>
<td>1316</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>4350</td>
<td>3218</td>
<td>2296</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>2054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Meghalaya³</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram ^</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>3927</td>
<td>1666</td>
<td>2327</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>1489</td>
<td>2189</td>
<td>2029</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>6194</td>
<td>12712</td>
<td>9887</td>
<td>2825</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>4116</td>
<td>7963</td>
<td>6360</td>
<td>1603</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>2208</td>
<td>2027</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>9375</td>
<td>17974</td>
<td>20546</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>3349</td>
<td>6981</td>
<td>6464</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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’ at Primary Health Centres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Required (R)</th>
<th>Sanctioned (S)</th>
<th>In Position (P)</th>
<th>Vacant (S-P)</th>
<th>Shortfall (R-P)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1147</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>1014</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1048</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>2078</td>
<td>1786</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1392</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>1229</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>1347</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>2359</td>
<td>2359</td>
<td>2136</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>1169</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1171</td>
<td>1771</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>3009</td>
<td>2929</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Meghalaya ##</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram ###</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>1285</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>2079</td>
<td>2664</td>
<td>2382</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1362</td>
<td>2927</td>
<td>2759</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>1318</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>3621</td>
<td>4509</td>
<td>2209</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>1412</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>1390</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[R]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>2498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>2120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>2949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>3933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>1150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>1225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>1613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>3801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>2473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>3334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>4334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>3870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[S]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[P]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2053</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. As on 31st March, 2017
2. [R]: Required
3. [S]: Sanctioned
4. [P]: In Position
5. [S-P]: Vacant
6. [R-P]: Shortfall
## Written Answers to Unstarred Questions [2 July, 2019]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Punjab</th>
<th>Rajasthan</th>
<th>Sikkim</th>
<th>Tamil Nadu</th>
<th>Telangana</th>
<th>Tripura</th>
<th>Uttarakhand</th>
<th>Uttar Pradesh</th>
<th>West Bengal</th>
<th>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</th>
<th>Chandigarh</th>
<th>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</th>
<th>Daman and Diu</th>
<th>Delhi</th>
<th>Lakshadweep</th>
<th>Puducherry</th>
<th>All India/Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>1489</td>
<td>2189</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>65018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>6132</td>
<td>12472</td>
<td>9311</td>
<td>3161</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6490</td>
<td>77956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>677</td>
<td>70738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>4057</td>
<td>8133</td>
<td>7487</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4412</td>
<td>11288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1487</td>
<td>2130</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>85</td>
<td>13194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>349</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>328</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4963</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>9375</td>
<td>4497</td>
<td>4412</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>4963</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>3357</td>
<td>10380</td>
<td>9248</td>
<td>1132</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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* at Primary Health Centres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Sanctioned</th>
<th>In Position</th>
<th>Vacant</th>
<th>Shortfall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1075</td>
<td>2270</td>
<td>1412</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>1014</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar**</td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>2078</td>
<td>1786</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1314</td>
<td>1697</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>1347</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>2353</td>
<td>2353</td>
<td>2133</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>1169</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1171</td>
<td>1771</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>3009</td>
<td>2927</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Meghalaya##</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram ^</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>1305</td>
<td>1312</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Punjab</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Rajasthan</td>
<td>2080</td>
<td>2807</td>
<td>2422</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Sikkim</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>1368</td>
<td>2927</td>
<td>2751</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Telangana</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>1318</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Tripura##</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>3497</td>
<td>4509</td>
<td>2209</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>1288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. West Bengal</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>1324</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Chandigarh##</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Daman and Diu</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Delhi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Lakshadweep</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Puducherry</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| All India^2/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.

^: 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>(As on 31st March, 2016)</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Sanctioned</th>
<th>In Position</th>
<th>Vacant</th>
<th>Shortfall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[R]</td>
<td>[S]</td>
<td>[P]</td>
<td>[S-P]</td>
<td>[R-P]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>2426</td>
<td>5117</td>
<td>4672</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>2071</td>
<td>2798</td>
<td>2552</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>2838</td>
<td>1662</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>954</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>2335</td>
<td>1476</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>399</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>3568</td>
<td>3203</td>
<td>2710</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>1244</td>
<td>1783</td>
<td>1685</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1071</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>405</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>1225</td>
<td>1410</td>
<td>1391</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>1643</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>1054</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>589</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>3795</td>
<td>3459</td>
<td>3293</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>502</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>2399</td>
<td>3610</td>
<td>3969</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>3509</td>
<td>4624</td>
<td>3463</td>
<td>1161</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>4331</td>
<td>3218</td>
<td>2429</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>3944</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>1411</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2533</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Punjab</td>
<td>1477</td>
<td>2189</td>
<td>2124</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Rajasthan</td>
<td>6077</td>
<td>13435</td>
<td>9311</td>
<td>4124</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Sikkim</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>4063</td>
<td>8133</td>
<td>7172</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Telangana</td>
<td>1466</td>
<td>1666</td>
<td>1453</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Tripura**</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Uttarakhand</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>321</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>8908</td>
<td>4497</td>
<td>4412</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>4496</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. West Bengal</td>
<td>3352</td>
<td>10677</td>
<td>8403</td>
<td>2274</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Chandigarh^^</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Daman and Diu</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Delhi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Lakshadweep</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Puducherry</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^^Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

1: 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

†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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>No. of Cases</th>
<th>No. of Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February, 2001</td>
<td>Siliguri (West Bengal)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 2007</td>
<td>Nadia (West Bengal)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May*, 2018</td>
<td>Kozhikode and Mallapuram</td>
<td>19 *</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Kerala)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 2019</td>
<td>Ernakulam (Kerala)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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-1**

*State/UT-wise cases and deaths due to Seasonal Influenza (H1N1) (years 2016 to 2018)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>States/UTs</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>Cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>7,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Written Answers to Unstarred Questions**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Written Answers to</th>
<th>[2 July, 2019]</th>
<th>Unstarred Questions</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>3,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,786</strong></td>
<td><strong>263</strong></td>
<td><strong>38,811</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,270</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### State/UT-wise cases due to Chickungunya (years 2016 to 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>1,162</td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>1,251</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>3,285</td>
<td>7,953</td>
<td>10,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>5,394</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>3,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>15,666</td>
<td>32,831</td>
<td>20,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>2,280</td>
<td>2,477</td>
<td>3,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>7,570</td>
<td>8,110</td>
<td>9,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>4,407</td>
<td>3,251</td>
<td>736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>2,506</td>
<td>1,612</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>1,277</td>
<td>1,954</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Written Answers to [2 July, 2019] Unstarred Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>States/UTs</th>
<th>2016 Cases</th>
<th>2017 Deaths</th>
<th>2018 Cases</th>
<th>2018 Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>683</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>2,458</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>2,103</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>2,857</td>
<td>1,810</td>
<td>357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>12,279</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>407</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>2,876</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>64,057</strong></td>
<td><strong>67,769</strong></td>
<td><strong>57,813</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statement-III

State/UT-wise cases and deaths due to Tuberculosis (years 2016 to 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>States/UTs</th>
<th>2016 Cases</th>
<th>2017 Deaths</th>
<th>2018 Cases</th>
<th>2018 Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>74,373</td>
<td>4,537</td>
<td>83,118</td>
<td>2,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>2,788</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>3,154</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>40,851</td>
<td>1,588</td>
<td>40,174</td>
<td>1,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>97,001</td>
<td>1,415</td>
<td>96,489</td>
<td>1,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>3,413</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>5,930</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>39,484</td>
<td>1,596</td>
<td>41,272</td>
<td>1,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>963</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Daman and Diu</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Delhi</td>
<td>62,706</td>
<td>1,370</td>
<td>65,893</td>
<td>1,006</td>
<td>93,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Goa</td>
<td>1,966</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1,935</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Gujarat</td>
<td>1,26,665</td>
<td>5,087</td>
<td>1,49,061</td>
<td>6,040</td>
<td>1,54,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Haryana</td>
<td>47,545</td>
<td>1,543</td>
<td>40,751</td>
<td>1,547</td>
<td>65,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>14,961</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>16,451</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>16,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Karnataka</td>
<td>68,462</td>
<td>3,958</td>
<td>81,187</td>
<td>3,914</td>
<td>83,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Kerala</td>
<td>47,293</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>22,754</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>24,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Lakshadweep</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1,29,915</td>
<td>3,816</td>
<td>1,34,333</td>
<td>3,981</td>
<td>1,60,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Maharashtra</td>
<td>1,95,139</td>
<td>6,121</td>
<td>1,92,458</td>
<td>5,066</td>
<td>2,09,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Manipur</td>
<td>2,393</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2,805</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Meghalaya</td>
<td>4,586</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>3,961</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>4,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Mizoram</td>
<td>2,205</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2,245</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Nagaland</td>
<td>2,821</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>3,013</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Odisha</td>
<td>43,851</td>
<td>2,162</td>
<td>71,131</td>
<td>2,457</td>
<td>50,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Puducherry</td>
<td>1,421</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1,604</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>3,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Punjab</td>
<td>39,836</td>
<td>1,799</td>
<td>45,313</td>
<td>1,566</td>
<td>54,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Rajasthan</td>
<td>1,06,756</td>
<td>3,877</td>
<td>1,05,953</td>
<td>3,029</td>
<td>1,60,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Sikkim</td>
<td>1,539</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1,271</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>96,079</td>
<td>4,118</td>
<td>93,327</td>
<td>3,764</td>
<td>1,05,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Telangana</td>
<td>2,374</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,693</td>
<td>1,501</td>
<td>2,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Tripura</td>
<td>45,003</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>39,223</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>52,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Uttarakhand</td>
<td>2,97,746</td>
<td>8,256</td>
<td>3,11,041</td>
<td>7,535</td>
<td>4,20,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>15,081</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>16,760</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>22,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. West Bengal</td>
<td>89,656</td>
<td>4,448</td>
<td>97,297</td>
<td>3,877</td>
<td>1,04,169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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;

†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/AIDS, 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/AIDS 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Affected States/UTs</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### State-wise kit supply during 2018 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019 (till 20.06.2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh, PGI</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telengana</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCDC Delhi Centre</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>656</td>
<td>324</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Delay in restoration of OTs at JPN Apex Trauma Centre, AIIMS, Delhi

†1217. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGHYADAV:

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?

†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 Uththaan 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>FDI (In US$ Million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>783.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>1204.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>1446.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3434.19</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Small Hydro Power</th>
<th>Wind Power</th>
<th>Bio Power</th>
<th>Solar Power</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>162.11</td>
<td>4092.45</td>
<td>500.34</td>
<td>3290.76</td>
<td>8045.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>131.105</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.39</td>
<td></td>
<td>136.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>34.11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26.87</td>
<td>60.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>70.70</td>
<td>121.20</td>
<td>144.95</td>
<td></td>
<td>336.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>76.00</td>
<td>230.50</td>
<td>231.35</td>
<td></td>
<td>537.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.78</td>
<td>4.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>61.30</td>
<td>6290.47</td>
<td>77.30</td>
<td>2564.14</td>
<td>8993.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>73.50</td>
<td>205.66</td>
<td>232.16</td>
<td></td>
<td>511.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>870.21</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td>24.02</td>
<td></td>
<td>901.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>180.03</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.12</td>
<td></td>
<td>195.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>36.47</td>
<td></td>
<td>44.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1254.73</td>
<td>4714.70</td>
<td>1827.80</td>
<td>6134.91</td>
<td>13932.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>222.02</td>
<td>52.50</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>140.33</td>
<td>415.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written Answers to Unstarred Questions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[2 July, 2019]</td>
<td>Unstarred Questions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>95.91</td>
<td>2519.890</td>
<td>120.75</td>
<td>1992.25</td>
<td>4728.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>375.570</td>
<td>4794.13</td>
<td>2528.69</td>
<td>1639.15</td>
<td>9337.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>5.45</td>
<td>3.47</td>
<td>8.92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>32.53</td>
<td>13.80</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>46.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>36.47</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>36.98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>30.67</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>31.67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>64.625</td>
<td>59.22</td>
<td>396.89</td>
<td>520.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>173.55</td>
<td>326.35</td>
<td>905.62</td>
<td>1405.52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>23.85</td>
<td>4299.72</td>
<td>121.30</td>
<td>3551.00</td>
<td>7995.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>52.11</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>52.12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>123.05</td>
<td>9192.86</td>
<td>1003.95</td>
<td>2812.05</td>
<td>13131.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>90.87</td>
<td>128.10</td>
<td>177.60</td>
<td>3598.80</td>
<td>3995.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>16.01</td>
<td>9.41</td>
<td>25.42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>25.10</td>
<td>2115.51</td>
<td>1045.10</td>
<td>3185.71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>214.320</td>
<td>130.50</td>
<td>309.84</td>
<td>654.66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>98.50</td>
<td>319.92</td>
<td>89.43</td>
<td>507.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>11.73</td>
<td>16.98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>34.71</td>
<td>34.71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>15.41</td>
<td>15.41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>52.00</td>
<td>132.15</td>
<td>184.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (MW)</strong></td>
<td>4603.750</td>
<td>36089.120</td>
<td>9944.61</td>
<td>29409.25</td>
<td>80046.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statement-II

