

Vol. 249

No. 19



सत्यमेव जयते

Tuesday

16 July, 2019

25 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 16th July, 2019/25th, Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

FELICITATIONS TO INDIAN SPORTSPERSONS FOR WINNING MEDALS AT THE 30TH WORLD SUMMER UNIVERSIADE, ITALY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on behalf of the whole House and on my own behalf, I congratulate Miss Dutee Chand for winning the Gold Medal in the 100-metre sprint event at the 30th World Summer Universiade, held at Napoli in Italy, from the 3rd to the 14th of July, 2019.

I also congratulate Miss Valarivan Elavenil for winning the Silver medal in the Women' s 10-metre Air Rifle event; Miss Nina Chandel, Miss Valarivan Elavenil and Miss Aayushi Gupta for winning the Bronze medal in the Women' s Team 10-metre Air Rifle event and Shri Angad Vir Singh Bajwa for winning the Bronze Medal in the Men' s Skeet event at the World Universiade.

The victory of all these young sportspersons, particularly women, is a matter of pride for the entire nation.

The victory of Miss Dutee Chand is all the more significant, as she has become the first Indian to win a Gold Medal in a 100-metre sprint event at a global event. I am sure, all of them will inspire the youth of our country to face challenges with grit and determination and budding sportspersons to excel in their field of sports.

We wish all sportspersons all success in their future endeavours and hope that they would continue to make the country proud by bringing many more laurels in the coming years.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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

Notification of the Ministry of Science and Technology

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 on the Table, under Section 23 of the Technology Development Board Act, 1995, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Science and Technology (Department of Science and Technology) Notification F. No. TDB/64/

2017/RR/Admin., dated the 18th July, 2018, publishing the Technology Development Board (Terms and Conditions of service of the Secretary and Employees) Amendment Regulations, 2018, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 238/17/19]

Reports and Accounts (2016-17 and 2017-18) of various organisations and related papers

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल):
महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 5 and Section 6 of the Asiatic Society Act, 1984:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 272/17/19]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 21 of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 267/17/19]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 266/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 269/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangrahalaya.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 264/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Tibet House, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Tibet House, 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 (iv) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 268/17/19]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Asiatic Society of Mumbai and the Library of the Asiatic Society of Mumbai, Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 265/17/19]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, (MAKAIAS), Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 261/17/19]

MoU's between the Government of India and the SECI Ltd. and the IREDA Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) and the Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 391/17/19]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 214/17/19]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

III. Report and Accounts of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Mumbai for the period from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019 and related papers

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. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—
 - (1) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/58, dated the 31st December, 2018,

publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

- (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/15, dated the 8th May, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 288/17/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 1236 (E), dated the 27th December, 2018 amending Notifications No. G.S.R. 1064 (E), dated the 24th August, 2017 to omit certain entries in the original Notification and G.S.R. 136 (E), dated the 7th September, 2017, to insert certain entries in the said Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 291/17/19]

- (2) S.O. 563 (E), dated the 31st January, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) No. 09/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 7th February, 2019, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa*, for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 8th February, 2019.
- (4) S.O. 882 (E), dated the 15th February, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) No. 11/2019-Customs (N.T.) dated the 15th February, 2019, amending Notification No. 09/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 7th February, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) No. 13/2019-Customs (N.T.) dated the 21st February, 2019, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa*, for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 22nd February, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (2) to (6) See No. L.T. 84/17/19]

- (7) G.S.R. 158 (E), dated the 27th February, 2019 publishing the Courier Imports and Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing), Amendment, Regulations, 2019.
- (8) G.S.R. 159 (E), dated the 27th February, 2019 publishing the Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance), Amendment, Regulations, 2019.
- (9) G.S.R. 165 (E), dated the 27th February, 2019 publishing the Sea Cargo Manifest and Transshipment (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (7) to (9) *See* No. L.T. 291/17/19]

- (10) S.O. 1066 (E), dated the 28th February, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) No. 21/2019-Customs (N.T.) dated the 7th March, 2019, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa*, for imported and export goods w.e.f. 8th February, 2019.
- (12) S.O. 1385 (E), dated the 15th March, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) No. 24/2019-Customs (N.T.) dated the 20th March, 2019, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa*, for imported and export goods w.e.f. 21st March, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (10) to (13) *See* No. L.T. 84/17/19]

- (14) G.S.R. 239 (E), dated the 25th March, 2019 publishing Shipping Bill and Bill of Export (Forms) Amendment Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 291/17/19]

- (15) S.O. 1482 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 84/17/19]

- (16) G.S.R. 277 (E), dated the 1st April, 2019 amending Notification No. G.S.R. 193 (E), dated the 2nd April, 1997, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.

- (17) G.S.R. 278 (E), dated the 1st April, 2019 publishing the Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (16) to (17) See No. L.T. 291/17/19]

- (18) No. 30/2019-Customs (N.T.) dated the 4th April, 2019, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa*, for imported and export goods w.e.f. 5th April, 2019.
- (19) S.O. 1594 (E), dated the 15th April, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (20) No. 32/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 18th April, 2019, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 19th April, 2019.
- (21) S.O. 1668 (E), dated the 30th April, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (22) No. 35/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 2nd May, 2019, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 3rd May, 2019.
- (23) S.O. 1741 (E), dated the 15th May, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (24) No. 37/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 16th May, 2019, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 17th May, 2019.
- (25) S.O. 1893 (E), dated the 31st May, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (26) No. 39/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 31st May, 2019, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currency, given in schedule therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 1st June, 2019.

- (27) No. 40/2019-Customs (N.T.), dated the 6th June, 2019, determining the rate of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies, given in schedules therein, into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 7th June, 2019.
- (28) S.O. 1965 (E), dated the 14th June, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (18) to (28) *See* No. L.T. 84/17/19]

- (29) S.O. 1974 (E), dated the 18th June, 2019 amending Notification Nos. S.O. 1541 (E), dated the 6th July, 2011 and S.O. 993 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2012, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 291/17/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 432 (E), dated the 18th June, 2019, seeking to extend the existing anti-dumping duty on “Jute sacking bags” originating in or exported from Bangladesh, imposed *vide* notification No. G.S.R. 11 (E), dated the 5th January, 2017 at the rates specified in the table therein.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 82/17/19]

- (2) G.S.R. 444 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2019, seeking to amend notification No. G.S.R. 680 (E), dated the 10th October, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the principal Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 449 (E), dated the 24th June, 2019, seeking to impose definitive countervailing duty on import of New/Unused pneumatic radial tyres with or without tubes and/or flap of rubber (including tubeless tyres), having nominal rim dia code above 16" used in buses and lorries/trucks, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China for a period of five years from the date of publication of the Notification.

- (4) G.S.R. 450 (E), dated the 24th June, 2019, seeking to amend Notification No. G.S.R. 786 (E), dated the 20th August, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (2) to (4) See No. L.T. 296/17/19]

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

- (1) S.O. 1350 (E), dated the 13th March, 2019, declaring certain substances, salts and preparations thereof, specified therein, to be manufactured drugs.
- (2) S.O. 1351 (E), dated the 13th March, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 1055 (E) dated the 19th October, 2001, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 1352 (E), dated the 13th March, 2019, amending the Schedule to the Principal Act to insert certain Psychotropic Substances as specified therein.
- (4) G.S.R. 215 (E), dated the 13th March, 2019, publishing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 290/17/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 76 (E), dated the 30th January, 2019, publishing the Income-Tax (15th Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 93 (E), dated the 5th February, 2019, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 76 (E), dated the 30th January, 2019.
- (3) G.S.R. 304 (E), dated the 12th April, 2019, publishing the Income-Tax (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (4) G.S.R. 347 (E), dated the 3rd May, 2019, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 304 (E), dated the 12th April, 2019.

- (5) G.S.R. 375 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2019, publishing the Income-tax (4th Amendment) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 128/17/19]

- (vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 379 (E), dated the 27th May, 2019, publishing the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions (Conditions of Services of Members of Adjudicating Authority) Rules, 2019, under Section 69 of the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 129/17/19]

- (vii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 460 (E), dated the 29th June, 2019, specifying that retail outlets established in the departure area of an international airport, beyond the immigration counters, making tax free supply of goods to an outgoing international tourist, as class of persons who shall be entitled to claim refund of applicable central tax paid on inward supply of such goods, subject to the conditions specified in rule 95A of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 293/17/19]

- (viii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 461 (E), dated the 29th June, 2019, specifying that retail outlets established in the departure area of an international airport, beyond the immigration counters, making tax free supply of goods to an outgoing international tourist, as class of persons who shall be entitled to claim refund of applicable integrated tax paid on inward supply of such goods, subject to the conditions specified in rule 95A of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 294/17/19]

- (ix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 462 (E), dated the 29th June, 2019, exempting any supply of goods by a retail outlet established in the departure area of an international airport, beyond the immigration counters, to an outgoing international tourist, from the whole of the integrated tax leviable thereon, under Section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 Act, under Section 24 of the said Act, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 719/17/19]

- (x) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944; sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994; and Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017:—