**State/UT-wise details of Decentralised/Off-Grid Renewable Energy Systems/Devices as on 31.05.2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>22.91</td>
<td></td>
<td>8992</td>
<td>109767</td>
<td>3816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>5008</td>
<td></td>
<td>12303</td>
<td>1334073</td>
<td>2107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td></td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>2193</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>5.93</td>
<td></td>
<td>8253</td>
<td>13577</td>
<td>11522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td></td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>2193</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Goan</td>
<td>707</td>
<td></td>
<td>9253</td>
<td>13577</td>
<td>11522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>20.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>2193</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>4.46</td>
<td></td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>2193</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>2193</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td></td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>2193</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>2193</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>6.30</td>
<td></td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>2193</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td></td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>2193</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>9.86</td>
<td></td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>2193</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td></td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>2193</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>11.20</td>
<td></td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>2193</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>SLS</td>
<td>HLS</td>
<td>SL</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>kWp</td>
<td>PP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>5325</td>
<td>12060</td>
<td>10512</td>
<td>27897</td>
<td>2956</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>6235</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>6766</td>
<td>14046</td>
<td>1506</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>7.40</td>
<td>42758</td>
<td>8626</td>
<td>17495</td>
<td>68879</td>
<td>2066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>3.91</td>
<td>7114</td>
<td>187968</td>
<td>225851</td>
<td>30349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td></td>
<td>504</td>
<td>15059</td>
<td>23300</td>
<td>38863</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>14.86</td>
<td>15.96</td>
<td>39419</td>
<td>290729</td>
<td>16818</td>
<td>346966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>7450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>1199</td>
<td>32723</td>
<td>64282</td>
<td>98204</td>
<td>867</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>31.85</td>
<td>49.81</td>
<td>260949</td>
<td>235909</td>
<td>1631207</td>
<td>2128065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>8.49</td>
<td>22149</td>
<td>91595</td>
<td>163386</td>
<td>277130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>29.82</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>8726</td>
<td>145332</td>
<td>17662</td>
<td>171720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>390</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>6296</td>
<td>7154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>898</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>1675</td>
<td>2848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4807</td>
<td>5108</td>
<td>1269</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>2465</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>5289</td>
<td>8354</td>
<td>2190</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1637</td>
<td>2079</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others*</td>
<td>9150</td>
<td>140273</td>
<td>125797</td>
<td>275220</td>
<td>23885</td>
<td>4621</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 163.37 178.73 665021 1715567 6233648 8614236 212054 237120

SLS = Street Lighting System; HLS = Home Lighting System; SL = Solar Lanterns; MW = Mega Watt; kWp = kilowatt peak; PP = Power Plants.
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:–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>9,363 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>6,529 MW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 NTPC Ltd./NVVN.

(vi) VGF Scheme for setting up of 2000 MW of Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects through SECI.

(vii) VGF Scheme for setting up of 5000 MW of Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects through SECI.

(viii) Installation of Grid Connected Solar Rooftop Power Plants.

(ix) Off-Grid Solar PV Scheme.

(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
   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). |
| (f) | Solar PV scheme for Defence Establishments | — | 20 lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower. |
| (g) | Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM) | — | 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. |
|   |   | — | 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/project cost
   (b) Solar pumps: Subsidy of 30%, 25%, and 20% depending upon pump capacity.
   (c) Solar Study lamps: Student contribution ₹ 100 Balance to be paid as Central Financial Assistance.
   (d) Solar Street light under AJAY scheme: 75% of the project cost

2. Concentrating Solar Thermal Technology: 30% of the project cost:

Subsidy for installation of roof top solar equipments

1227. SHRI AMAR 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. SHRI D. 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 and 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the State</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>1491</td>
<td>2532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>2611</td>
<td>4781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>1019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>593</td>
<td></td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written Answers to</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unstarred Questions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RAJYA SABHA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>1445</td>
<td>2704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>1099</td>
<td>2380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>1036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>1079</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>1528</td>
<td>3049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>1349</td>
<td>2477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>2262</td>
<td>4013</td>
<td>4083</td>
<td>10358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>1354</td>
<td>1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Dadra and Nagar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haveli</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** | 7930 | 10537 | 19174 | 37641 |
Pending power projects in the country

1230. SHRIMATI VIPOLOVE 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Capacity (MW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Polavaram</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Subansiri Lower</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Kameng</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Parbati-II</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Uhl-III</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Sawra Kuddu</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Shongtong Karcham</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Sorang</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Tangnu Romai-I</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Bajoli Holi</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Tidong-I</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Pallivasal</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Thottiyar</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Maheshwar</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Koyna Left Bank PSS</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Shahpurkandi</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>Teesta-VI</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>Rangit-IV</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>Bhasmey</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>Rangit-II</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>Rongnichu</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>Panan</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Kundah Pumped storage Phase-I</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Written Answers to Unstarred Questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Capacity (MW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Tapovan Vishnugad</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Tehri PSS</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Lata Tapovan</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Vishnugad Pipakoti</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Naitwar Mori</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Vyasi</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Phata Byung</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Singoli Bhatwari</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Ramam-III</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 12034.50

**Statement-II**

Details of Under Construction Thermal Power Projects in the Country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Capacity (MW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Barh STPP-I</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>NabiNagar TPP</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>New Nabi Nagar TPP</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Lara STPP</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>North Karanpura STPP</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Gadarwara STPP</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Khargone STPP</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Darlipalli STPP</td>
<td>1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Barsingar TPP ext</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Bithnok TPP</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Project Details</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>Telangana STPP Stage-I</td>
<td>1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Neyveli New TPP</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Meja STPP</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Ghatampur TPP</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Tanda TPP Stage-II</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Patratu STPP</td>
<td>2400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Rourkela PP-II Expansion</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Dr. Narla Tata Rao TPS Stage-V</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Sri Damodaran Sanjeevaiah TPS Stage-II</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Namrup CCGT</td>
<td>36.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Wanakbori TPS Extn.</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Yelahanka CCPP</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Bhusawal TPS</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>lb valley TPP</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Suratgarh SCTPP</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>Bhadradi TPS/TSGENCO/BHEL</td>
<td>1080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Ennore exp. SCTPP</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Ennore SCTPP</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>North Chennai TPP Stage-III</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Udangudi STPP Stage-I</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Uppur Super Critical TPP</td>
<td>1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Harduaganj TPS Exp-II</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>Yadadri TPS</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Jawaharpur STPP</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Panki TPS Extn</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Obra-C STPP</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Bhavanapadu TPP Phase-I</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Thamminapatnam TPP Stage-II/ Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Siriya TPP (Jas Infra. TPP)</td>
<td>2640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Akaltara TPP (Naiyara)</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Bijnkote TPP</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Lanco Amarkantak TPP-II</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Singhaitrai TPP</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Salora TPP</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Deveri (Visa) TPP</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Matrishri Usha TPP Phase-I/ Corporate Power Ltd. EPC-BHEL</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Matrishri Usha TPP Phase-II</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Tori TPP Phase-I</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Tori TPP Phase-II</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Amravati TPP Phase-II</td>
<td>1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Lanco Vidarbha TPP</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Nasik TPP Phase-II</td>
<td>1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Bijora Ghanmukh TPP</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Shirpur TPP</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Gorgi TPP</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Ind Barath TPP (Odisha)</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>KVK Nilanchal TPP</td>
<td>1050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Lanco Babandh TPP</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>Malibrahmani TPP</td>
<td>1050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Tuticorin TPP (Ind-Barath)</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Tuticorin TPP Stage-IV</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Hirannaye Energy Ltd. (India Power Corporation (Haldia) TPP</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of Scheme</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Installed Capacity (MW)</th>
<th>CEA Concurrence/Appraisal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lower Kopili</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>24.05.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rupsiyabagar Khasiyabara</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>16.10.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Devsari</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>07.08.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Teesta Stage-IV</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>13.05.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Tawang Stage-I</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>10.10.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Tawang Stage-II</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>22.09.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Dibang</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>2880</td>
<td>18.09.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Dibbin</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>04.12.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Kalai-II</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>27.03.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Heo</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>28.07.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Tato-I</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>28.10.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>TalongLonda</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>16.08.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>State/State Unit</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Capacity (kWe)</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Luhri Stage-I</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>01.05.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Miyar</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>07.02.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Chhatru</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>15.1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Sawalkot</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>27.12.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Turga PSP</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>05.10.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>19.</strong></td>
<td>Kirthai-II</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>14.06.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Lower Siang</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>2700</td>
<td>16.02.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Naying</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>11.09.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Attulni</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>02.07.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Kynshi-I</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>31.03.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Dikhru</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>31.03.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>26.</strong></td>
<td>Kotlibhel Stage-IA</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>03.10.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Kotlibhel Stage-IB</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>31.10.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Alaknanda</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>08.08.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Nyamjang Chhu</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>24.03.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Demwe Lower</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>20.11.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total (Pending for E&F Clearance)**: 23424
Debt level of discoms

1231. SHRI A. 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 ±800kV 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):–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BPL Households electrified</td>
<td>22,42,763</td>
<td>36,52,714</td>
<td>54,33,999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>81,949</td>
<td>99,981</td>
<td>1,81,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td></td>
<td>47,089</td>
<td>47,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>1,10,836</td>
<td>16,34,313</td>
<td>17,45,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>4,49,016</td>
<td>28,10,025</td>
<td>32,59,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>1,55,490</td>
<td>5,93,907</td>
<td>7,49,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>15,748</td>
<td>25,569</td>
<td>41,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>3,497</td>
<td>51,184</td>
<td>54,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1,943</td>
<td>10,948</td>
<td>12,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>1,25,389</td>
<td>14,05,319</td>
<td>15,30,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>59,709</td>
<td>2,97,265</td>
<td>3,56,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>11,49,748</td>
<td>8,34,516</td>
<td>19,84,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>1,82,896</td>
<td>13,35,026</td>
<td>15,17,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>1,02,002</td>
<td>1,02,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,99,839</td>
<td>1,99,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,970</td>
<td>27,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>1,32,034</td>
<td>1,32,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>1,35,348</td>
<td>23,17,096</td>
<td>24,52,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>912</td>
<td></td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State/UTs</td>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>978</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>1549</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>2082</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1418</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>1322</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>2046</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>1282</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>606</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>1467</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total (NR)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1045</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Answers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>2378</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1084</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>1424</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>7759</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>15180</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>2275</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUB-TOTAL (WR)</strong></td>
<td>1622</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1480</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1396</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>757</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>1745</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakshadweep</td>
<td>554</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUB-TOTAL (SR)</strong></td>
<td>1525</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>311</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>938</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>1628</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>703</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>873</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>597</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUB-TOTAL (ER)</strong></td>
<td>726</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Outstanding Amount at the end of April, 2019 excluding disputed amount (₹ crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>7.5566651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>396.0777254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0.0998914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>11.66618454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>222.5636778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>7.8010317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>16.77754558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</td>
<td>224.4785902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>950.6323917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>13.92562099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>516.3285158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>52.5197748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>1863.527227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>19.4593117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>3256.992248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>0.000016981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>810.3547467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>377.6640987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Written Answers to Unstarred Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Wind + Solar PV</th>
<th>Solar PV</th>
<th>Wind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>30.0674095</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>593.7039743</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>0.8867746</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>-0.9999996</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>590.0954025</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>-5.4140226</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>226.8049227</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>1397.895249</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>16.3886447</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>2970.120547</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>1776.534372</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>-0.9676155</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>4768.410525</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>39.525406</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>46.82405449</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>21198.30091</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Wind + Solar PV</th>
<th>Solar PV</th>
<th>Wind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>1,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Installed Capacity</td>
<td>Dues</td>
<td>Total Demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>3,110</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>2,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>2,460</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other RE*</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,820</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,420</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,950</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source/Fuel</th>
<th>Capacity (MW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thermal</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>194444.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lignite</td>
<td>6260.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>24937.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel</td>
<td>637.629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THERMAL TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>226279.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>6780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydro</td>
<td>45399.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Renewables (RES) (#)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Hydro Power</td>
<td>4594.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind Power</td>
<td>35815.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bio Power</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– BM Power/Cogen.</td>
<td>9131.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Waste to Energy</td>
<td>138.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar Power</td>
<td>28679.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Renewables (RES) TOTAL (#)</strong></td>
<td>78359.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALL INDIA TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>356817.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(##) – 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). 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Failure rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Assam/NE states</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>0.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>1.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>1.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>1.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>0.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>0.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>0.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>0.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Union Territories</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>1.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>0.45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percentage (Failure Rate)** 0.99%
**Electrification of villages**

1238. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>EXP 2016-17</th>
<th>EXP 2017-18</th>
<th>EXP 2018-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>Non-Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DST</td>
<td>3835.33</td>
<td>490.26</td>
<td>4635.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSIR</td>
<td>2287.83</td>
<td>1763.84</td>
<td>4618.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBT</td>
<td>1874.60</td>
<td>20.90</td>
<td>2231.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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-Bakhhrai-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 (DTVs) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DTVs</th>
<th>FTVs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017 (provisional)</td>
<td>1652.49</td>
<td>26.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 (estimated)</td>
<td>1852.38</td>
<td>27.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top ten States/UTs ranked in terms of estimated DTVs and FTVs during 2018 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>DTVs</th>
<th>FTVs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Goa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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;

†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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of State</th>
<th>Name of Circuit and Year</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amt. Sanctioned</th>
<th>Amt. Released</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)</td>
<td>Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.</td>
<td>74.94</td>
<td>54.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)</td>
<td>Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.</td>
<td>99.97</td>
<td>45.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)</td>
<td>Construction of Convention Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar</td>
<td>98.73</td>
<td>19.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Written Answers to Unstarred Questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of State</th>
<th>Name of City</th>
<th>Project Name and Year</th>
<th>Amt. Sanctioned</th>
<th>Amt. Released</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Shalihundam</td>
<td>Development of Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>52.34</td>
<td>10.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (Sub- Scheme) (2018-19)</td>
<td>Varanasi/Gaya/Gorakhpur</td>
<td>Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinagar; Lucknow-Ayodhya-Lucknow in collaboration with MoRTH</td>
<td>19.75</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>381.72</strong></td>
<td><strong>136.96</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRASHAD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of State</th>
<th>Name of City</th>
<th>Project Name and Year</th>
<th>Amt. Sanctioned</th>
<th>Amt. Released</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Amaravati</td>
<td>Development of Amaravati Town 2015-16</td>
<td>28.36</td>
<td>22.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scheme for Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development** *(₹ in crore)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of State</th>
<th>Name of City</th>
<th>Project Name and Year</th>
<th>Amt. Sanctioned</th>
<th>Amt. Released</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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.

†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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanction Year</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amount Sanctioned (₹ in crore)</th>
<th>Amount Released (₹ in crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Total** | 99.21 | 73.29 |

### Fairs and Festivals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanction Year</th>
<th>Name of Projects</th>
<th>Amount Sanctioned (₹ in lakh)</th>
<th>Amount Released (₹ in lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>(i) Sirpur national dance and music festival.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Bastar Dusshera Lokotsav.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) Barsur mahotsav</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>(i) Bastra Dushera Lokostav</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Rajim Kumbh Mahotsav</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) Bhoramdeo Festival</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

†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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year of sanction</th>
<th>Name of project</th>
<th>Amount Sanctioned</th>
<th>Works undertaken in the project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>Development of Punaura Dham</td>
<td>20.29</td>
<td>Restoration of premises, development of public amenities, electrification and illumination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **2009-10**
   - Development of Punaura Dham Temple and Haleshwar Sthaan
   - Development of public amenities, drinking water facility, site development, parking etc.

3. **2011-12**
   - Construction of Open Discourse Hall at Punaura Dham
   - Construction of discourse hall

4. **2018-19**
   - Development of Tourist amenities and Beautification of Punaura Dham
   - 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Scheme/Sanction</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Swadesh Darshan (2015-16)</td>
<td>Development of the Sindhudurg (Shiroda Beach, Sagareswar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach and Creek), Devgad (Fort and Beach), Mitbhav, Tondavali, Mochemad and Nivati Fort) under Coastal Circuit theme</td>
<td>82.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Assistance to Central Agencies (2016-17)</td>
<td>Development of Kanhoji Angre Lighthouse as a tourist Destination</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Assistance to Central Agencies (2017-18)</td>
<td>Up-gradation/modernization of Cruise terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Assistance to Central Agencies (2017-18)</td>
<td>Manufacturing of three Glass Top Coaches*</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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-Mamallapuram-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 SINGH: 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Foreign Tourist Arrivals to India (in million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>10.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>10.56 (P)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P – Provisional.

Revenue Generating Projects in the country

1253. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget allocation</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>310.00</td>
<td>972.40</td>
<td>950.00</td>
<td>1100.70</td>
<td>1106.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>309.54</td>
<td>971.23</td>
<td>943.78</td>
<td>1100.15</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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, srishthi-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.
[Shri Shripad Yesso Naik]

Kendrad sarakar ne homayopeeki kendraii parishad (sangvan) aapayadra, 2018 prakshapita karya thi. Manaini y raatoopati jee ne 13 aashtra, 2018 ko ithe apani samvitt pradhan thi thi dhe homayopeeki kendraii parishad (sangvan) adhiniyam, 2018 namak ek samvast adhiniyam bharat ke raajpatra me var 2018 me adhiniyam sangvan 23 ke roop me prakshapita karya geya thi, jiskare ki mudh prakshavan nirmaanlikhe hain.

Pahal, ek var thi adhish parishad ko punrakshna hohen se so jee bhi pahle ho, us samvar tak kendraii sarakar thraa shaak mandal thi nishas karko sreeiith ko adhikram karna.

The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018’ ke dihara 3(k) ke pravasvanon ke aynuer, aapani mandalay me 18 maa, 2018 ko ek shaak mandal ya Board of Governors ka gatna karya thi. Jisamere ek. sarbar, kendraii homayopeki parishad (sreeiitha) ke shaak mandal ke sadassyon ke roop me hain. Iss shaak mandal ka karyakalaal 17 maa, 2019 tak thi.

Iss shaak mandal ne shrikiyak var 2018-19 ke liye, homayopeki koonjese ko anumati dene sabhiy me mamal par sitarkaadda tarike se sikhatprukti kaarya karya thi. Sreeiitha ke shaak mandal ne bhi sitarkaadda dhe sitarkaadda parshwa ke pravesa, adhikar几张, raatoop parajt se pravesa parshwa ke maitam se karo ke liye samvar vinamyam naa karya karya hain. Var 2019-20 ke liye iss shaak mandal ke shrikiyo aan dhe riptariya karya prakshaya chaal rahi hain, jiskare juurtaali, 2019 tak putre hone ke samvaana hain.


Raju samva ke manaini samvast jee ne 7 janvar, 2019 ke raju samva me yaha prakshya dhe kharero par lumbat ‘raatoop homayopeki aapayadra, 2019’ ko svasthYW parjvar karyaayam bhamge se shrikiyo sindhi svasthYW samvati kato jacho karna dhe riptpat prakshya karna ke liye benz darya hain. Aape ke aavashya karyaaye ke liye utka samvati kato riptpat abhima praat nahi hui hain.

Isske adhikrit iss shaak mandal ka karyakalaal keval 17 maa, 2019 tak hii thi dhe koonjese ke nirmaan jene shrikiyak karvaayam samvakadam tarike se poore kifa janne hain.

Statutory Resolutions and [RAJYA SABHA] Government Bills
The questions were proposed.

The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019,

...
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 प्रबंधन के गम्भीर आरोप थे और उन पर रिश्वदन लेने का आरोप सीबीआई के माध्यम से सही पाया गया। केन्द्र सरकार के ऊपर भी जी निवेदिता थे। मोदीनाइजेशन के, हिंजलाइजेशन के, उनका पालन नहीं हुआ, जिससे quality of education suffer हुई, जिसकी वजह से यह कदम उठाना पड़ा और क्योंकि हीमोपोयथिक सेंट्रल काउंसिल एक. 1973 में सुपरसीड करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं था, इसलिए यह अमेजेंट एक लाना जरूरी पाया गया। 2018 के शंभा बाद एक वर्ष तक सेंट्रल काउंसिल का गठन नहीं हुआ। यह अब 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 रजिस्ट्री को अपडेट किया जाना चाहिए था, ताकि उसके पुनरुत्थान होते, उनके प्रतिनिधि चुना कर आते, सेंट्रल काउंसिल होती। सेंट्रल काउंसिल जो एक रूपरेखा हैं, जो सब कामों को देखता हैं कि एप्सेस किस दिशा में ले जाए, जिस तरह से कोर्टिस होने ही होते हीमोपोयथिक कोलेज खोलने के लिए उनका आदेश/आयुर्वेद हो और जो existing hommoeopathic colleges हैं, उनका भी विवाह किस तरह से किया जाए, उसका भी अधिकार उसी को। लेकिन सरकार ने हीमोपोयथिक काउंसिल को सुपरसीड करते हुए, उसके बाद पास 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 जवित नहीं है। सरकार के ऊपर निर्देशन इस तरह देने के आरोप लगते हैं- इंस्टीट्यूशंस की स्थापना को खत्म करने का, उनको एक-एक करके खत्म करने का, उसमें सभी इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं। उसमें ज्युडिशिएल से लेकर, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, आयुर्वेदी, इस्तेमाल की, इस्तेमाल करने और भी जितने इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, उनको कमजोर करने के, उनकी स्वायत्तता को खत्म करने के आरोप लगते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसी एक कार्यशाली और कार्य संस्कृति का यह हिस्सा हैं कि इस सेंट्रल काउंसिल को खत्म करने, जो एक प्रतिनिधि संस्थान है, रूपरेखा हैं, एक्सपॉर्ट्स की काउंसिल हैं, उसको सुपरसीड करके सरकार सीधे आयुर्वेद मंत्रालय के माध्यम से हलतकर्षण करके स्वयं run करना चाहती हैं, जो मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी तरह से सही नहीं है। दूसरे, जो आयुद्ध सरकार लाई हैं, आयुद्ध लाने के पीछे कोई ऐसा formula नहीं हैं कि हर बार आयुद्ध जारी किया जाए। 2018 में भी आयुद्ध जारी किया गया और 2019 में भी आयुद्ध जारी किया गया। जहां आयुद्ध हो, वहां अवयव आयुद्ध जारी होना चाहिए। आयुद्ध 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 आयुद्ध जारी करना, मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि किसी तरह अधिकार पृथ्वी है। इस आयुद्ध की तिथि 2 मार्च, 2019 थी और उसके एक सप्ताह बाद कुनारा की घोषणा हो जाती है। क्या वहाँ थी कि इसके लिए 27 मई, 2019 तक wait नहीं किया जा सकता था? भिछी Central Council का कार्यकाल वापसी खरी कार्यकाल में था। उसके Board of Governors की अधिकांश 17 मई, 2019 तक ही और उस समय तक सरकार का गठन हो चुका था। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी प्रतिशोध की जा सकती थी।

Indian Medical Council Bill, 2017 की Clause 49 में Bridge course का वर्णन है। Bridge course पर आयुर्वेद मंत्रालय का ज्यादा जरूर 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 यवक्त बननी तो न वह homoeopathy का डॉक्टर रहेगा और न allopathy का डॉक्टर रहेगा बसकिं confusion ही confusion रहेगा। यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं है कि उसका क्या standard होगा, standard of treatment क्या होगा - इसका आसानी से अंदाजा 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 पूर्व ना बाहुंगा कि 2018 में जब अधिदेश जारी करके Central Council को supersede किया गया और Board of Governors की appoint किया गया, उस समय कहा गया कि उसमें भ्रमाचार है और भ्रमाचार को रोकने के लिए यवक्त की जा रही है, लेकिन अब जो यवक्त है, क्या मंत्री जी गार्डी के साथ कह सकते हैं कि वह भ्रमाचार-भूल है? हमारे साथी ने यहाँ देखा कि भ्रमाचार हमारी यवक्त का हिस्सा बन गया है। इसी भ्रमाचार से मुक्त करने के लिए अपने क्या कदम उठाए, क्योंकि भ्रमाचार के कारण Central Council को खाम किया गया, supersede किया गया लेकिन उसके बावजूद वहां भ्रमाचार होता रहा। फिर अधिदेश ताने का क्या फायदा हुआ? उसके बाद जो Amendment Bill लाया गया, जो बाद में Amendment Act बना, उससे पीछे आकर का तत्त्व था हूँ सरकार से स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहिए कि क्या यवक्त ऐसी की गई, जिससे भ्रमाचार रुक जाए।