- (1) G.S.R. 179 (E), dated the 6th March, 2019, directing that the service tax payable under Section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994, on the services provided by training providers (project implementation agencies) under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana under the Ministry of Rural Development by way of offering skill or vocational training courses certified by the National Council for Vocational Training, for the period commencing from the 1st day of July, 2012 and ending with the 29th day of February, 2016, for the said practice, shall not be required to be paid, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (2) G.S.R. 374 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2019, publishing the Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 179 (E), dated the 6th March, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 471/17/19]

- (xi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 463 (E), dated the 29th June, 2019, specifying that retail outlets established in the departure area of an international airport, beyond the immigration counters, making tax free supply of goods to an outgoing international tourist, as class of persons who shall be entitled to claim refund of applicable union territory tax

paid on inward supply of such goods, subject to the conditions specified in rule 95A of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 292/17/19]

- (xii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 464 (E), dated the 29th June, 2019, exempting any supply of goods by a retail outlet established in the departure area of an international airport, beyond the immigration counters, to an outgoing international tourist, from the whole of the goods and services tax compensation cess leviable thereon under Section 8 of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to states) Act, under Section 13 of the said Act read with Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 295/17/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 443 (E), dated the 21st June, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 323 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 452 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, seeking to extend the due date of filing returns in FORM GSTR-7 of the CGST Rules, 2017 for the months of October, 2018 to July, 2019 till the 31st day of August, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the said Act read with rule 66 of the said Rules.
- (3) G.S.R. 453 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, specifying the time limit for furnishing the details of outward supply of goods or services or both in FORM GSTR-1 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 by the registered persons having aggregate turnover of up to 1.5 crore rupees in the preceding financial year or the current financial year, who have been notified as the class of

registered persons who shall follow the special procedure, as mentioned therein.

- (4) G.S.R. 454 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, extending the time limit for furnishing the details of outward supplies in FORM GSTR-1 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, by such class of registered persons having aggregate turnover of more than 1.5 crore rupees in the preceding financial year or the current financial year, for each of the months from July, 2019 to September, 2019 till the eleventh day of the month succeeding such month and as per condition specified therein.
- (5) G.S.R. 455 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, notifying that the return in FORM GSTR-3B of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 for each of the months from July, 2019 to September, 2019 shall be furnished electronically through the common portal, on or before the twentieth day of the month succeeding such month.
- (6) G.S.R. 456 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, notifying the persons registered under Section 24 of the said Act read with rule 14 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, supplying online information and data base access or retrieval services from a place outside India to a person in India, other than a registered person as the class of registered persons, who shall not be required to furnish an annual return in FORM GSTR-9 under sub-section (1) of Section 44 of the said Act read with sub-rule (1) of rule 80, and FORM GSTR-9C under Section 44 of the said Act read with sub-rule 3 of the said rules.
- (7) G.S.R. 457 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Service Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (8) G.S.R. 458 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, in supersession of G.S.R. 242 (E), dated the 28th March, 2019 seeking to extend the time limit for furnishing the declaration in FORM GST ITC-04, of the Center Goods and Service Tax Rules, 2017, in respect of goods dispatched to job worker or received from a job worker, during the period from July, 2017 to June, 2019 till the 31st day, August, 2019, under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (8) See No. L.T. 473/17/19]

- (xiv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 2217 (E), dated the 28th June, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Sixth Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019, under sub-section (2) of Section 172 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 482/17/19]

II. 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. 793 (E), dated the 21st August, 2018, publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Recruitment, Salary and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Deputy General Manager, Private Secretary, Personal Assistant, Stenographer, Senior Secretariat Assistant (SSA) and Junior Secretariat Assistant (JSA) Recruitment Rules, 2018, along with delay statement.
- (2) G.S.R. 1023 (E), dated the 11th October, 2018, publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority Form of Annual Statement of Accounts) Rules, 2018, along with delay statement.
- (3) G.S.R. 1024 (E), dated the 11th October, 2018, publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Form and Time of Preparation of Annual Report) Rules, 2018, along with delay statement.
- (4) G.S.R. 1175 (E), dated the 5th December, 2018, publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Recruitment, Salary and other Terms and Conditions of Service of General Manager and Assistant General Manager) Amendment Rules, 2018, along with delay statement.
- (5) G.S.R. 343 (E), dated the 1st May, 2019, publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Amendment Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 289/17/19]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Mumbai, for the period

from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 462/17/19]

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

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

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

- (i) (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 244/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10975/16/19]

- (iii) (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Raipur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10974/16/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Patna, Bihar, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 245/17/19]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I present the 157th Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table, on ‘ Laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Association of Indian Universities (AIU) and Ircon International Limited’ .

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

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

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल): महोदय, मैं संस्कृति मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2018-19) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित परिवहन, पर्यटन और संस्कृति संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के दो सौ अठावनवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (PGIMER), CHANDIGARH

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

“That in pursuance of clause (g) of Section 5 read with sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966 (No. 51 of 1966), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from among the Members of the House, to be a member of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that I have received a letter dated 15th July, 2019, in person, from Shri Neeraj Shekhar, Member, representing the State of Uttar Pradesh resigning his seat in the Rajya Sabha. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 15th July, 2019. This is for your information as per Rule 213 wherein if a Member hands over the letter of resignation to the Chairman personally and informs him that the resignation is voluntary and genuine and the Chairman has no information and knowledge to the contrary, the Chairman may accept the resignation immediately. I enquired of him after that. He said that it is voluntary and genuine. I asked him, "Any rethinking?" He said, "No." Then I have accepted and notified it. Now, we will take up Zero Hour submissions. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we want a reply on postal exam...
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the postal exam....
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not done. Please.... (Interruptions)... I have allowed you to raise it. Please.... (Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we want a reply from the Government about the postal exam. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't do it. Nothing shall go on record.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not as per the rules. This is not allowed. (Interruptions)... This is not allowed as per the rules. You are all aware of it. Nothing will happen. Don't worry. Your concern will be taken care of.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: *

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): *

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record. Please sit down. Please sit down. (Interruptions)... Nothing shall go on record. (Interruptions)... Please sit down. (Interruptions)... Where is the question to reply? I have to... (Interruptions)... All the

Members will lose their Zero Hour time. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing shall go on record. No transmission also. ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot direct. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot dictate to me like this. This is unfair. I had allowed it yesterday. Dr. Maitreya, don't raise your voice. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't raise your voice like this. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have already raised it. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have forgotten. You were not there in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing shall go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned to meet at 12 noon.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

**छत्तीसगढ़ में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकसित करने के लिए
धनराशि उपलब्ध कराया जाना**

***241. श्री राम विचार नेताम :** क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकसित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्रमशः स्वीकृत की गई और उपयोग में लाई गई धनराशि का, योजना-वार और वर्ष-वार, ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) इस राज्य में विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने पर्यटक स्थलों पर विकास कार्य किए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विशेषकर छत्तीसगढ़ जैसे पर्यटन की अपार संभावना वाले राज्यों में पर्यटन अवसंरचना विकसित करने के लिए कोई व्यापक रूपरेखा तैयार की है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) पर्यटन स्थलों/तीर्थ स्थल केंद्रों का विकास संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का उत्तरदायित्व है। तथापि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय तीर्थ स्थल जीर्णोद्धार और आध्यात्मिक, विरासत संवर्धन अभियान-प्रशाद तथा "देश में थीम आधारित पर्यटक परिपथ का एकीकृत विकास - स्वदेश दर्शन" योजनाओं के तहत अवसंरचना विकास तथा पर्यटक स्थलों/तीर्थ स्थल केन्द्रों के सौंदर्यीकरण के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत संगत डीपीआर की प्राप्ति, निधियों की उपलब्धता,

पहले जारी निधियों के प्रति लंबित उपयोगिता प्रमाण पत्र के परिसमापन तथा संगत योजना दिशा निर्देशों के अनुपालन की शर्त पर केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

- छत्तीसगढ़ में पर्यटन और अवसंरचना के विकास हेतु पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के विवरण निम्नवत् है:-

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2015-16 में 99.21 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ में जशपुर-कुंकुरी-मैनपत-अंबिकापुर-महेशपुर-रतनपुर-कुर्दार-सरोदादादर-गंगरेल-कोंडागांव-नाथिया नवागांव-जगदलपुर-चित्रकूट तीरथगढ़ में जनजातीय पर्यटन परिपथ परियोजना अनुमोदित की है। अभी तक परियोजना के लिए 73.29 करोड़ रुपये की राशि निर्मुक्त की जा चुकी है।

- पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं की भी पहचान की है:-

(i) प्रशाद योजना के अंतर्गत "राजनंदगांव जिला में मां बमलेश्वरी देवी मंदिर का विकास"। दिनांक 26.09.2018 को आयोजित संकल्पना प्रस्तुति बैठक में राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत संकल्पना प्रस्ताव पर सैद्धांतिक रूप से सहमति हुई है।

(ii) स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत रामायण परिपथ के रूप में रामायण परिपथ - दंडकारण्य परिपथ (शिवनारायण-रजीम-सिहावा-सप्तऋषि आश्रम) का विकास। राज्य सरकार ने दिनांक 08.02.2017 को 50.00 करोड़ की संशोधित संकल्पना प्रस्तुत की है।

(iii) स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत इको पर्यटन परिपथ के रूप में "हसेबो बांगो-खूंटघाट-कोदार-तुंदला-मदामसिली दुधवा-कोसारटेडा-दलपत सागर" का विकास। राज्य सरकार ने मई, 2018 में 98.96 करोड़ ₹ का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है।

Funds to develop tourism infrastructure in Chhattisgarh

†*241. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sanctioned and utilised amount of fund by Government to develop tourism infrastructure in Chhattisgarh during the last three years, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of the tourist places where the development work has been carried out during the last three years in the State; and

(c) whether Government has prepared any comprehensive framework for the development in those States especially Chhattisgarh which have immense potentialities in developing infrastructure for tourism; if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Development of Tourist Places/Pilgrimage Centres is the responsibility of respective State Governments/Union Territories. However, Ministry of Tourism, under the schemes viz., Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and "Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit in the Country, Swadesh Darshan (SD)" provides Central Financial Assistance for infrastructure development and beautification of Tourist Places/Pilgrimage Centres on receipt of suitable DPRs submitted by State Governments/Union Territories, subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilisation certificate against the fund released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

- Details of the projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism for tourism infrastructure development in Chhattisgarh is as follows:—

Ministry of Tourism has approved the project "Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathiya Nawagaon-Jagdalpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2015-16 at the cost of ₹ 99.21 Crore. The amount ₹ 73.29 Crore has been released for the project so far.