यह प्रस्तावित था है कि देश में homoeopaths को बढ़ाया मिलना चाहिए। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबको सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंकि मैं भावना हूँ कि यह सबसे सुरक्षित और सबसे सत्ता इलाज है। मैं हमेशा से homoeopathic इलाज करता आया हूँ क्योंk
[श्री ली.एल. बुघियाम]

महोदय, रक्त एच.आई. में पीएससीली खुल जाती है, एक एलोपीशीडोक्टर पहुँच जाता है, लेकिन होम्योपीशीडोक्टर की कोई यथार्थता नहीं होती है, दवाओं की कोई यथार्थता नहीं होती है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि आप इस तरह की यथार्थता करने के लिए जहां-जहां पीएससीली खुले, वहां पर अनिवार्य रूप से होम्योपीशीडोक्टर की नियुक्ति हो और वहां पर दवाएं उपलब्ध कराये जाएं। यह यथार्थता अवश्य होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, एक चुनौती है, बिहार में जो बमकी बुखार आया, में तो यह उम्मीद कर रहा था कि कहीं न कहीं यह पड़ने को मिलेगा कि जहाँ-जहाँ पीएससीली की दवा फेल हो गई, वहां पर होम्योपीशीडोक्टर की दवा कारगर हो रही है और उसका सशक्त रूप से इताज़ हो रहा है, लेकिन आयुष मंत्रालय की तरफ या होम्योपीशी विभाग की तरफ से इस तरह की कोई पहल नहीं हुई। इस दिशा में अगर बढ़ते हैं कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया। हम इस संबंध में विशेष रूप से जानना चाहेंगे।

आप यह जो विल लेकर आए हैं, हमें इसका तो समर्थन करना ही है, इसके अलावा कोई विकल्प नहीं है, क्योंकि आप होम्योपीशीडोक्ट्री परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973 को supersede करने जा रहे हैं, repeal करने जा रहे हैं और इस तरह से आप नई यथार्थता ला रहे हैं। जब National Homoeopathy Commission का विल आया, तब इस पर विवाद से वच्च होगी, लेकिन आप जो बात कही जा रही है, मैं समझता हूं कि उसका भी समर्थन उसके मसीदे में किया जाए, उसके झापट में किया जाए।

महोदय, मैं अधिक न बोलते हुए यही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विल है, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, आयुष मंत्रालय की बहुत महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन जो यथार्थता देखी जा रही है, उसमें लगता है कि आयुष मंत्रालय को और अधिक सक्रियता के साथ काम करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, जो होम्योपीशीडोक्ट्री परिषद् (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 लाना गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ, व्यवस्थापन।

श्री उपसभापालि. श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह। आपकी पार्टी की तरफ से चार बक्ता हैं, आप लगभग 8 मिनट बोले।

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यहाँ तो फ़ैला देकर कहा जा चुका हूँ। हमारे देश में स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र का जो परिवर्तन हो, मोदी सरकार के आने के पूर्व तक कोई भी अन्य देश नहीं था। मैं स्वर्ज के अनुमान इस सत्ता से साफ़ करना चाहता हूं कि आज से 10-15 साल पूर्व तक किसी बौद्धिक ध्वनि में हम आते हूँ। उस क्षेत्र में मोदीजी जी की साधारण बीमारी से एक गायें में 10-20 मोदी होंगी जाएं, तो कोई आरोप नहीं होना चाहिए। अब बसाते का माउंट आ गया है। सरास्ता के माउंट में लोग नालों और तूफानों का गुस्सा पैने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं और फलस्वरूप डायिगोजी जैसी बीमारी अपने लोगों के लाभ में समा जाते हैं। मैं आदरणीय मोदी जी को ध्यानबद्ध करता हूँ कि देश की इस महत्त्व परिवर्तन का उसके स्वातंत्र्य क्षेत्र में जो परिवर्तन है, उसे बदलने के लिए रंगारंग है। आदरणीय मोदी जी ने देश में आयुष्मान योजना लागू की हैं। हमारे यह एक कहाना है: “जाके पाँव फटी न बिखाई, सो नींद जाने पीर परहाई”। आजादी के 70 वर्ष हो गए हैं, हमारे देश की बहुत बड़ी
आदर्शी और इस आदर्शी में बहुसंख्या गरीबों, अशिक्षितों की थी, इसलिए हमें स्वार्थ के क्षेत्र में प्राप्तिकर्ता देनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन इस क्षेत्र की प्रतिवेदन अपेक्षा की गई, इसलिए मैंने यह कहा कि आपके सामने उद्देश्य की है। जो लोग लोगों का मनमय लेकर उत्तर दे सकते हैं, वे गरीबों के पुरुष-दादा को नहीं जान सकते हैं। इस अनुभव योजना के माध्यम से आदर्शीय मोदी जी ने गरीबों के मन को छूटा है। मैं ऐसे अनेक परिवारों को जानता हूँ, जिन परिवारों में जब कोई गंभीर किस्म की सीमाओं हो जाती है, तो अपनी आँखें के सामने अपने प्राणी को तड़पता हुआ देखने वाले और भीरे-भीरे माता के मुंह में जाते हुए देखते थे। ये उत्कृष्ट इलाज नहीं करते थे। उस समय वे अपनी गरीबी को कोस्ट थे, अपनी बेवसी को सोचते थे, अपने भाग्य को कोस्ट थे कि मैं इस गरीब घर में क्यों यादा हूआ? लेकिन मोदी जी ने जो अनुभव योजना लाया की, उस अनुभव योजना के माध्यम से अब किसी गरीब को रोना नहीं पड़ता, अपने भाग्य को कोस्ट नहीं पड़ता। अब कोई गरीब परिवार का प्राणी कम से कम इलाज के अभाव में काल के गाल में नहीं जाता है।

आदर्शीय मोदी जी ने ही पूरे देश में 20 एन्सा की स्थापना की। आदर्शीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में ही गरीबों को भारी दिखाई पड़ने उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रातांतम जन-आयोग के क्षेत्र की स्थापना हुई, आदर्शीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में ही जो शारीरिक उपचार लगाते हैं, उनकी कीमत किस तरहके से सस्ती की जा सकती है, इसके बारे में पहल की गई। मैं यह पूर्वभूमि इसलिए रख रखा हूँ, ताकि इस सच्चाई को सरकार की प्राप्तिकर्ता का अंतर्गत न हो। वह जो बिल आया है, जिसका समर्थन करने के लिए में खड़ा हुआ हूँ, यह भी स्वार्थ क्षेत्र में आदर्शीय मोदी जी की सरकार की एक नई पहल है। इस बिल की आवश्यकता क्या पड़ी? इस बिल की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में आदर्शीय मंत्री जी ने इसकी पूर्वभूमि में सारी बातें रखीं हैं। हमारे एक साथी ने भी इसकी पृष्ठभूमि में सारी बातें रखीं हैं। जो काम कर बना हुआ था, यह अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त नहीं कर रहा था। जो होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् सन् 1973 के अधिनियम के माध्यम से गठित की गई थी, उस केन्द्रीय परिषद् में बड़ा व्यापक प्रभाव था। इससे बड़ा प्रभाव आया है। इसका संख्या भी हो सकता है कि उसका मुखिया जीवना वहीं रंगे होते पड़ता गया। इसलिए यह केन्द्रीय परिषद् को मंग करने की आवश्यकता थी। केवल इतना ही नहीं। इस केन्द्रीय परिषद् ने केंद्र सरकार के बार-बार दिए गए निर्देशों को भी अप्लास्त किया। केंद्र सरकार चाहती थी कि होम्योपैथी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में होम्योपैथी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आयुक्तिकरण का उपयोग किया जाए, लेकिन राजस्व अर्थ ने इस दिशा में कोई रुचि नहीं दिखाई। इसलिए यह बड़ा लाजमी हो गया था कि केंद्र सरकार इस केन्द्रीय परिषद् को मंग करे। इसका मंग करने केंद्र सरकार ने ये अवधि उस समय के शासी बोड़ को साप्त दे और शासी बोड़ को इस कार्य के लिए एक साथ के लिए नियुक्त किया। फिर, बीच की परिस्थितियां कुछ ऐसी थीं कि एक साथ के अंदर केंद्र सरकार को केन्द्रीय परिषद् का गठन करना था, लेकिन अपरीक्षा कारणों से केंद्र सरकार इस केन्द्रीय परिषद् का गठन नहीं कर पाई, जिनमें से एक कारण वो कुचल था और दूसरा कारण यह था कि राज्यों से जो होम्योपैथी रजिस्टर प्राप्त होना था, वह समय से प्राप्त नहीं हो पाया, जिसके कारण सरकार केन्द्रीय परिषद् का गठन नहीं कर पाया। इसलिए यह आवश्यक था कि इस केन्द्रीय परिषद् का गठन करने के लिए सरकार को कुछ और समय मिले और जब चुनाव समापन कर गया, तो सरकार पहले अध्यादेश लेकर आई और अब उस अध्यादेश को वह इस संशोधन विषयक के माध्यम से प्रतिबंधित कर रही है।
[भ्री अजय प्रताप सिंह]

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा केंद्रीय परिषद का गठन करने की जो पहल की जा रही है, मेरी दृष्टि में इसके दो-तीन उद्देश्य हैं। केंद्रीय परिषद के माध्यम से होमोपेथी क्षेत्र में एयाक भड़ाटरी हो रहा था। आपने देखा होगा कि होमोपेथी के बहुत सारे ऐसे कोलेजज थे, जो नॉर्म्स को पूरा करने नहीं करते थे, लेकिन फिर भी उनकी मान्यता दी जाती थी, फिर भी वे काम कर रहे थे और एक तरीके से होमोपेथी की प्रतिभा उन कोलेजके माध्यम से नीचे गिर रही थी। ऐसे बहुत सारे कोलेजज, जो नॉर्म्स तो पूरा कर रहे थे, लेकिन फिर भी उनकी मान्यता नहीं दी जा रही थी और उनके साथ बड़ा दुर्घटनाग्रस्त किया जा रहा था। आप समझ सकते हैं कि केंद्रीय परिषद में किस तरीके से भड़ाटरी याचना थी। इसलिए इस भड़ाटरी को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक था कि वह केंद्रीय परिषद का पुनर्गठन करे। आदरणीय मोदी जी का संकल्प भी है कि न खाली गए, न खाने दूंगा, इसलिए जहाँ भी भड़ाटरी है, जहाँ भी अनाचार है, वहां पर केन्द्र सरकार कठोर कदम उठाती है और इस केंद्रीय परिषद को बंध करने के सरकार ने इसी दिशा में पहल किया था।

इस केंद्रीय परिषद के पुनर्गठन के माध्यम से दूसरी बड़ी बात यह स्पष्ट हुई कि होमोपेथी के जो चिकित्सक हैं, वे भी अपना कोर्स साझे पार्थ साथ में पूरा करते हैं और एलोपेथी डॉक्टर्स भी अपना कोर्स पार्थ साथ में पूरा करते हैं, लेकिन जो प्रतिभा एलोपेथी के केंद्र को मिलती है, वह भड़ाटरी के कारण होमोपेथी के डॉक्टर को नहीं मिलती।... (समय की घंटी)...

इसलिए होमोपेथी चिकित्सा को इस भारत क्षेत्र में और अधिक प्रतिभा दिलाने के लिए भी केंद्रीय परिषद का सक्रिय और सज्जन जरूरत पड़ेगा। इस संज्ञान चिकित्सक के माध्यम से सरकार उस उद्देश्य को भी प्राप्त करना चाहती है।

केन्द्र सरकार का संकल्प द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान में 1 लाख, 25 हजार हेक्टेयर एंड वैल्युएंस सेंटर्स की स्थापना की जाए, जिसके माध्यम से श्रायिव क्षेत्र में रहने वाले हमारे गरीब भाई-बहनों के स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दों देरभाल की जाए। इस हेक्टेयर एंड वैल्युएंस सेंटर्स में से 10 प्रतिशत हिस्सा आण्विक विभाग को संपा गया है, यानी लगभग 12,500 हेक्टर और वैल्युएंस सेंटर्स की जिम्मेवारी हमारे होमोपेथी चिकित्सकों को साथी गई है।

श्री उपसमाधान: आप केंद्रीय वैज्ञानिक, माननीय अजय जी, क्योंकि आपके दल से चार वक्ता हैं और हर आदर्श आदर्श आदर्श ने निविदा बोल सकता है। आप और अन्य ने निविदा बोल चुके हैं।...(व्यवसाय)...