- Ministry of Tourism in consultation with State Government of Chhattisgarh, has also identified the following projects:—
 - (i) Development at "Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple in Rajnandgaon District" under PRASHAD Scheme. The concept proposal submitted by State Government has been agreed in principle in the concept presentation meeting held on 26.09.2018. Draft Detailed Project Report (DPR) is awaited from the State Government of Chhattisgarh.
 - (ii) Development of Ramayana Circuit-Dandakaranya Circuit (Sheorinarayan-Rajim-Sihawa Saptrishi Ashram) as Ramayana Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. State Government has submitted revised concept on 8.2.2017 of ₹ 50.00 Crore.
 - (iii) Development of "Hasebo Bango-Khuntaaghat-Kodar-Tandula-madamsilli-Dudhwa-Kosarteda-Dalpat Sagar" as Eco Tourism Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. State Government has submitted the proposal of ₹ 98.96 Crores in May 2018.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* Q. No. 241. *...(Interruptions)...* माननीय मंत्री जी *...(व्यवधान)...* Dr. Maitrayan, he is speaking on the same issue. *...(Interruptions)...* Dr. Maitreyan, please allow him. *...(Interruptions)...* He is speaking on the same issue. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister wanted to reply on the same issue. *...(Interruptions)...* आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। प्लीज़, आप बोलिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, on the basis of the demand raised by hon. Members, the hon. Chairman called the Union Communications Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, to his Chamber. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister came. He has discussed the issue with the hon. Chairman. The hon. Minister is ready to come to the House tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* He will explain about his position. *...(Interruptions)...* The hon. Minister is attending Business in the Lok Sabha. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not denying whatever you have said. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, he has got Legislative Business in the other House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Navaneethakrishnanji, hon. Chairman had already called on the Minister of Communications on this issue. *...(Interruptions)...* He had discussed this issue with the Communications Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister is busy in the Lok Sabha. *...(Interruptions)...* He will come tomorrow to the House and explain the position on this issue. *...(Interruptions)...* Let the House proceed with Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* I request you to, ask your Members to go back to their seats. *...(Interruptions)...* It is Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* It is Question Hour meant for Members. *...(Interruptions)...* I again request the Members to go to their seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Q. No. 241. *...(Interruptions)...* Your leader is on his legs, Dr. Maitreyan. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री राम विचार नेताम: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Communications will come tomorrow and explain the position. *...(Interruptions)...* नेताम जी, आप पहला सवाल पूछिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* The Minister has already explained about it. *...(Interruptions)...* He is busy in the Lok Sabha. *...(Interruptions)...* He met the hon. Chairman. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Chairman called him for a meeting. He met the hon. Chairman. *...(Interruptions)...* He will come tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* नेताम जी, आप पहला सवाल पूछिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* Your leader wants to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* Allow him to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, let the hon. Minister come to this House now and explain the issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री राम विचार नेताम: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly request your Members to go back and take their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not good to be standing and shouting slogans in the Well of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Question Hour meant for Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... माननीय सदस्यगण, क्वेश्चन्स को बनाने में कितना श्रम लगता है ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश की कितनी धनराशि खर्च होती है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Kindly go back. On this issue, the hon. Minister has already given an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने जानकारी मांगी है कि छत्तीसगढ़ में टूरिज्म के डेवलपमेंट के लिए राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से जो प्रोजेक्ट्स स्वीकृत करके भारत सरकार को भेजे गये थे, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनके लिए 73 करोड़ रुपये की राशि भारत सरकार की ओर से विमुक्त कर दी गई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस संबंध में, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 73 करोड़ रुपये में से कौन-कौन से कार्य हुए हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

दूसरी बात यह है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं इसके साथ ही साथ, दूसरा प्रश्न भी पूछ लेना चाहता हूँ, ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्योंकि मुझे दूसरी बार प्रश्न पूछने का मौका नहीं मिल पाएगा, इसलिए मैं दूसरा प्रश्न भी पूछ लेता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी को पहले प्रश्न का जवाब देने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is not good. ...*(Interruptions)*... The whole country is watching. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. It is not good. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं उस परिप्रेक्ष्य में बताना चाहता हूँ कि जनजातीय क्षेत्र में स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत ...*(व्यवधान)*... छत्तीसगढ़ में ...*(व्यवधान)*... जशपुर-कुंकुरी-मैनपत-अंबिकापुर-महेशपुर-रतनपुर-कुर्दार-सरोदादादर-गंगरेल-कोंडागांव-नाथिया नवागांव-जगदलपुर-चित्रकूट तीरथगढ़ में जनजातीय पर्यटन परिपथ परियोजनाएं अनुमोदित की हैं। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ, जिनके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी तक परियोजना के लिए 73.29 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्मुक्त की जा चुकी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a very unbecoming behaviour, Dr. Maitreyan. मैं सारे सदस्यों से पुनः अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे कृपया अपने-अपने स्थान पर चले जाएं और सदन को चलने दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Hon. LoP wants to speak. ...*(व्यवधान)*... डा. वी. मैत्रेयन जी, इस सदन की परम्परा है कि जब LoP खड़े हों, तो उन्हें बोलने दिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया आप लोग अपनी सीट पर जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Under these circumstances, the House cannot function. I request you to adjourn the House.

श्री उपसभापति: मैं 15 मिनट के लिए House को adjourn करता हूँ।

The House then adjourned at six minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty-one minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. No 241. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister is speaking something on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Maitreyanji, kindly listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister is responding to this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister is responding to this issue again. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, I have discussed the matter with the concerned Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is examining the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has said that he is taking it up as a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... After examining the matter, he will come to the House and explain the position tomorrow morning at 11 o' clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा आपसे पुनः आग्रह होगा...*(व्यवधान)*... यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर है।...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Siva, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to say something, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please call them back. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has already responded to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I want an assurance from the Minister. Let the Minister come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा सभी सदस्यों से पुनः आग्रह होगा कि वे सभी अपनी सीट पर जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्वेश्चन्स तैयार करने के लिए, जवाब देने के लिए...*(व्यवधान)*..., it takes a lot of energy, time and resources. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Online sale of drugs and cosmetics

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the Hon' ble Madras High Court had stayed the ban on online sale of drugs and cosmetics;

(b) whether the Ministry will take necessary measures to create new set of rules under the Drugs and Cosmetics Amendment Rules, 2018 for online sale of medicines; and

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

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

(a) to (c) Taking note of e-pharmacies coming up in the country, Government of India

published draft rules for regulating e-pharmacies on 28th August, 2018. The Tamil Nadu Chemists and Druggist Association filed Writ Petition No. 28716 of 2018 in the Hon'ble Madras High Court against on-line pharmacies.

The Hon'ble High Court of Madras in its order dated 31.10.2018 granted interim injunction against the online sale of medicines without licence and directed to stall such online sales forthwith.

Thereafter, the Hon'ble High Court of Madras, on 17.12.2018, reaffirmed its earlier injunction by *inter alia* ordering as under:—

"38: As the draft rules are framed by the Central Government, after deliberations including the stakeholders, till the aforesaid rules are notified, the on-line traders are bound not to proceed with their on-line business in drugs and cosmetics."

Subsequently, on-line pharmacies represented their point of view before the Hon'ble Madras High Court, and the Hon'ble Court on 02.01.2019 stayed the operation of Para 38 of its Order dated 17.12.2018 referred to above.

The Government had published draft rules vide G.S.R. 817 (E) dated 28th August, 2018 inviting comments from public/stakeholders for regulation of sale and distribution of drugs through e-pharmacy.

The draft rules contain provisions for registration of e-pharmacy, periodic inspection of e-pharmacy, procedure for distribution or sale of drugs through e-pharmacy, prohibition of advertisement of drugs through e-pharmacy, complaint redressal mechanism, monitoring of e-pharmacy, etc.

Subsequent to the publication of draft rules, a large number of comments were received from various stakeholders. These have been duly examined and a number of meetings with stakeholders have also been held. After comprehensive stakeholder consultation, the draft of the notification has been got vetted from Ministry of Law and Justice, and is under issuance.