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: वे ग्रामीण भाईयों के स्वास्थ्य को देख-रेख करेंगे। मैंने इस विषय के तर्क आपके सामने रखने का प्रयास किया है और मैं इस विषय का समर्पण करता हूं। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसमाधान: प्रो. राम गोपाल गादाव जी। प्रोफेसर साहब, आपके पास कुल 4 मिनट का समय है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल गादाव: आठ मिनट?

श्री उपसमाधान: छ: मिनट।
Nothing could cure it. But he cured it. After over and over again. His name grew.

Nobody could cure it. But he cured it. After over and over again. His name grew.

415 [2 July, 2019]
[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

के उपर थोड़ी कृपा कर देंगी तो वह गरीब लोगों के लिए बहुत बड़ा योगदान होगा। उससे कर्मान्त्र था इसलिए वह भंग किया इसका और और्डरिंग लागा गया था। क्या आपको नहीं मानता है कि मान्यता के लिए और सीटें बदलने के लिए कॉलेज वाले बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स के सकर लगा रहे हैं? जैसे काउंसिल का लगाते थे। अब भी वही रिश्ता 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 तेरा बना रहा तो इसका कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता। यह ऐसी पद्धति है और अपने पुरा विद्वान ऐसा है जिसमें आप लोगों की बहुत आस्था है। अभी भी ऐसे बहुत सारे लोग हैं, ग्रामीण इलाकों के लोग हैं। मैं जाह्ने से आता हूँ, वहाँ के बारे में अच्छी तरह जनता हूँ कि जब होम्योपेथी का बस नहीं चलता, तब allopathy वालों के यहाँ जाते हैं। वरना वे आयुर्वेद की दवा ले लेंगे और नहीं तो बुझार आ जाए, तो चाहे में तुलसी, काली मिर्च, अदरक यहाँ डाल कर बी लेंगे और कहते कि इससे ही ठीक हो जायेगे 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 असपतालों में नहीं जा पाते हैं। 30 परसेंट लोगों में भी 3-4 परसेंट लोग ऐसे होते हैं, जो मेदिंदा और जो अन्य असपताल हैं, जो लोगों को लूट रहे हैं, वहाँ जाते हैं, वरना सब सामान्य असपतालों में जाते हैं और कुछ बिना असपताल जाए ही ठीक हो जाते हैं। (समय की घंटी)। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि वह गरीबों के लिए हैं। इसलिए मैं सिर्फ एक चीज़ कहना चाहूँगा कि आप बड़ा डॉक्टर्स तथा कीर्ति करेंगे। आप होम्योपेथी वाले जो दवा prescribe करते हैं, वह जर्मनी की ही करते हैं। आप जब में इस इलाज का जमाना चल रहा है, तो वह इसनी बड़ा विश्व की दवाइयां, होम्योपेथी की दवाइयां हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं बन सकती हैं? हमारा mindset ऐसा बना दिया गया है कि होम्योपेथी की दवा, जो जर्मनी की Reckeweg कंपनी की है या दूसरी कंपनी की है, वह ही सबसे बड़ी हैं और यहाँ वास्ते कम नहीं करती। वह ठीक महंगी आती है, मजबूर लोगों को उसको खरीदना पड़ता है। हमारे यहाँ जो होम्योपेथी की दवाइयां बनती हैं, उनकी गुणवत्ता को भी समानता की कोई नहीं की जाती और पीढ़ों ऑफ गवर्नर्स में होम्योपेथी के renowned doctors ही होते बचाएँ। यह जो अफसरहारी और नौकरीहारी करती है, वह मत करिएगा। आप ministers ही अच्छे होते हैं, जो dotted line पर दस्तखत नहीं करते हैं। (समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. साहब, तीक 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 आयुर मंत्रालय का रेड्याटरी बनाया गया। हमें उनको सुना है he is a very competent person. कोई भी उस तरह का आईएस अफसर हम लोगों के सामने अन्य विभागों का, हेतु का नहीं आया है; जिस तरह के सचिव आयुर मंत्रालय के हैं। आपके विभाग को, अगर मित मंत्री जो की मदद मिले, तो उनसे बहुत कुछ फायदा हो सकता है। (व्यवहार)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. साहब, आप कन्फ्रूड करिए। ऑलरेडी दो मिनट हो चुके हैं।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैं इतनी 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
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
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.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I rise to extend my support to this Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

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? Ham sabko iski bhi maaro ke baare mein pata tha. Jo kaurashil puran thi, ussme kha diekkate hain. Sir, meri ek aur aagrah hai. Mene bhi itte koi vaha mein dekha hai ke ek teebhi hai sanitajshan ki, chowki ko kadiyakakut karna ke. 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.
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.
महोदय, किसी ने कहा था कि,

"अगर तहर-तहर पर कमारों की नजर टेंदी हो, कल के बरन पर बहारों की नजर टेंदी हो, केवल पहुंचे गली पालकी पिंजा के देश। जब भोली दुल्हन पर कहारों की नजर टेंदी हो।"

माननीय भाषणदाता, इसलिए सबसे जरुरी है कि गरीबों के प्रति सरकार की अच्छी नीति होनी चाहिए कि हमें किसी तरह से गरीबों के जीवन की रक्षा करनी है। अगर यह नीति ठीक हो जाए, तो निर्शित रूप से होमोपाथी की दवाइयों हमारे गरीबों को मिल सकेगी और गरीबों का जीवन बच सकता है।

मान्यता, अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि "आयुर्वेद योजना" के तहत गरीबों के लिए दवाइया मैं जा रही है, तो मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें भी वही नीति का स्वाभाविक है। इसके आंकड़े तो दिए जाते हैं, जानकारिया भी दी जाती है, लेकिन अभी भी देश में गरीबों को "आयुर्वेद योजना" का फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है। कितने गरीब ऐसे हैं जो जांच और दवाई के चक्कर में जाना छोड़ देते हैं, दवाई करना बंद कर देते हैं। उनको उसका कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। सरकार केवल आंकड़ेबाजी से गलत आंकड़े देते, प्रबंध-प्रसार में पैसा लगाकर इसको साबित करना चाहती है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जिसपर पैसा "आयुर्वेद योजना" के प्रबंध-प्रसार में लगा रही है, अगर उतना ही पैसा होमोपाथी की दवाइयों के क्षेत्र में लगा दिया जाए, उसका बजट बढ़ा दिया जाए, तो निर्धारित रूप से गरीबों को फायदा मिलेगा और गरीब लोग अपनी 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 "व्यवसायिक हमारा नारा है", उसके लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार व्यवसाय को बढ़ाना चाहती है, तो इस क्षेत्र के रिसर्च में पैसा लागाएं, रिसर्च की संस्थाएं खोलें, जिससे हमारे देश में होमोपाथी की अच्छी दवाइया बन सके और उसका फायदा हमारे देश को मिल सके। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, आपका भविष्य-भविष्य धन्यवाद, जय हिंदा।

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,
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. Sir, the minimum standard education requirements were established but those were not followed by the existing Central Council of Homoeopathy. 121 homeopathic medical colleges were fit, but they do not have accreditation, so I am not against amnesty scheme, but the students pass out from the colleges and they are not properly registered. Homoeopathy promote homoeopathic medicines, because if the medical practitioners don’t know about the condition of the patient, they may prescribe allopathic drugs. Therefore, this creates more problems for the health of Indians, especially, in the rural areas. 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.

Dr. Vikas Mahatme, the minimum standard education requirements were established but those were not
Statutory Resolutions and Government Bills

[2 July, 2019]

425

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
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 have 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.
रामकुमार वर्मा]

राजस्थान में, उसे जो सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए थीं, भ्रष्टाचार के कारण वे सब स्वाभाविक हो रही थीं। भ्रष्टाचार हर क्षेत्र में था। माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने आते ही भ्रष्टाचार बनाने का संकल्प लिया।

…the(यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य, कृपया अपनी सीट पर बैठें। …(यवधान)...

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: उन्होंने देश को भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त करने का बीड़ा उठाया। आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने संकल्प लिया कि देश से भ्रष्टाचार इसलिए भी खत्म करना है, ताकि देश में गरीबों और मध्यम क्लास के उद्यम के लिए, विशेष रूप से, राजस्थान उपजन्त कराया जा सके। उस समय कुछ लोग और संस्थाएं सरकारी राजस्थान का दूरushman करें, गरीब जनता का हक छीन रही थी। मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि क्यों 2018 में Amendment बिल लागा गया, जो बाद में एक बना, उसके माध्यम से Homoeopathy Council को supersede करके, एक बोर्ड का गठन किया गया। उस समय कहा गया कि 2018 से, जब तक वह विनियमित हुआ, एक वर्चस के अंदर इस परिषद का पुनर्गठन होगा। उस पुनर्गठन में, जिस तरह की दुरुस्तियों की तरफ हमारे पूर्व-वक्तव्यों ने इशारा किया है, चुनाव का माहौल था, जो वर्चस का समन बना गया ताकि यह कार्यवाहक पुनर्गठित हो सके। इसी कारण यह आयोजन जारी करना पड़ा, जिसे Act के रूप में हम आज यहाँ पारित कर रहे हैं।

मैं बताता चाहता हूँ कि आज इसकी जरूरत क्यों पड़ी? यहां जो हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के सदस्य बैठे हैं, विशेष रूप से, तकनीकी सरकार में विषय के लोग थे। उस समय भ्रष्टाचार चलन-सीमा पर था। जब माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने देश के सामने बादा किया था कि गरीबों के हक को छीनने से रोक लाएगा, उसी के तहत, माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में, हमारी सरकार ने देशातिव में अनेक निर्देश दिए, गरीबों के कल्याण के लिए, मध्यम क्लास के कल्याण के लिए, हर वर्चस के कल्याण के लिए, SIT का गठन किया गया, बैंकों का सम्बंधित एक बनाया गया, भोगेन्द्र कानून लागा गया, Demonetisation करना पड़ा, GST लागू हुआ और Insolvency and Bankruptcy Act तैयार करने का कार्य किया गया। फिर देखा गया कि विषय से जुड़ी जो संस्थाएं हैं, विकल्पों के संबंध में जुड़ी जो संस्थाएं हैं, उनमें भी कर्मचारियों की समस्या पर पहुंच गया है, उसका भी निराकरण आवश्यक है। हमारे कुछ मिनट सांसदों ने यहां बोला कि यह संस्थाएं democratic system से गिरी की गई थी, उन्हें बांटने मंग किया गया, इसकी वजह जरूरत थी। मैं बताता चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने ऐसा करके उन संस्थाओं पर आक्रण नहीं, बल्कि उनका युद्धिकरण किया है। उनको भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त किया जा रहा है। इसी तरह से होम्योपाथी केंद्रीय परिषद, जो भ्रष्टाचार का अर्था हो चुका था, उसके चेयरमैन किसी के काश्य में नहीं थे। उन लोगों की कुछ नई तक सहन किया गया, उस समय के सरकार के हारा कोई मैंनेजिंग 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, सीट में उनसे बहुत सारे प्रवास किये, लेकिन जब होम्योपाथी केंद्रीय परिषद के हारा कोई सहयोग नहीं मिला, उनके चुनाव और लोकसभा से उसका गठन करने के लिए वातावरण नहीं बना और विषय ने कोई सहयोग भी नहीं किया, बल्कि उसके द्वारा यह बात की गई कि उसको क्यों मंग किया गया।
अधिकर में एक अभावदेश के माध्यम से 2018 में उसको supersede किया गया। Supersede करने के बाद किस तरह एक ऐसी बोर्ड गठित हो, जिसका उद्देश्य आयुष पद्धति का लाभ गरिएगा को मिले, इस प्रकार किया गया। पूर्व कांस्यों ने और हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेताओं ने भी, माननीय युवा जी और अन्य को धन्यवाद देना के लिए कहा कि यह वह सस्ती पद्धति है, ऐसी पद्धति है, जो आम आदमी के काम आती है, गरिएगा के काम आती है। माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी का प्रश्न था कि गरिएगा को सस्ता स्वर्ण मिले, उसके तहत आपने देखा होगा कि उसके और एलोमेयकल इंडिया में हार्ट संबंधी स्टेंट की बाजार में जो अधिक कीमत लगती थी, उसका कम किया और नी-रिप्लेजमेंट एंड ट्रांसप्लान्ट की कीमतों को कम करते हुए जन-आधिकृत केंद्रों के माध्यम सस्ती दवाओं की योजना की।

इसी प्रकार से आयुष मंत्रालय ने भी इस होमेयोपेथी केंद्रीय परिषद को भंग करके एक बोर्ड का नियुक्ति किया। संदेह प्रकट किया गया था कि बोर्ड में कैसे लोग होंगे? उम्मीदवार जी, यह बहुत स्पष्ट है कि नरेंद्र मोदी जी जब कोई कार्य करते हैं, तो वह पूरी पारंपरिकता के साथ होता है, प्रतिदिन के साथ होता है, इमामदारी और ब्रह्मांडायर से मुक्त होकर योग यथार्थ को स्थान मिलता है, वाहे वह गोष्ठ यथार्थ किसी परिस्थिति का हो, किसी भी वर्ग का हो, किसी भी समाज का हो। यह उसकी विशदता है। बोर्ड के अंदर कहा गया कि देश के के प्रक्रिया दंडांकन हो, उसको शामिल किया जाएगा और उसको नियुक्ति किया गया। इसके साथ ही ऐसे प्रकार, जिनकी छह इमामदारी की है, देश के अंदर जो कम इमामदारी के लिए हो, उनको उसके अंदर समय लेते करते हैं, यह वर्ग के लिए शामिल करने का निर्णय किया गया है, उसी के तहत यह प्रक्रिया चल रही है और इस प्रक्रिया के कारण आज में समझौता हुआ कि इस तरह का यह विशेष यहां पर ऐसा किया गया है। इसके बाद में एक वर्ग का कार्यकाल बढ़ाना और यह निश्चित समझा लीजिए कि इसका अवधा रिजल्ट आएगा। आज जिस तरह आयुष मंत्रालय कार्य कर रहा है, अन्य व्यक्ति में होमेयोपेथी के कॉलेज और संस्थाएं जिस तरह से यहां पर काम कर रही थी, उनको किस तरह से लाइसेंस और मान्यता दी जाती थी, मैं उन इस्तेमाल में नहीं जाना बाहरता। ऐसे बहुत सारे उदाहरण हैं, ऐसे कॉलेजेज, जिनका भीमिकेनन किया गया, तो धरातल पर उन्में स्टूडेंट्स नहीं थे, लेकिन उन्होंने गर्वमेंट से मिलने वाली जमीन से विभाग संबंधी हो या फंड हो, उसका पूरा फायदा उठा रहे थे।

इससे ऐसे होस्टों पर प्रतिवेदन लगा गया। अन्य व्यक्ति में इस बिल के ध्यान में किये गए बनने और एकट किये जाएगे के बाद होमेयोपेथी केंद्रीय परिषद का पुनर्गठन होगा। इस तरह का होमेयोपेथी केंद्रीय परिषद का गठन होगा, जो देश को समस्त होगी, गरिएगा को समस्त होगी, मध्यम क्लास को समस्त होगी। फिर भी यह सत्य है, हमारी जो योग पद्धति थी, आयुर्विदिक पद्धति थी, उसके देश के इतिहास के बुद्धा, पूर्व की हमारी तकनीकी सरकारों ने उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया, वे चमक और धमक में रही, गरिएगा को नारा दिया, लेकिन गरिएगा को दूर कर दिया गया। उसी के उद्यान के लिए नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने जिस तरह का हेल्थ के अंदर आयुर्विदिक, एलोमेयकल का किया, उसी तरह उसके आगे योग को पूरे उत्पाद के अंदर…… आज पूरा विज्ञान उसका अनुकरण कर रहा है। इसका पैसा नहीं लगता है, सिर्फ साधना है, योग करना है। आज करोड़ों-करोड़ों देशवासी उसका लाभ ले रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि जो गरिएगा और वंघित हैं, जो मध्यम क्लास के लोग हैं, ये योग से समानित हो रहे हैं। उसके नाम नरेंद्र मोदी जी के हिस्सा विधास के साथ सहयोग और भरोसा किया है, उसका रिजल्ट इस लोक सम्म दुनाव में आया है।
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 Ji, 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,
"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. Honigerberger 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: आप specific suggestions दीजिए। That will help. आप दो मिनट का समय ले चुके हैं।

श्री सुगीत कुमार गुलाम: मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हेल्थ के क्षेत्र के अन्दर allopathic के अलावा कुछ, जो हमारी इजाज़त की परम्परागत पद्धतियां हैं, उनके लिए combined budget के अन्दर 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 बताए कि करार बोडी आपको और उसके रिप्लेस करने में दो साल लगें, मुझे लगता है कि यह मायाकान्ता के ऊपर असर पड़ेगा। इस पीरियड के लिए आप बेशर करें, किन्तु एक के अन्दर प्रावधान नहीं होना चाहिए, इसके लिए एक साल का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी। Sir, be specific and conclude in time.

श्री मुख्यमंत्री मिश्री (नुज़रात): महादेव, इस पर मंत्री जी को लेकर सुझाव है कि बहुत सालों से गुज़रत और राजस्थान के आदिवासियों के मामले में काम करके मैंने देखा है कि आदिवासियों के लिए इजाजत की परम्परागत और जंगली में होते हैं जिन पर युद्ध से अपना इजाज करते हैं। अगर एक्सिटेंट हो जाए, तो फिक्तने पते उच्चार कर लगाने से जन्मा खून बिखरा जाता है... दो आदिवासी गुप्तों के अन्दर अगर मामला हो जाता है तो वे पुलिस के पास नहीं जाते हैं, वे आपस में दबाई लगाकर ठीक होते हैं। मंत्री जी से मेरी बिनती है कि tribal medicine के बारे में कुछ करें और research वगैरह कराएं और रचनाओं करके देंकि हमारे देश के अंदर इसमें से कितनी चीजें उत्तम हैं, जिनको हम बाहर लाने सकें। मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही साहस है कि हमेशा के अलावा यह भी एक अर्थ है, जो पूरे देश के अन्दर सभी जनह में बिखरा हुआ है। ऐसी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं, जो हमारे पास रिकॉर्ड नहीं हैं। और न ही उस पर कोई ध्यान देता है। मिनिस्टर साहब, उन पर ध्यान दें या कोई कार्यवाही करें। मैं आपसे एयोरेंसी भी मांगूंगा, अगर आप दे सकें।

श्री उपसभापति: आपने बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया है, माननीय मंत्री जी, इस पर गौर करेंगे और माननीय अंततः मूल जी मौजूद हैं, वे जानते हैं कि आदिवासियों इजाजत में पुकारे में लेकर इस तरह की कई बातें हैं और उन्होंने प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। आपने अच्छा सुझाव दिया, श्री हुसैन दलवई जी, आप आपको दो मिनट में माननीय स्पष्टीक्षक बात कहनी है।
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. After you are finished, the other Mover of the Resolution can make his statement.

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.
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.
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. Has 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.

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 BINNOY 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)...

अन्यसंबंध कार्यं मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्दुल्ला नेसी): उपसमापति जी...(व्यवधान)... यह चेयरमैन का विशेषाधिकार है और चेयरमैन इसको condone कर सकते हैं। It is the Chairman’s prerogative. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसमापति: सुवह तक मेम्बर्स को विल की कांपी मिल गई थी. दोपहर में हिडिटिव्हूट हुआ है, यदि वे चाहते तो अमेंडमेंट्स दे सकते थे। That is all....(Interruptions)... I have already clarified मान्य संसदाय किवास मंत्री (श्री रमेश प्रेक्षित केंद्रीय “नियंत्रक”): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि...(व्यवधान)... केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार, अनुरूपित और ...(व्यवधान)... सहयोगता प्राप्त कार्यकर्ता केंद्रीय शेषणांक संस्थाओं 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)...

नेतागण (श्री शाहरुख गहलोत): उपसमापति जी, मान्यता सदस्य ने कार्य संचालन नियमावली के नियम 95(2) का उल्लेख किया है...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने जो बात कही है, वह एकदम अनयथा है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इसको दर्शक सुनना चाहूंगा। इसमें यह स्तंभा है कि, “यदि किसी संसदों की सुचना, विवेक की नहीं, किसी संसदों की सुचना उस दिन से एक दिन पूर्व न दी गई हो।” सर, यहां पर वह विषय है ही नहीं, यहां पर तो विवेक आया है, संसदों नहीं आया है।...(व्यवधान)... दूसरा, जिस दिन
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Binoy ji, it has already been clarified. ...(Interruptions)...

The Leader of the House is speaking, please listen. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the Bill should not be considered on the same day. ...(Interruptions)...

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)...

The questions were proposed.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistry ji. ...(Interruptions)...

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)
पहले जो सत्र हुआ था, उसमें तकनीकी मान्यता एवं एयरली मिनिस्टर मोजूद थे, जो जब एवं एयरली मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं, उन्होंने बाद में कहा था कि हम पुरानी गणाली को बहाल करेंगे और Department-wise आकलन करने की जो व्यवस्था है, उस व्यवस्था को समाप्त करेंगे। चूँकि यह मामला उस सत्र में भी उठाया गया था, तो उस समय विवल थी जो तकरे आ रही थी। उस समय मांग की गई थी कि इस पर तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप होना बाहर है और बिन लाकर पुरानी व्यवस्था को बहाल किया जाना बाहर है, लेकिन आप विवल लेकर नहीं आए। आप चुनाव की घोषणा के एक सत्रह पहले Ordinance लेखा आए। इससे जाहिर है कि आपकी मंत्री राजनीतिक थी। आपका उद्देश्य, सरकारी करण या empowerment करने की मांग को पूरा करने का नहीं था। चूँकि चुनाव आ गया था और Ordinance लाने के एक सत्रह बाद ही चुनाव की घोषणा हो गई थी, तो आप चुनाव में राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के उद्देश्य से यह Ordinance लेखा आए। मैं आपके विशेष रूप से एक बात कहना चाहूँगा, जब हाई कोट का आदेश हुआ, सुप्रीम कोट ने उस पर मुहर लगाई, आपने 21 विधिविधायक का अध्ययन करवाया और आदेश कर दिया कि विभाग आपका आकलन किया जाएगा। 13-point roster लौं व्यक्ति, आर्कन लयम्ब-लयम्ब समाप्त हो गया, उस समय द्विनिधित्व ने जवाबदिहत जारी किया जिसे पर इसके पहले हम मलेश्वर करते रहे। अनुरोध करते रहे कि SC/ST, OBCs को backlog की vacancies हैं, उनमें आर्कन को पूरा करने के लिए आप व्यवस्था करें, रिक्तमंत्र करें, विधायक निकालें, लेकिन तब विधायक नहीं निकाले गए। लेकिन ये ही आर्कन की व्यवस्था बदती, आर्कन सीमित हो गया, जब आपने देखा कि अब चार बार आर्कन के ही देर, तो बख़्र, फिर आर्कन जारी होने लगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम इस तरह की मानकता को त्यागना चाहिए। हमारे साथी श्री आर्कन साहब यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, उन्होंने हमारे मामला उठाया था कि अब आर्कन जारी हो गया, पुरानी व्यवस्था बहाल हो गई, आपकी 200-point roster प्रणाली restore हो गई, अब विंका के बजाय विभिन्नकरण के लिए उनविनिवर्तित को कालोनी मानना जाए, उसके बावजूद जनरल कैंडिडेट्स को भर्ती के लिए बिना आर्कन के advertisement जारी हुआ। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह केवल हाइकॉल में उल्लेख करके बताने की ही बात नहीं है, बल्कि माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा 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 हीरो के 14,07,373 पद हैं। उनमें से 3,44,714 पद रिक्त हैं, तो काफी पद रिक्त हैं, जिनमें से हाईकॉल द्विनिधित्व में 7,000 पद रिक्त हैं। अगर यह देखा जाए तो एससी के केवल 8.6 परसेंट हैं, एससी के 2.7 परसेंट हैं, जल्दी के 56 परसेंट हैं और भारी का अन्तर निकालेंगे, जो ओबीसी का परसेंटेज मिलेगा। जो कोई भी आर्कन वर्ग है, उसके लिए आर्कन पुराना नहीं है, जो नियोजित आर्कन है, वह पुराना नहीं है। इसके लिए मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि ये रिक्तियां कब तक भरी जाएंगी? ये जो 3,44,714 रिक्तियां हैं, इनमें रायों की युनिवर्सिटी की भी होंगी। आपके सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटी में 7,000 पद रिक्त हैं। अब मिला कर 3,44,714 पद रिक्त हैं। इनको कब तक भरा जाएगा?