Brain-drain of doctors and paramedical staff

*243. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of doctors, nurses and other paramedics have left their jobs in Government hospitals and migrated to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check such brain-drain from premier hospitals under Central Government; and

(c) whether Government proposes to provide various professional facilities to such doctors to serve in the country in order to prevent such brain-drain?

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

(a) Health, being State subject, the details regarding doctors, nurses and para-medics leaving Government jobs to migrate to foreign countries, is not maintained centrally. However, as per records available in the Ministry, out of total number of doctors belonging to Central Health Service (CHS) and nurses and para-medics etc, under Government, who resigned from Government jobs, most of them were on account of 'Personal Reasons'.

(b) It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to make service of doctors and other Central Government health professionals lucrative to retain them in Government service. A number of measures/steps have been taken, in recent past, by Government to make the Government jobs attractive for the health professionals as per the following details:—

- (i) The superannuation age of CHS doctors and dental doctors working under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been enhanced to 65 years;
- (ii) Introduction of time-bound promotions for doctors under Dynamic Assured Career Progression (DACP) Scheme, without linkage to vacancies, upto Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) level;
- (iii) The benefit of Non-Functional Upgradation (NFU) has been extended to CHS doctors upto Higher Administrative Grade;
- (iv) The duration of study leave to pursue higher studies/research work has been increased from 24 months to 36 months for CHS doctors;
- (v) The Ministry has started Foundation Training Programme (FTP) for newly recruited General Duty Medical Officers in Central Health Service, to equip them professionally to handle patient care service more effectively;
- (vi) Expeditionary action is being taken to fill up the vacant posts of doctors and para-medical staff in hospitals to avail excessive burden and pressure on doctors. The vacant posts are also being filled up on contractual basis till regular appointment is done, as a stop gap arrangement, in public interest. The appointment of contractual doctors in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) is permissible upto the age of 70 years.
- (vii) Doctors are encouraged to attend international seminars, conferences in health sector to increase their professional capabilities and for further their career advancement.

- (viii) In addition to Annual Allowance, all CHS doctors are entitled to Non-Practicing Allowance @ 20% of their basic pay subject to the condition that the sum of basic pay and NPA does not exceed ₹ 2,37,500 which is the average of the apex level pay and pay of Cabinet Secretary
- (ix) In respect of doctors of AIIMS, New Delhi the following Salary and Allowances are paid:—
- (1) Learning Resources Allowance – ₹ 1,50,000 per Year
 - (2) Academic Allowance – Rs 22,500 Per Month
 - (3) Non Practice Allowance – 20% of the Basic Pay
 - (4) Financial Grant (TA/DA/Registration fee) for attending international and domestic conferences (Professor and Additional Professor – every year and Associate Professor and Assistant Professor once in two years)
 - (5) 42 duty leave every year
 - (6) Provision of their academic upliftment.
- (c) The Government proposes to provide the following professional facilities to CHS doctors by relaxing the qualifying for availing study leave and fellowship as per details given below:—
- (i) To allow CHS doctors to avail study leave after two years of continuous service including probationary period instead of 5 years provided they execute a bond that they would serve the Government for 08 years after obtaining the degree and returning to duty. Further, the officer may also be allowed to avail Extraordinary Leave (EOL) for pursuing higher studies anytime after joining the service subject to furnishing a bond to serve the Government for three years after returning to duty.
 - (ii) To allow CHS doctor, any time after joining, to go on a Fellowship for a period of maximum of 02 years on executing a bond to work for 05 years after returning to duty.

Bank frauds and NPAs

*244. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the magnitude of bank frauds taken place during the last three years;
- (b) the list of such fraudulent transactions, bank-wise; and
- (c) the details and total amount of NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Bank-wise details of frauds that occurred during the last three financial years, primarily in loan accounts sanctioned during previous years, and showing an overall decreasing trend are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Government has taken comprehensive measures to reduce the incidence of frauds in banks. These include directions to banks to examine all NPA accounts above ₹ 50 crore from the angle of possible fraud, enactment of Fugitive Economic Offenders Act 2018, empowering heads of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to request for issue of Look Out Circular, establishment of the National Financial Reporting Authority, straight-through processing between Core Banking System and SWIFT, and instituting in PSBs the system of obtaining certified copies of passport of promoters/directors of companies availing of loans exceeding ₹ 50 crore. Details of key measures taken are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

As a result of these measures, based on the date of occurrence, the amount involved in cases of frauds of ₹ 1 lakh and above reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and select Financial Institutions (FIs) to RBI has declined steadily from ₹ 25,884 crore in the financial year (FY) 2016-17 to ₹ 9,866 crore in FY 2017-18, and further to ₹ 6,735 crore in FY 2018-19.

With regard to the list of fraudulent transactions, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that these fraudulent transactions are under various stages of investigation and disclosure of such information may impede the process of investigation or apprehension or prosecution of offenders.

As per RBI data on global operations, aggregate gross advances of 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 the 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 ₹ 3,23,464 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 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 ₹ 1,02,562 crore to ₹ 9,33,625 crore as on 31.3.2019 (provisional data reported by RBI on 2.7.2019).

Government has implemented a comprehensive 4R's strategy, consisting of recognition of NPAs transparently, resolution and recovery of value from stressed accounts, recapitalising of PSBs, and reforms in PSBs and the wider financial ecosystem for a responsible and clean system. Comprehensive steps have been taken under the 4R's strategy to reduce NPAs of PSBs, including, *inter alia*, the following:—

- (i) Change in credit culture has been 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 have been 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 enabling PSBs to pursue timely resolution of NPAs.
- (iii) Key reforms have been instituted in PSBs as part of the PSBs Reforms Agenda, including 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.

Enabled by the above steps, as per RBI data on global operations, the NPAs of SCBs, after reaching a peak of ₹ 10,36,187 crore as on 31.3.2018, have declined by Rs. 1,02,562 crore to ₹ 9,33,625 crore as on 31.3.2019 (provisional data for the financial year ending March 2019), and SCBs have effected record recovery of ₹ 4,01,424 crore over the last four financial years, including record recovery of ₹ 1,56,746 crore during 2018-19 (provisional data for the financial year ending March 2019, as reported by RBI on 9.7.2019).

Statement-I

Number of frauds as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks and select Financial Institutions based on date of occurrence (amount involved ₹ 1 lakh and above), primarily in loan accounts sanctioned during previous years, and showing an overall decreasing trend

(₹ in crore)

Bank	FY 2016-17 Number of Frauds	FY 2017-18 Number of Frauds	FY 2018-19 Number of Frauds
1	2	3	4
ICICI Bank	528	530	374
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	125	275	338
HDFC Bank Limited	312	330	273
State Bank of India	469	618	236
Axis Bank	217	231	195
American Express Banking Corporation	167	332	190
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	45	298	178
Citibank N.A.	189	203	168
IDBI Bank	91	94	99
Bank of India	95	99	52
Indusind Bank Limited	16	36	51
Standard Chartered Bank	314	86	48
Central Bank of India	59	56	45

Comprehensive measures have been taken to prevent frauds including directions to banks to examine all NPA accounts above ₹ 50 crore from the angle of possible fraud, initiation of criminal proceedings, enactment of Fugitive Economic Offenders Act 2018, creation of Central Fraud Registry, empowering heads of Public Sector Banks to request for issue of Look Out Circular, establishment of the National Financial Reporting Authority, straight-through processing between Core Banking System and SWIFT and instituting in PSBs the system of obtaining certified copies of passport of promoters/directors of companies availing of loans exceeding ₹ 50 crore.

1	2	3	4	
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	52	38	43	
Bank of Maharashtra	34	32	38	
Punjab National Bank	101	108	33	
Bank of Baroda	140	84	32	
Indian Overseas Bank	53	34	30	
Syndicate Bank	127	78	27	
UCO Bank	31	41	27	Comprehensive measures have been taken to prevent frauds including directions to banks to examine all NPA accounts above ₹ 50 crore from the angle of possible fraud, initiation of criminal proceedings, enactment of Fugitive Economic Offenders Act 2018, creation of Central Fraud Registry, empowering heads of Public Sector Banks to request for issue of Look Out Circular, establishment of the National Financial Reporting Authority, straight-through processing between Core Banking System and SWIFT and instituting in PSBs the system of obtaining certified copies of passport of promoters/directors of companies availing of loans exceeding ₹ 50 crore.
Yes Bank Limited	14	15	26	
Aditya Birla Idea Payments Bank	—	—	24	
Canara Bank	48	50	24	
Indian Bank	70	47	20	
United Bank of India	29	15	20	
Jana Small Finance Bank	13	14	19	
South Indian Bank Limited	8	16	19	
Union Bank of India	83	69	15	
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited	18	31	14	
Fincare Small Finance Bank	—	2	13	
Fino Payments Bank	—	3	13	
Allahabad Bank	63	11	12	
RBL Bank	14	18	12	
Andhra Bank	36	37	11	
IDFC Bank	3	1	10	
Bank of America, National Association	1	16	9	

1	2	3	4
Federal Bank Limited	15	28	9
Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	9	25	8
Oriental Bank of Commerce	42	24	8
DCB Bank	2	8	7
Equitas Small Finance Bank	4	17	7
Karur Vysya Bank Limited	20	22	7
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	15	11	7
Bandhan Bank	24	21	6
AU Small Finance Bank	1	4	5
Corporation Bank	52	12	5
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank	5	8	4
DBS Bank Limited	2	—	3
Dena Bank	24	11	3
Deutsche Bank AG	—	8	3
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited	3	6	3
ESAF Small Finance Bank	—	4	2
Karnataka Bank Limited	4	11	2
Paytm Payments Bank	—	—	2
Vijaya Bank	32	22	2
City Union Bank	3	10	1
North East Small Finance Bank	—	—	1
SBM Bank (Mauritius) Limited	—	2	1
Small Industries Development Bank of India	5	8	1
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Limited	1	1	1

Comprehensive measures have been taken to prevent frauds including directions to banks to examine all NPA accounts above ₹ 50 crore from the angle of possible fraud, initiation of criminal proceedings, enactment of Fugitive Economic Offenders Act 2018, creation of Central Fraud Registry, empowering heads of Public Sector Banks to request for issue of Look Out Circular, establishment of the National Financial Reporting Authority, straight-through processing between Core Banking System and SWIFT and instituting in PSBs the system of obtaining certified copies of passport of promoters/directors of companies availing of loans exceeding ₹ 50 crore.