दूसरा, जैसे मैंने उल्लेख किया, बहुत से पद हैं, जो एससी, एससी और ओबीसी की वैकल्पिक वैकल्पिक हैं। संबंध भी इसकी व्यवस्था है कि वैकल्पिक वैकल्पिक को मरने के लिए 50 परसेंट की कंडीशन लागू नहीं है। 100 परसेंट, अगर ओबीसी के 7,000 पद मरने भागी हैं, तो 7,000 पदों के लिए
[RAJYA SABHA]

Statutory Resolutions and Government Bills

446

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. And (b) the institutions of excellence, research institutions, institutions of national and strategic importance, which are excluded under Section 4 (1) (a).

In certain Central educational institutions established, maintained and aided by the Central Government, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
उदेश्य के अनुसार SC, ST, OBC का अभिव्यक्तित न हो, मैं समझता हूं कि यह भी आपकी जिम्मेदारी है कि राज्य सरकारों के under जितनी universities हैं, उनमें भी यह व्यवसाय लागू हो। मैं यह आपके विशेष रूप से अनुरोध करना चाहिए, क्योंकि SC, ST, OBC से संबंधित बच्चा यहाँ 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, उत्तमोत्तम होता है। उनके उद्योग को रोका जाए। रोहित वेदुला का केस बहुत सपद है। उस पर अत्यन्त-अलग आरोप लगे। ...(समय की घंटी)... एक संगठन विशेष की तरफ से उनके खिलाफ शिकायत की गई, उन्हें target किया गया, उन्हें निष्पक्षित किया गया, hostel की सुविधा देने से भी मना किया गया, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसमाप्ति: माननीय पुनिया जी, आपकी पार्टी के लिए 15 मिनट का समय है। अभी दो वक्ता और बोले हैं, इसलिए कुछ वक्ता conclude कीजिए।

श्री पी एन. गुप्ता: मुबार की व्यक्ति, तत्वी घटना भी हमारे सामने आई, जिससे उन्हें आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर किया गया। केन्द्र सरकार की उसमें जैसी अहम मूलिका रहनी चाहिए, वह नहीं रही। मंत्री ऊर्जा के साथ खड़ा होने के बावजूद, उनके खिलाफ काम हुआ और वह साबित करने की कोशिश की गई कि वह ऐसी नहीं थी बल्कि अभी भी है। यदि वह अभी भी था तो क्या किसी संगठन ने यह आधिकारिक है कि उसका उद्योग इस सीमा तक किया जाए कि वह आत्महत्या करने का मजबूर हो गया। मैं चाहिए कि ऐसे मामलों में भी सपद पालिसी बनाई जाए और विशेष व्यवस्था हो ताकि ऐसी उद्योग ने घटनाएं रख सकें।

अन्य बातें न कहते हुए, मैं यह कहता चाहता हूं कि इस बिल की बहुत समय से प्रतीक्षा। हमारे HRD Minister इसे अभी सत्र में लेकर आए हैं। मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। मैं इस बिल का व्याख्या करता हूं और बिल का समर्पण करते हुए अपनी बात सामान्य करता हूं; धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसमाप्ति: माननीय प्रभात जी, आपके पास 20 मिनट का समय है।

श्री प्रभात ज्ञात (मंत्री प्रदेश): आदर्शपणीय उपसमाप्ति महोदय, मैं यहां केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं (शिक्षकों के कार्य से आदर) गिद्धक, 2019 के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूं। 21वीं सदी की शिक्षा केसी 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 हंगामों से बच हुए गुजरना पड़ेगा, जैसे वैज्ञानिक और स्थानीय, सार्वजनिक और वैश्विक, परस्पर और आत्मसमर्पण, अत्याचारित, और व्यक्तिक और सामाजिक सोच, सदंतों और स्वातंत्र्य, ज्ञान का अर्थमित प्रसार और मानव का प्राप्त क्षमता, आधुनिकता और भौतिकता। इसलिए इस सदी की शिक्षा ऐसी होनी चाहिए, जिससे ये तनाव और हंगाम कम करे जा सके, उसी ही संतुलन बनाकर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उपयोग किया जाए। यहां प्रत्येक शिक्षा की प्रासंगिकता का है, गुणवत्ता का है, रोजगार-परागणता का है, रचनात्मकता का है और मानवविकास का है। हमारी शिक्षा क्या इससे दूर है? मैं समझता हूं कि जो शिक्षा इससे दूर हो, उस शिक्षा को शिक्षा नहीं कहा जा सकता। शिक्षा को भारत-रत्न महामहोत्सव पूजित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने राष्ट्रीय निर्माण की अनिवार्य शर्त के रूप में देखा।

भारतरत्न महामहोत्सव महामहोत्सव पूजित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने शिक्षा को राष्ट्र-निर्माण की अनिवार्य शर्त के रूप में देखा, एक ऐसी शिक्षा को जो ग्रामीण और प्रतीक्षा के समन्वय से बनी हो और मनुष्य मात्र के
[भ्रो प्रमाण झा]

मानवी कल्याण में अभिवृद्धि करती है। मालदीय 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 गांधी जी वां में इस देश के प्रथम मंत्री जी ने सफल तरीक़ पर कहा है और उन्होंने दु:ख भी ज्यादा किया था कि आज जब विश्व के शिक्षा संस्थानों की चर्चा की जाती है, लेकिन उस चर्चा के दौरान मार्केट का एक भी संस्थान नहीं आता है। उन्होंने कहा कि आज वास्तव में हमारी संस्थान विभ के उच्च मानदंड पर आए और लोग कहँ कि अब मार्केट का सबसे नहीं, विभ्य का सबसे बड़ा शिक्षा का संस्थान है। उस दिशा में हमारी नीति बदली जाएगी।

महोदय, 9 जनवरी को हम सब लोग सदन में उपस्थित थे, वह ऐतिहासिक रात, 12 बज गए थे, सब लोग थे, मैं सबका तो दिल से स्वाग्त करता हूँ, बचपन से हम लोगों ने सपना देखा था कि गरीब सवन्ध को आरक्षण मिलेगा, वह सपना उस रात को साकार हुआ था कि सबके सहयोग से साकार हुआ था। हमने गरीबी देखी हैं, हमने गरीबों के स्थिति देखी है, जो असहाय सवन्ध गरीब बचे पताका 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 तो दिल रक्षा के किसी प्रथम मंत्री ने, किसी सरकार ने विद्यालय किया, तो उस सरकार का नाम है नरेंद्र मोदी की सरकार। घोषणा-पत्रों में तो बहुत लोगों ने लिखा, यहां तक कि एक प्रसाद भी लाया गया, लेकिन विल जो होती है, वह विल अगर किसी ने दिखायी, तो नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने दिखायी और उन्होंने इसने ही नहीं किया, सारी चीजें मौजूद रखते हुए किया। हमारे संविधानें में क्या कहा गया?
जब संविधान बनाया गया था, तब उसकी मूल भावना क्या थी? सिखा था, ‘सभी नागरिकों को हम समाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक तीर द्वारा देने और दूसरे अपराधों के मामलों में समानता देने का प्रयास करें।’ यह संविधान निम्नलिखितों की आर्थिक कल्याण थी और उस कल्याण को साकार किया है नरेंद्र मोदी, इस देश के प्रथम मंत्री ने और उनकी सरकार ने। संविधान की इसी भावना को देखते हुए अनुपूर्णता जाति को 15 प्रतिशत, अनुपूर्णता जनजाति को 7.5 प्रतिशत और पिछड़ा वर्ग को 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण प्रदान किया गया। इसमें कोई लंबा नहीं पड़ा किया गया, इसमें कोई छोटा नहीं की गई।
इसके 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 दिखायी 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। नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने अपने दूसरे कार्यकाल के प्रारंभ में कहा, ‘इस देश में मेरे लिए सिर्फ दो जातियाँ 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 रिश्तों भारत में कोई जाति नहीं है। इस चुनाव का जो परिणाम आया है, उसमें भी वह दिखा दिखा 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 सवन्ध को 10 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण देना का जो साहब उन्होंने दिखाया, मैं उनका और उनकी सरकार का, आपनी सरकार का तहसील से और सबके सहयोग
के लिए ध्यानबद्ध देता हूँ। अनेकों प्रयास किए गए थे, लेकिन प्रयास करना और उसको फलीमूल करना...

यह निकल हमारे देश में ही नहीं है, यह abroad भी बता गया। अभी जी-20 की बैठक हुई थी, उसमें अपने देखा होगा कि नरेंद्र मोदी जी अंकले जी-20 के सबसे आकर्षक बिन्दु बने हुए थे, सबसे attractive personality में 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 स्वास्थ्य, उसकी शुरुआत 10 प्रतिशत आरक्षण के मामले में हुई थी। वे गरीबों के हिताधिकार हैं और यह उनकी मूल मंजूरी था। नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने संबिधान के अनुच्छेद-15 से 16 में संशोधन करके, उसमें उपबंध जोड़कर इसे लागू किया। इसे तबकर नागरिक आशीर्वाद थी। यह लोग कह रहे थे कि वे कोई मारे जा रहे और वे गए थे और वे किन-किन तरंग से गए, यह हमें यह खुशनुमा की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन उन्हें कोई सफायत नहीं मिली। सारा आदर्श निम्नूल हो गए। मोदी सरकार का यह कदम गरीबी उखान की दिशा में है। यह मात्र आरक्षण नहीं था, इसके माध्यम से गरीबों को आशा दी गई थी, उनके आंशिक मारे गए थे, उनका वित्तसंग्रह दिलाया गया था कि यह सरकार तुरंत के लिए मी है। यदि तुम पैसे के अभाव में भी पढ़ा चाहते हो, तो तुम्हें कमी कोई स्कूल में नहीं होगी। हर बीज को बोत की राजनीति से देखने का हमारा नज़रिया बना हुआ है, हमें उसे बदलना होगा। हर बीज बोट के लिए नहीं होती है। यह भारत के गरीबों को मुख्यतः के लिए सिया चाहा गया था। देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को अपने विकास के लिए समन अवसर मिलेगा, अगर भारत में किसी ने यह कहना और करने के हिम्मत दिखाई है, तो मैं गर्व के साथ कहता हूँ, उस क्षण का नाम है, नरेंद्र मोदी, नरेंद्र मोदी, नरेंद्र मोदी।

महोदय, मैं केंद्रीय शैक्षिक संस्था (शिक्षकों के कार्य 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 शैक्षिक संस्थाओं में शिक्षकों के कार्य में अनुशुद्धित जाति, अनुभूति जनजाति और शैक्षिक रूप से पिचड़े युवाओं को स्वीकार से संबंधित व्यक्तियों को सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्तियों में आरक्षण प्राप्त करने हेतु केंद्रीय शैक्षिक संस्था (शिक्षकों के कार्य में आरक्षण) विधेयक, 2019 को अपनी स्वीकृति दी गई थी। यह सिर्फ एक बुद्धियार है। मैं पी.एन. पुनिया जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको बहुत अवसर मिले थे। आपने इस बिंदु का समर्थन किया है और अच्छी बीज का समर्थन करना हर दल की नीति कर्त्यवाद है। मैं कभी-कभी नोटिस रहता है कि क्या हमारी सरकार ने पांच साल में कोई अच्छा काम नहीं किया, क्योंकि आपने कभी-भी एक बार नरेंद्र मोदी जी की नीतियों के बारे में नहीं कहा। हम इसके भी हैं, तो कोई गुनाह नहीं है, आप उसे हैं, तो कोई गुनाह नहीं है। यह इस देश की जनता को समझ आ गया, उन्होंने हमें दोबारा बुनकर मेज दिया, लेकिन आपको समझ में नहीं आया, इसमें मैं बता कर सकता हूँ।

महोदय, वहीं दिन औपचारिक ने भी यह अवधारणा जारी कर दी और फिर 8 मार्च को गुरुवार ने तत्काल प्रभाव से पदों पर भर्ती करने के आदेश दिए। अभी पी.एन. पुनिया जी ने बताया कि उच्च शिक्षा में लगभग ताला हजार पद दीकर थे और उस कारण से हमारी अन्य शैक्षिक गतिविधियों प्रभावित हो रही थीं। यह बिन लोक सभा द्वारा पारित हो चुका है और आज राज्य सभा में आया है। वहीं दूसरी और अनुच्छेद-16(6) में जो प्राधिक लिख गए थे, उन प्राधिकों को भी इसमें जोड़ा गया है कि जो आह्वातिक...
रूप से पिछड़ा रहा है, उनके प्रेम और संकाय की नियुक्तियों में आरक्षण की दृष्टि से लाम 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 मी दे दी, ताकि उनका निर्भरता जटल हो सके। हमने लोगों को यह विवाद दिलाया है, इंसटाक्स 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 विविध संगठनों में, राज्य सरकारों के विभिन्न संगठनों में और प्राइवेट विभिन्न संगठनों में देखा जाए, तो पता चलता है कि वर्ष 2017-18 में उच्चतत्व विभिन्न संगठनों के लिए लिखियत के पदों की रिक्तियां पीछे से चली आ रही हैं।

ये 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 वे रिक्तियां आज पेदा हुई हैं? ये रिक्तियां बहुत पहले से चली आ रही हैं, लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई क्षण नहीं दिखाया गया। इस पर अगर किसी ने ध्यान दिया हो, तो वह इस देश की भावना-नीति उन्हीं सरकार और उसके प्रभाव मंत्री नरेंद्र 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 उनमें से एक है। इसमें भी जो सरकार केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार के सीखों अधीन है, जो उनसे प्रभावित होते हैं, उनके द्वारा संबंधित कौन है? अपने उनके भी सुन लेंगे, आपने उसके बारे में नहीं बताया। ऐसे कुल 3,30,903 लोकसभा हैं, जिनमें आप भी 74,120 रिक्तियां बनी हुई हैं। इसी केन्द्रीय विभिन्न संगठन हैं, उनमें 7,000 पद भारी हैं। इसी की दिशा में तो यह विल लाया गया है और इसी की भारी की दिशा में तो हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। देश की यह आशा और आकांक्षा है कि जो वेदनात्मक है, वह अब नहीं होगा, चाहिए। सारी रिक्तियां मरीज चाहिए। इस तथ्य को नाना संसाहण विकास मंत्री जी विस्तार से सदन के समाने रखेंगे, मुझे नहीं पता, उन्होंने लोक मसा में रखा है।

उच्चतत्व विभिन्न संस्थाओं की रिक्तता को शीघ्र पूरा करने की मंशा के साथ सरकार द्वारा पहले अपनेके और अपने संबंधित करने का प्रयास उन्हें उच्च शिक्षा में एक नया परिवर्तन, एक नया स्पा-रेता क्षेत्र हो गयी। संसद के दोनों सदनों ने महाकवी भूमिता से संविधान में 103वें संविधान संशोधन को समर्थन के साथ स्वीकार किया और मुझे सुनी है कि देश की सभी विदाई समाजों ने 103वें संविधान संशोधन के विषय के तहत 10 प्रतिशत आरक्षण आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्ग को भी दिया। इसकी सभी विदाई समाजों ने अपने यहां राजनीति किया है।

मित्रों, मैंने पहले कहा कि गरीब एक जाति है, उसका उपहास नहीं सुनना चाहिए। मैं किसी को घेर लेता हूँ, मेरे परिवार, मेरी माँ गरीब हो सकती है, लेकिन इसकी मुझे शिकार नहीं है। सरकार काम करती है, सरकार वह है, जिसका इस देश के गरीबों से सबसे ज्यादा सरकार है और इसलिए उस सरकार की प्रशंसा होती है। हमें पहले कहा कहा जाता था? पहले जब हम जनसंख्या में थे, तो लोग कहते थे * मैं उस जमाने में नहीं था, मैं तो अजबाजी के 12 साल बाद पेदा हुआ हूँ। तब वे व्यक्ति नहीं बोलते थे। उसके बाद आप ब्राह्मण-ब्राह्मण की पार्टी बीजेपी, ब्राह्मण जेन पार्टी। आज गौरव के साथ

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
5.00 P.M.

केवल में ही नहीं, इस देश का एक-एक गरीब कहता है कि अगर गरीबों का कोई नेता है, तो नरेंद्र मोदी है और गरीबों की कोई पार्टी है तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी है। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह जनजाति कह रहा है और जनजाति को सीकर करना चाहिए। किसी गरीब का उपहास इतने सालों तक उड़ाया गया, यह उड़ाने का एक 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 रुपया का परिवार अंकित भारतीय सरकार पर 25 दिसंबर, 2014 को दिया था और कहा कि तहत में गुणवत्ता होने 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 तरफ से इस बात का लेखन है कि ये केवल बात है, जो सिफ्ट भारत के बारे में और भारत की गुणवत्ता के बारे में सोचते रहते है? उन्होंने कहा कि इस संसद में बहुत अधिक हैं, लेकिन संसद से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि हमारे व्यवहार और कार्य में गुणवत्ता होने चाहिए और शिक्षा में भी वही गुणवत्ता है।

उपसमाप्ति महादेव जी, जिस देश का स्वाभाविक स्वरूप हो, जिस देश की शिक्षा स्वरूप हो, उस देश का लोगें भी बहुत अच्छे से स्वरूप होता है। अभी दो सवाल आए। पहला सवाल रोटर का आया। केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की नियुक्ति के पूर्व से यह बता आ रहा है। आरक्षण के 13 पायांतास, अभी पुनिया जी ने बताया। रोटर सिस्टम दोषपूर्ण था। आरक्षण वर्ग - अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और विषाड़ वर्ग को उस वक्त सम्बद्धत प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिल रहा था और उसको प्रतिनिधित्व मिले। इसके लिए यह भी कि जा रहा है। इसको लेकर देश भर में आंदोलन भी उघे, न्यायालय के दरवाजे भी खटखटाए गए, परिणामस्वरूप केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की नियुक्ति का काम बढ़ पड़ गया।

महादेव, नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार निर्णयों और न्यायपूर्ण निर्णय लेनें के लिए जानी जाती है और उन्होंने न्यायपूर्ण निर्णय लेने की सामर्थ्य दिखाई कि 200 प्रायांतास रोटर सिस्टम का परमाणु आए आया और पुनिया जी, सरकार ने उसको हरी झंडी दी दी, उसको नहीं रोका।

मैं आपको स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि विषयक पारित होने के बाद अब आरक्षण वर्ग (अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, विषाड़ वर्ग) को केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की नियुक्ति में सम्बद्धत प्रतिनिधित्व मिलेगा। पहली बार 7000 रिक्त पड़े पर्यांत का रास्ता सफ किया गया है। इसके लिए हम सब लोग मिलकर हमारे मानवीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देंगे तो मुझे लगता है कि अच्छा होगा।

महादेव, विषयक के पारित होने के बाद केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की नियुक्ति में आरक्षित रूप से जो चिक्कड़े सामान्य वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनको भी 10 परसंट आरक्षण का लाभ मिलेगा। अभी बहुत लोग आईआईटी में पास आए हैं, उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि आप हमारी तरफ से प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई दी थी, पहली बार हमारे रिक्त 7000 के करीब आये थे, लेकिन इस आरक्षण के कारण हम 647 रिक्त में आए हैं और अब हमारा एडमिषन आईआईटी रूढ़की में हो रहा है। भारत का युग, जो कब का भविष्य है, उस मन्त्र को संवाददाता का काम नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने किया है। महादेव, 158 केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के आरक्षण रूप से चिक्कड़े सामान्य वर्ग को आरक्षण देने के उद्देश्य से सरकार 2.15 लाख अतिरिक्त सीटें बढ़ाने की बात कर रही है।
[Shri Pramath Jha]

Adarsh Patel, a member of the Parliament, said that the government's recent resolutions and bills are a step towards development and progress. In order to achieve this, there is a need for a change in mindset. The government must focus on creating an environment that encourages innovation and progress. This can be achieved by providing a conducive environment for businesses and entrepreneurs. Shri Patel further added that the government's recent actions are a sign of its commitment to development.
Statutory Resolutions and Government Bills

[2 July, 2019]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Minister, you need not react.


[UPASAMAYAK (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) [PIUSSANE HU]]

एक subject की unit मानक एक Subject-wise 200-point roster में है कि पूरी university को माना जाएगा। अगर महाविद्यालयों का मामला है तो पूरे रॉटर का एक Higher Education Commission हर राज्य में होता है, नए राज्य की vacancies को एक साथ निकाला जाता है और उसी के हिसाब से percentage निकाली जाती है। Subject-wise निकालने तो जब एक भिड में चार posts निकालेंगे, तब एक आईटी की होगी - तो ये चार निकालेंगे ही नहीं। निकालने वालों का mindset यह है कि वे दो निकाल देंगे, तीन निकाल देंगे, ‘noOBC’ - एसीसी, एसीटी की तो बात छोड़ ही दीजिए, एसीटी का तो कभी इसमें नम्बर आ ही नहीं पाएगा। जैसा दुनिया साहब बता रहे थे कि अगर 14 posts होंगी, तब एक एसीटी होगी। जब posts निकली तो मैंने डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा से कहा था कि देखिए, कितनी एसीटी की posts हैं, तब वहाँ पर वे मंज़ुरियों पर बिगड़ गए थे, जब वेकेन्या जी ने दावा पर बुलाया था। इस प्रकार यह सिध्द है।

उपसभाविक (श्री दुनिया कालिता): राम गोपाल जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है, कृपया conclude कीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, अंत में राष्ट्रीय मंत्री जी से यही कहना चाहिए कि आप उन लोगों पर ज़रूर नज़र रखें जिन लोगों ने आयोग के बाद भी - आयोग यानी आपकी आदेश है, सरकार का आदेश है, सरकार का काम है - यह काम किया है, जो 13-point roster को ही लागू करने का काम कर रहे हैं।

200 प्लेटफार्म रोलर का नहीं, तो ऐसे लोगों से जवाब भी मांगिए और अगर penalise कर देंगे, तो गरीब लोगों का बहुत हित हो जाएगा। जो वेकेन्या हैं, ये सब ad hoc बताएं फिर आप बचकर विरद्ध बन जाएं हैं और जल्द-जल्द से लेकर कई जगह आंदोलन करते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमे रेगुलर कीजिए। आप पहले से ही regular appointment कर दें, बाकी इसके वेकेन्या भी हैं, उसके हिसाब से appointment कर दे। बजट में शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य पर भी बहुत ज्यादा पैसा मांगिए। पांच तरीका बनाएं। हमारे शिक्षा के बजट का जो टोटल परसेंटेज है, वह दुनिया के दूसरे देशों की तुलना में बहुत कम है, आप भी नहीं है। कई देशों की तुलना में तो one-third भी नहीं है, इसलिए
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.
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

*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)*...

...(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
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.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: 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.
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.

Shri Samarpit: Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh. The 'Aar. Shri. Shri' was referred by you;
I would like to clarify that the member of the 'Aar. Shri. Shri' was mentioned in a
previous context. ...(Vocabulary) ... Pro. Ram Gopal Yadav who also
said that the 'Aar. Shri. Shri' was stated in a previous context.

Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh: (Reply): Shri Shri was a title used by a
member of the Government, and it was taken from a previous context. I would like to
clarify that the member of the Shri Shri was stated in a previous context.

Shri Samarpit: The member of the Government stated that the 'Aar. Shri. Shri' was
mentioned in a previous context. ...(Vocabulary) ... Pro. Ram Gopal
Yadav said that the 'Aar. Shri. Shri' was stated in a previous context.

Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh: (Reply): The member of the Government stated that
the 'Aar. Shri. Shri' was mentioned in a previous context. I would like to
clarify that the member of the Government stated in a previous context.

Pro. Manoj Kumar Varma: 17 hrs ...(Vocabulary) ...

Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh: 18 hrs. Upper 10 hrs and lower 8 hrs ...(Vocabulary) ...

Shri Samarpit: This is ...(Vocabulary) ... In my opinion, the member of the
Government stated that the 'Aar. Shri. Shri' was mentioned in a previous context.

Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh: This is exclude. I am sorry. The member of the
Government stated that the 'Aar. Shri. Shri' was mentioned in a previous context.

Pro. Manoj Kumar Varma: 17 hrs ...(Vocabulary) ...

Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh: 18 hrs. Upper 10 hrs and lower 8 hrs ...(Vocabulary) ...

Shri Samarpit: This is ...(Vocabulary) ... In my opinion, the member of the
Government stated that the 'Aar. Shri. Shri' was mentioned in a previous context.

Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh: This is exclude. I am sorry. The member of the
Government stated that the 'Aar. Shri. Shri' was mentioned in a previous context.

Pro. Manoj Kumar Varma: 17 hrs ...(Vocabulary) ...

Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh: 18 hrs. Upper 10 hrs and lower 8 hrs ...(Vocabulary) ...

Shri Samarpit: This is ...(Vocabulary) ... In my opinion, the member of the
Government stated that the 'Aar. Shri. Shri' was mentioned in a previous context.
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.
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. Minister 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.

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 that in the last few years the role of Opposition in a parliamentary democracy is.

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