1	2	3	4
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	5	Merged	Merged
State Bank of Hyderabad	6	with	with
State Bank of Mysore	12	SBI	SBI
State Bank of Patiala	6		
State Bank of Trnvancore	15		
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	2	—	—
Bank of Nova Scotia	1	—	—
Cooperative Rabobank U A.	—	2	—
Doha Bank QSC	1	—	—
Export Import Bank of India	2	1	—
Firststrand Bank Limited	1	—	—
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	9	3	—
KEB Hana Bank	2	—	—
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab Limited	1	—	—
Nainital Bank Limited	6	1	—
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	1	—	—
Punjab and Sind Bank	22	3	—
Subhadra Local Area Bank Limited	1	—	—
Suryodaya Small Finance Bank Limited	5	7	—
The Industrial Finance Corp of India Limited	1	—	—

Comprehensive measures have been taken to prevent frauds including directions to banks to examine all NPA accounts above ₹ 50 crore from the angle of possible fraud, initiation of criminal proceedings, enactment of Fugitive Economic Offenders Act 2018, creation of Central Fraud Registry, empowering heads of Public Sector Banks to request for issue of Look Out Circular, establishment of the National Financial Reporting Authority, straight-through processing between Core Banking System and SWIFT and instituting in PSBs the system of obtaining certified copies of passport of promoters/directors of companies availing of loans exceeding ₹ 50 crore.

Source: RBI

Statement-II*Steps taken by the Government to reduce incidence of frauds in banks*

Steps taken by the Government to reduce incidence of frauds in banks include, inter-alia, the following:—

- (1) Government has issued "Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation *etc.* relating to large value bank frauds" to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), for systemic and comprehensive checking of legacy stock of their non-performing assets (NPAs), which provides, *inter alia*, that:—
 - (i) all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as NPAs, be examined by banks from the angle of possible fraud, and a report placed before the bank's Committee for Review of NPAs on the findings of this investigation;
 - (ii) examination be initiated for wilful default immediately upon reporting fraud to Reserve Bank of India (RBI); and
 - (iii) report on the borrower be sought from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau in case an account turns NPA.
- (2) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts. The act provides for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of such offender's property and disentitlement of the offender from defending any civil claim.
- (3) PSBs have been advised to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore and decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBI's instructions and as per their Board-approved policy, and to strictly ensure rotational transfer of officials/employees. The heads of PSBs have also been empowered to issue requests for issue of Look Out Circulars.
- (4) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has established the National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.
- (5) Instructions/advisories have been issued by Government to PSBs to decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBI's instructions and as per their Board-approved policy, and to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore.

- (6) In order to bring transparency and accountability in the larger financial system, bank accounts of 3.38 lakh inoperative companies were frozen over the last two financial years.

Development of tourism in Telangana

*245. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Telangana for development of tourism in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of tourism projects being implemented under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spirituality Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) scheme;
- (d) the details thereof, particularly the projects being implemented in Nizamabad district of Telangana; and
- (e) the funds sanctioned and released so far along with the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism, under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD, provides central financial assistance to State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. Submission of project proposals by the State Governments/UT Administrations for funding under the above schemes is a continuous process. The projects are sanctioned subject to their adherence to relevant scheme guidelines, submission of suitable detailed project reports, availability of funds and utilization of funds released earlier.

Based on the above, the details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry for the State of Telangana under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme are as below:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Circuit/Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Eco Tourism Circuit (2015-16)	Integrated Development of Mahaboobnagar district	91.62	73.30

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Tribal Circuit (2016-17)	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- Medavaram-Tadvai- Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls	83.88	65.27
3.	Heritage Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Qutubshahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs- Raymond's Tomb-Begum Hayat Bakshi's Tomb	99.42	44.83
TOTAL			274.92	183.40

Under PRASHAD Scheme, Joglam, Gadwal District has been identified as a site for development.

The State Government of Telangana has submitted the following project proposals for consideration under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme:

Sl. No.	Circuit	Name of the Project
1.	Tribal	Development of Tribal and Eco Tourism circuit in Adilabad District
2.	Heritage	Forts of Telangana (Bhongir Fort-Deverakonda Fort-Rachakonda Fort-Rajapet Fort-Khammam Fort)
3.	Ramayana	Development of Bhadrachalam
4.	Spiritual	Development of Sangareddy-Kamareddy-Medak
5.	Spiritual	Development of Warangal-Namally Gutta-Vemulawada-Kotilingalu-Kondagattu- Dharmapuri Ramagiri Fort- Kaleshwaram

Utilisation of funds for TB programme

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

(a) the overall fund utilisation by each State on the TB programme out of the total allocation made by the Centre and States for fiscal year 2018-19;

(b) the fund utilisation in high burden States such as UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Assam and Rajasthan for the fiscal year 2018-19; and

(c) the State-wise budget allocation to the TB programme by the Centre and each State for the year 2019-20?

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

(a) and (b) The total funds allocated to States/UTs under the TB Programme for 2013 -19 were ₹ 1222.74 crore. The States/UTs utilized ₹ 1017.20 crore in 2018-19. The State/UT-wise details of allocation and provisional utilization of funds for 2018-19 including State share, as reported by the States/UTs, are as under:-

*Revised National TB Control Programme
State-wise Allocation and Utilization*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2018-19	
		Allocation	Utilization
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42.25	66.49
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.09	0.74
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.35	3.84
4.	Assam	42.17	30.60
5.	Bihar	42.50	30.04
6.	Chandigarh	3.09	1.21
7.	Chhattisgarh	36.13	21.92
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.32	0.99
9.	Daman and Diu	0.88	0.34
10.	Delhi	32.16	11.80
11.	Goa	1.59	1.20
12.	Gujarat	61.98	72.34
13.	Haryana	32.29	20.07

1	2	3	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17.51	18.68
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.57	8.11
16.	Jharkhand	19.60	16.44
17.	Karnataka	61.44	59.51
18.	Kerala	27.48	22.28
19.	Lakshadweep	0.73	0.32
20.	Madhya Pradesh	66.97	51.19
21.	Maharashtra	110.27	95.44
22.	Manipur	17.78	2.79
23.	Meghalaya	13.62	7.50
24.	Mizoram	15.86	2.76
25.	Nagaland	15.30	6.50
26.	Odisha	27.80	32.13
27.	Puducherry	1.99	1.62
28.	Punjab	27.21	12.05
29.	Rajasthan	42.18	43.09
30.	Sikkim	4.85	2.28
31.	Tamil Nadu	80.02	70.74
32.	Tripura	9.09	4.42
33.	Uttar Pradesh	202.58	196.26
34.	Uttarakhand	13.65	12.60
35.	West Bengal	60.46	50.96
36.	Telangana	47.97	37.93
TOTAL		1222.74	1017.20

(c) As per the estimates in the interim budget for the financial year 2019-20, an amount of ₹ 1071.24 crore has been allocated to states as grant-in-aid. The State-wise details are as under:—

*State-wise Allocation of Funds under Revised National TB
Control Programme (RNTCP) for the year 2019-20*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2019-20 Allocation Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.14
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.97
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.15
4.	Assam	35.93
5.	Bihar	60.29
6.	Chandigarh	2.74
7.	Chhattisgarh	27.67
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.95
9.	Daman and Diu	0.67
10.	Delhi	17.99
11.	Goa	2.18
12.	Gujarat	42.65
13.	Haryana	24.76
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10.80
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.59
16.	Jharkhand	24.34
17.	Karnataka	51.48
18.	Kerala	31.78

1	2	3
19.	Lakshadweep	0.17
20.	Madhya Pradesh	57.36
21.	Maharashtra	110.27
22.	Manipur	8.90
23.	Meghalaya	7.66
24.	Mizoram	7.68
25.	Nagaland	7.37
26.	Orissa	36.23
27.	Puducherry	1.35
28.	Punjab	33.73
29.	Rajasthan	49.04
30.	Sikkim	4.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	72.66
32.	Tripura	7.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	138.07
34.	Uttarakhand	17.37
35.	West Bengal	72.11
36..	Telangana	36.34
TOTAL		1071.24

Implementation of Ayushman Bharat Yojana

*247. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates for medical procedures under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana are fixed across all States;

(b) if so, the rates fixed by the Centre for all procedures, if not, the mechanism to calculate rates;

(c) the criteria of qualifying as an eligible beneficiary for the Yojana and the details of number of beneficiaries, State-wise;

(d) whether Government had set target for empanelling adequate number of hospitals under the Scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) details of progress made in implementation and target fixed in achieving the same, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Ayushman Bharat Yojana comprises of two components namely (i) Provision of Comprehensive Primary Healthcare through Ayushman Bharat –Health and Wellness Centers (AB-HWC), and (ii) Ayushman Bharat –Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB- PMJAY).

Under AB-HWCs, the Government is supporting the States for strengthening Sub Centers and Primary Health Centers as Health and Wellness Centers for provision of comprehensive primary health care that includes promotive, preventive, and primary health care. The AB-HWCs are envisioned to provide an expanded range of services including care for non-communicable diseases as well as prevention, and Health promotion and wellness activities like Yoga apart from services already being provided for Maternal and Child Health including immunization and communicable diseases. To provide comprehensive health coverage to the beneficiaries, free essential drugs and diagnostic services are also being provided through these AB-HWCs. Services at AB-HWCs are free and universal to all.

Under AB-PMJAY, 1393 benefit packages along with rates have been put in place for usage of hospitals empanelled under the scheme for providing the treatment to the beneficiaries. These rates were decided as per the recommendations of a Committee headed by Director General Health Services, Government of India and peer reviewed by NITI Aayog. The recommendations of the committee were based on a series of consultations with various stakeholders including medical professionals, AIIMS, hospitals' associations, industry bodies etc. The package rates are indicative in nature and States have the flexibility to decrease or increase upto 10% depending on their suitability. Further, States could retain their existing package rates, even if they are higher than the prescribed 10% flexibility slab.

AB- PMJAY is an entitlement-based scheme with entitlement to be decided on the basis of deprivation and occupational criteria in the SECC database. The details of entitlement criteria and number of beneficiaries to be covered State-wise are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(d) Under AB-PMJAY, State Governments through State Health Agencies empanel hospitals within their jurisdiction to provide care to the identified beneficiary families. As on 11.07.2019, 15,965 hospitals (7997 Private and 7968 Public) have been empanelled under the Yojana. No targets for empanelment of hospitals have been set.

(e) The target for operationalising AB-HWCs by end of 2019-20 is 40,000. Out of these, as reported by the States/UTs, 19,567 AB-HWCs have been operationalized till 5th July, 2019.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of AB-PMJAY have been signed with 33 States/UTs. Only Delhi, Odisha, and Telangana have not signed the MoU. At present, the scheme is operational in 30 States. The implementation of the scheme has been rolled back in West Bengal by the State Government. States have not cited any particular reason for non-implementation of the scheme.

Statement-I

Details of entitlement criteria for beneficiaries to be covered under AB-PMJAY

The different categories in rural area include:—

Automatically included households (based on fulfilling any of the 5 parameters of inclusion):

- a. Households without shelter.
- b. Destitute, living on alms.
- c. Manual scavenger families.
- d. Primitive tribal groups.
- e. legally released bonded labour

= 15.95 lakh

Standard Deprivation Parameter	Households
1	2
Only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof (D1)	2.38 crore
No adult member between age 16 to 59 (D2)	65.33 lakh
Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59 (D3)	69.43 lakh

1	2	
Disabled member and no able bodied adult member (D4)	7.20 lakh	
SC/ST households (D5)	3 87 crore	
No literate adult above 25 years (D6)	4.22 crore	
Landless households deriving major part of their income from manual casual labour (D7)	5.40 crore	
Total deprived Households targeted for F'MJAY who belong to one of the six deprivation criteria amongst D1, D2, D3, D4, D5 and D7	8.03 crore	
<i>For urban areas, 11 defined occupational categories are entitled under the scheme. Targeted Urban Household categories proposed to be included in PMJAY : 2.33 crore</i>		
Sl. No.	Worker Category	Households
1	2	3
1.	Rag picker	23,825
2.	Beggar	47,371
3.	Domestic worker	6,85,352
4.	Street vendor/Cobbler/Hawker/Other service provider working on streets	8,64,659
5.	Construction worker/Plumber/Mason/Labor/Painter/Welder/Security guard/Coolie and other head-load worker	1,02,35,435
6.	Sweeper/Sanitation worker/Mali	6,06,446
7.	Home-based worker/Artisan/Handicrafts worker/Tailor	27,58,194
8.	Transport worker/Driver/Conductor/Helper to drivers and conductors/Cart puller/Rickshaw puller	27,73,310
9.	Shop worker/Assistant/Peon in small establishment/Helper/Delivery assistant/Attendant/Waiter	36,93,042

1	2	3
10.	Electrician/Mechanic/Assembler/Repair worker	11,99,262
11.	Washer-man/Chowkidar	4,60,433
TOTAL TARGETED URBAN HOUSEHOLDS		2.33 crore

Total:

Sl. No.	Categories	Households (number in crore)
1.	(i) Rural (based on deprivation criteria)	8.03
	(ii) Rural (automatically included)	0.16
2.	Urban	2.33
3.	Such number of families that are currently enrolled under RSBY but not in targeted SECC data	0.22
TOTAL		10.74

Statement-II

*State-wise details for beneficiary families covered under
AB-PMJAY (as on 09.07.2019)*

Sl. No.	State	Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	0.78
2.	Andhra Pradesh*	90
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.89
4.	Assam	27.02
5.	Bihar	108.95
6.	Chandigarh	0.71

1	2	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	41.46
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	0.66
9.	Daman and Diu*	0.45
10.	Goa	0.37
11.	Gujarat*	70
12.	Haryana	15.51
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4.8
14.	Jammu And Kashmir	6.13
15.	Jharkhand*	57
16.	Karnataka*	115
17.	Kerala	34.84
18.	Lakshadweep	0.01
19.	Madhya Pradesh*	128.8
20.	Maharashtra	83.63
21.	Manipur	2.77
22.	Meghalaya*	8.37
23.	Mizoram	1.95
24.	Nagaland	2.33
25.	Puducherry	1.04
26.	Punjab*	42
27.	Sikkim	0.4
28.	Tamil Nadu*	157
29.	Tripura	4.9
30.	Uttar Pradesh	118.04

1	2	3
31.	Uttarakhand*	19.68
32.	West Bengal**	112
TOTAL		1,257 [#]

*Includes State extensions of PMJAY.

**Covered upto January, 2019.

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

National Rural Health Mission

*248. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to include in the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) provisions to meet the deficiency of health professionals in rural areas;
- (b) whether there is any proposal with Government to set up fully equipped hospitals under this scheme (NRHM) in all rural areas;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Public health and Hospitals, being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of health professionals in rural areas, 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 system including for engagement of health professionals on contractual basis, based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

Shortage of health professionals including doctors and other paramedical staff in public health facilities particularly in rural areas of the country varies from State to State depending upon their policies and context. As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) –2018, the State/UT-wise status of availability of doctors, specialists, nursing staff and paramedical staff, and shortfall thereof in public health facilities of rural areas of the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Under the National Health Mission (NHM), States are encouraged to adopt flexible norms to enable engagement of specialists in public health facilities. These include

various mechanisms of 'contracting in' and 'contracting out' of specialist services, methods of engaging specialists outside the government system for service delivery at public facilities.

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 be able to engage doctors and specialists in the public health facilities in rural areas.

Support is also provided to States/UTs in term of hard area allowance for doctors and specialists who serve in rural and remote areas. Performance linked payments are also allowed for health human resources.

Also, States are advised to put in place transparent policies of posting and transfer, and ensure rational deployment of doctors. As the posts required for health facilities are filled up by respective State/UT Governments, they are impressed upon from time to time to fill up the vacant posts.

In addition to above, to improve availability of doctors, specialists and tertiary care facilities in underserved areas, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare administers a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals". 82 new Medical Colleges are being established under the scheme in two phases. This is going to ensure availability of one medical college in every 3 Parliamentary Constituencies and at least one Government medical college in each State.

(b) to (d) NHM has already set out norms called the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) that provide a set of uniform benchmark for the infrastructural, human resource, drugs, diagnostics, and equipment requirements at different levels of public health facilities. These standards cover Health Sub-Centres (HSCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-District Hospitals (SDHs) and District Hospitals (DHs). Similarly, norms have been set up for Health and Wellness Centres being established under the Ayushman Bharat (AB-HWCs). These AB-HWCs will provide comprehensive primary health care that includes preventive and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach.

Support under NHM is provided to States/UTs for strengthening public health facilities to IPHS standards, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs.

Under NHM, Support is also provided for establishing new health facilities as per norms.

Statement

State/UT-wise status of availability of doctors, specialists, nursing staff and paramedical staff and shortfall thereof in public health facilities of rural areas of the country

(A) Doctors⁺ at Primary Health Centres

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147	2267	2045	222	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	125	NA	18
3.	Assam	94	NA	1376	NA	*
4.	Bihar #	1899	2078	1786	292	113
5.	Chhattisgarh	793	793	359	434	434
6.	Goa	25	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1474	1865	1321	544	153
8.	Haryana	368	551	491	60	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	576	636	622	14	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	694	653	*
11.	Jharkhand	298	556	340	216	*
12.	Karnataka	2359	2359	2136	223	223
13.	Kerala	849	1120	1169	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	1112	659	59
15.	Maharashtra	1823	3009	2929	80	*
16.	Manipur	91	238	194	44	*
17.	Meghalaya ##	108	128	130	*	*
18.	Mizoram ###	57	152	59	93	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Nagaland	126	108	118	*	8
20.	Odisha	1288	1326	917	409	371
21.	Punjab	432	593	480	113	*
22.	Rajasthan	2078	2751	2396	355	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	24	NA	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1421	3136	2780	356	*
25.	Telangana	643	1254	1066	188	*
26.	Tripura	108	0	119	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	257	425	241	184	16
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3621	45009	1344	3165	2277
29.	West Bengal	913	1268	1016	252	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	34	8	*
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	15	8	7	1
33.	Daman and Diu	4	5	4	1	0
34.	Delhi	5	21	22	*	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	8	8	0	*
36.	Puducherry	24	38	46	*	*
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.

+: 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.

(B) General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) – Allopathic at CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)		
		Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	247	203	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	119	NA
3.	Assam	NA	493	NA
4.	Bihar	NA	714	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	453	546	*
6.	Goa	12	19	*
7.	Gujarat	1151	792	359
8.	Haryana	494	317	177
9.	Himachal Pradesh	234	165	69
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	751	586	165
11.	Jharkhand	849	704	145
12.	Karnataka	255	218	37
13.	Kerala	781	1019	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1854	881	973
15.	Maharashtra	512	486	26
16.	Manipur	97	93	4
17.	Meghalaya#	91	82	9
18.	Mizoram	NA	16	NA
19.	Nagaland	42	42	0

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Odisha	405	731	*
21.	Punjab	282	408	*
22.	Rajasthan	1403	1150	253
23.	Sikkim	NA	5	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	4942	4942	0
25.	Telangana	184	145	39
26.	Tripura	0	65	*
27.	Uttarakhand	117	94	23
28.	Uttar Pradesh	778	778	0
29.	West Bengal	1330	1150	180
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	13	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	6	*
33.	Daman and Diu	12	5	7
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	14	14	0
36.	Puducherry	18	18	0
ALL INDIA/TOTAL ²		17321	17019	2510

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

NA: Not Available.

2: For calculating the overall percentage of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

(C) Doctors at District Hospital and Sub-District/Sub-Divisional Hospital

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)			
		District Hospital		Sub-District/Sub-Divisional Hospital	
		Sanctioned	In Position	Sanctioned	In Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	433	299	668	428
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	397	NA	NA
3.	Assam	NA	751	NA	198
4.	Bihar	888	1301	55	286
5.	Chhattisgarh	956	544	175	53
6.	Goa	87	69	151	85
7.	Gujarat	518	318	435	163
8.	Haryana	633	882	312	340
9.	Himachal Pradesh	323	529	358	419
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1352	933	NA	NA
11.	Jharkhand	848	579	265	85
12.	Karnataka	1727	1366	1841	1302
13.	Kerala	87	502	488	624
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3206	2409	942	568
15.	Maharashtra	1292	875	1362	1348
16.	Manipur	270	230	17	6
17.	Meghalaya #	266	266	11	18
18.	Mizoram	NA	195	NA	29

1	2	3	4	5	6
19. Nagaland ##		23	175	0	0
20. Odisha		1427	1094	567	347
21. Punjab		813	648	782	559
22. Rajasthan		1998	1466	630	472
23. Sikkim		NA	88	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		1869	1403	3372	2555
25. Telangana		319	158	1356	411
26. Tripura		84	92	64	38
27. Uttarakand		395	292	290	222
28. Uttar Pradesh		4319	3604	0	0
29. West Bengal		1766	1330	5277	1665
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		36	17	0	0
31. Chandigarh^		117	166	0	31
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		61	68	0	14
33. Daman and Diu		43	32	0	0
34. Delhi		1861	1300	149	107
35. Lakshadweep		41	34	9	9
36. Puducherry		508	487	NA	NA
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		28566	24899	19576	12432

Notes: # Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

Only Data for 23 GDMO given under DH.

^ Sanctioned data of year 2016 used.

N.A. Not Available.

(D) Total Specialists at CHCs**Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians]**

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	772	533	384	149	388
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	252	NA	4	NA	248
3.	Assam	688	NA	158	NA	530
4.	Bihar	600	NA	82	NA	518
5.	Chhattisgarh	676	652	57	595	619
6.	Goa	16	5	10	*	6
7.	Gujarat	1452	1177	118	1059	1334
8.	Haryana	452	59	17	42	435
9.	Himachal Pradesh	364	NA	4	NA	360
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	336	344	256	88	80
11.	Jharkhand	684	684	92	592	592
12.	Karnataka	824	824	498	326	326
13.	Kerala	908	30	40	*	868
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1236	1236	248	988	988
15.	Maharashtra	1444	823	485	338	959
16.	Manipur	92	4	3	1	89
17.	Meghalaya	112	3	9	*	103
18.	Mizoram	36	33	0	33	36
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	8	NA	76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Odisha	1508	1529	253	1276	1255
21.	Punjab	604	593	105	488	499
22.	Rajasthan	2352	1731	565	1166	1787
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	1540	NA	210	NA	1330
25.	Telangana	364	320	112	208	252
26.	Tripura	88	0	2	*	86
27.	Uttarakhand	268	268	29	239	239
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3288	2099	192	1907	3096
29.	West Bengal	1392	669	125	544	1267
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	9	0	9	16
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	0	0	8
33.	Daman and Diu	8	6	3	3	5
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
36.	Puducherry	12	4	5	*	7
ALL INDIA ² /TOTAL		22496	13635	4074	10051	18422

Notes:

NA: Not Available.

¹: Four 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.

²: For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

(E) Radiographers at CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	193	160	72	88	121
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	63	NA	7	NA	56
3.	Assam #	172	145	82	63	90
4.	Bihar ##	150	89	1	88	149
5.	Chhattisgarh	169	177	161	16	8
6.	Goa	4	4	4	0	0
7.	Gujarat	363	363	118	245	245
8.	Haryana	113	82	47	35	66
9.	Himachal Pradesh	91	65	24	41	67
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	305	224	81	*
11.	Jharkhand	171	171	59	112	112
12.	Karnataka	206	206	167	39	39
13.	Kerala	227	16	18	*	209
14.	Madhya Pradesh	309	312	261	51	48
15.	Maharashtra	361	140	107	33	254
16.	Manipur	23	13	13	0	10
17.	Meghalaya \$	28	19	18	1	10
18.	Mizoram ^	9	5	3	2	6
19.	Nagaland	21	1	1	0	20
20.	Odisha	377	57	55	2	322

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Punjab		151	171	123	48	28
22. Rajasthan		588	787	250	537	338
23. Sikkim		2	NA	2	NA	0
24. Tamil Nadu		385	246	92	154	293
25. Telangana		91	87	57	30	34
26. Tripura		22	0	12	*	10
27. Uttarakhand		67	31	8	23	59
28. Uttar Pradesh		822	230	0	230	822
29. West Bengal		348	280	131	149	217
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		4	0	0	0	4
31. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2	0	0	0	2
33. Daman and Diu		2	4	3	1	*
34. Delhi		0	0	0	0	0
35. Lakshadweep		3	5	5	0	*
36. Puducherry		3	3	3	0	0
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		5624	4174	2128	2069	3639

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2013 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

\$ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^ Total 5 Radiographers sanctioned in the State.

¹ One per Community Health Centre as per 1PHS 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.

(F) Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1384	1004	380	336
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	89	NA	117
3.	Assam #	1118	1284	1735	*	*
4.	Bihar ##	2049	989	287	702	1762
5.	Chhattisgarh	962	1107	936	171	26
6.	Goa	29	48	53	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1837	1847	1584	263	253
8.	Haryana	481	504	397	107	84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	667	594	378	216	289
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	721	1137	974	163	*
11.	Jharkhand	469	469	241	228	228
12.	Karnataka	2565	2674	2523	151	42
13.	Kerala	1076	1036	1102	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1905	1778	127	*
15.	Maharashtra	2184	2355	2055	300	129
16.	Manipur	114	145	152	*	*
17.	Meghalaya \$	136	135	149	*	*
18.	Mizoram ^	66	99	53	46	13
19.	Nagaland	147	135	116	19	31
20.	Odisha	1665	1741	1623	118	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Punjab		583	841	790	51	*
22. Rajasthan		2666	1127	1172	*	1494
23. Sikkim		26	NA	11	NA	15
24. Tamil Nadu		1806	2656	2097	559	*
25. Telangana		734	763	700	63	34
26. Tripura		130	0	133	*	*
27. Uttarakhand		324	408	282	126	42
28. Uttar Pradesh		4443	5697	4717	980	*
29. West Bengal		1261	1459	1422	37	*
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		26	53	49	4	*
31. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		11	10	12	*	*
33. Daman and Diu		6	16	9	7	*
34. Delhi		5	6	4	2	1
35. Lakshadweep		7	16	16	0	*
36. Puducherry		27	42	37	5	*
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		31367	32682	28680	4825	4938

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.

(G) Laboratory Technicians at PHCs & CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1185	789	396	551
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	123	NA	83
3.	Assam#	1118	860	1390	*	*
4.	Bihar##	2049	683	611	72	1438
5.	Chhattisgarh	962	1063	823	240	139
6.	Goa	29	40	40	0	*
7.	Gujarat	1837	1837	1658	179	179
8.	Haryana	481	504	356	148	125
9.	Himachal Pradesh	667	300	131	169	536
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	721	826	798	28	*
11.	Jharkhand	469	640	264	376	205
12.	Karnataka	2565	1790	1532	258	1033
13.	Kerala	1076	324	365	*	711
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1808	1238	570	242
15.	Maharashtra	2184	1474	1296	178	888
16.	Manipur	114	102	70	32	44
17.	Meghalaya \$	136	118	155	*	*
18.	Mizoram ^	66	92	83	9	*
19.	Nagaland	147	72	87	*	60
20.	Odisha	1665	497	567	*	1098

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Punjab		583	616	585	31	*
22. Rajasthan		2666	3644	2091	1553	575
23. Sikkim		26	NA	21	NA	5
24. Tamil Nadu		1806	2222	967	1255	839
25. Telangana		734	749	597	152	137
26. Tripura		130	0	105	*	25
27. Uttarakhand		324	135	78	57	246
28. Uttar Pradesh		4443	2054	1644	410	2799
29. West Bengal		1261	966	874	92	387
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		26	23	19	4	7
31. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		11	7	17	*	*
33. Daman and Diu		6	9	5	4	I
34. Delhi		5	5	4	1	1
35. Lakshadweep		7	13	13	0	*
36. Puducherry		27	10	38	*	*
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		31367	24668	19434	6214	12354

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.

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.

**(H) Para Medical Staff at District Hospital and Sub-District/
Sub-Divisional Hospital**

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)			
		District Hospital		Sub-District/Sub-Divisional Hospital	
		Sanctioned	In Position	Sanctioned	In Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1070	768	1174	1025
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	790	NA	NA
3.	Assam	NA	2197	NA	383
4.	Bihar	NA	1916	NA	288
5.	Chhattisgarh	2034	1797	422	234
6.	Goa	202	187	430	250
7.	Gujarat	1239	1096	938	852
8.	Haryana	2647	2712	730	619
9.	Himachal Pradesh	764	826	750	682
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1937	1558	NA	NA
11.	Jharkhand	369	1028	465	107
12.	Karnataka	6452	4659	7031	5104
13.	Kerala	218	1102	1074	1377
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10303	9081	2145	1393
15.	Maharashtra	4721	4036	2529	1860
16.	Manipur	717	316	24	27
17.	Meghalaya #	630	1155	11	34

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	NA	847	NA	44
19.	Nagaland	166	517	0	0
20.	Odisha	2354	2893	695	726
21.	Punjab	2182	2200	2325	2025
22.	Rajasthan	5245	4520	2453	1734
23.	Sikkim	NA	305	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	5716	5083	8948	8143
25.	Telangana	576	528	836	737
26.	Tripura #	276	425	231	337
27.	Uttarakhand	983	795	610	476 .
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8733	5929	0	0
29.	West Bengal	7158	5881	8413	6230
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	64	56	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	306	434	0	101
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	320	347	0	73
33.	Daman and Diu	105	71	0	0
34.	Delhi	10439	8896	522	439
35.	Lakshadweep	51	52	18	18
36.	Puducherry	2237	2200	NA	NA
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		80214	77203	42774	35318

Sanctioned data for year 2018 used.

NA: Not Available.

(I) Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2498	4518	3505	1013	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	584	NA	498	NA	86
3.	Assam #	2150	2798	3203	*	*
4.	Bihar ##	2949	1662	1211	451	1738
5.	Chhattisgarh	1976	2809	2458	351	*
6.	Goa	53	126	146	*	*
7.	Gujarat	4015	4391	3160	1231	855
8.	Haryana	1159	1894	1797	97	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1213	837	452	385	761
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1710	1405	305	*
11.	Jharkhand	1495	2179	1182	997	313
12.	Karnataka	3801	2667	3339	*	462
13.	Kerala	2438	3610	3969	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3334	4624	3308	1316	26
15.	Maharashtra	4350	3218	2296	922	2054
16.	Manipur	252	484	400	84	*
17.	Meghalaya \$	304	413	596	*	*
18.	Mizoram ^	120	570	198	372	*
19.	Nagaland	273	175	394	*	*
20.	Odisha	3927	1666	2327	*	1600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Punjab		1489	2189	2029	160	*
22. Rajasthan		6194	12712	9887	2825	*
23. Sikkim		38	NA	48	NA	*
24. Tamil Nadu		4116	7963	6360	1603	*
25. Telangana		1280	2208	2027	181	*
26. Tripura		262	0	581	*	*
27. Uttarakhand		726	623	359	264	367
28. Uttar Pradesh		9375	17974	20546	*	*
29. West Bengal		3349	6981	6464	517	*
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		50	138	129	9	*
31. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		23	14	45	*	*
33. Daman and Diu		18	64	49	15	*
34. Delhi		5	5	6	*	*
35. Lakshadweep		25	54	54	0	*
36. Puducherry		45	131	139	*	*
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		65111	91407	84567	13098	8262

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2013 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

\$ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^ Total 570 Nursing Staff 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.

**Enactment of Central Law to deal with violence
against doctors**

*249. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any demand from the Indian Medical Association (IMA) for the enactment of a Central Law to deal with the violence against doctors and healthcare staff, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) Government's reaction in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has received representations from the Indian Medical Association (IMA) requesting for enactment of a central legislation for protection from violence/assault on doctors and clinical establishments.

2. The Central Government has constituted a Committee to examine various aspects of a uniform legislative framework to address issues of assault on clinical establishments and doctors on duty. One meeting of this Committee has been held wherein it was agreed by the representatives of Law and Home Departments that a Central Law can be considered. Accordingly, a draft sub-committee has been set up.

3. In view of recent cases of assault on doctors on duty, for inculcating an effective sense of security among the doctors on duty, the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also issued an advisory to all States/UTs to consider immediate measures, such as:—

- (i) Security of sensitive hospitals to be managed by a designated and trained force;
- (ii) Installation of CCTV cameras and round the clock Quick Reaction Teams with effective communication/security gadgets particularly at Casualty, Emergency and areas having high footfalls;
- (iii) Well-equipped centralized control room for monitoring and quick response;
- (iv) Entry restriction for undesirable persons;
- (v) Institutional FIR against assaulters;
- (vi) Display of legislation protecting doctors in every hospital and police station;
- (vii) Appointment of Nodal Officer to monitor medical negligence,

- (viii) Expeditious filling up of vacant posts of doctors and para-medical staff in hospitals/Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to avoid excessive burden/pressure on doctors and to maintain global doctor-patient ratio,
- (ix) Better infrastructural facilities and medical equipment and provision of extra monetary incentive for the doctors and para medical staff serving in hard/remote areas as compared to major and metro cities with better career prospects, etc.

3.1 Further, in June, 2019, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare has written to the Chief Ministers of all States to ensure rule of law so that doctors and clinical establishments may discharge their duties and professional pursuit without any fear of violence; and to take action against the perpetrators of violence against doctors, as per law.

Monitoring of CSR spending

*250. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all Government/Public Sector Undertakings and private companies are directed to spend on CSR activities under the provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);
- (b) if so, the amount in percentage of their turnover expected to be spent thereon; and
- (c) whether any monitoring mechanism is in place to keep a watch on CSR spending?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 (Act) mandates every company having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more, or turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or more, or net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year, is required to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, towards Corporate Social Responsibility as enlisted in Schedule VII of the Act.

(c) The entire CSR architecture is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR initiatives annually in MCA21 registry. Government has recently established Centralized Scrutiny and Prosecution Mechanism to monitor CSR compliance by companies. Whenever any violation of CSR provisions is found, letters calling for information are sent. Where non-compliance is established, sanction for prosecution is accorded following due process of law. So far, sanction for prosecution has been accorded in 366 cases for the F.Y. 2014-15 and 5,382 call for information letters

have been sent for F.Y. 2015-16. All CSR related offences are compoundable. So far 60 applications for compounding have been made.

Tourist spots in Punjab

*251. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of tourist spots in Punjab being undertaken to develop as tourist spots; and

(b) the amount spent on each spot during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD, provides central financial assistance to State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. The projects for development are identified in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to their adherence to relevant scheme guidelines, submission of suitable detailed project reports, availability of funds and utilization of funds released earlier.

Based on the above, the details of project sanctioned by the Ministry under the above schemes for the State of Punjab are as below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Year	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	PRASHAD 2015-16	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.40	6.40
2.	Swadesh Darshan 2018-19	Development of Heritage Circuit: Anandpur Sahib – Fatehgarh Sahib –Chamkaur Sahib –Ferozpur –Amritsar – Khatkar Kalan –Kalanour – Patiala in Punjab	99.95	0.00*

*As per the Swadesh Darshan scheme guidelines, the first installment of funds is released after submission of work orders, good for construction Detailed Project Report with statutory approvals from respective agencies for construction initiation for the entire project. The above documents from the Government of Punjab are awaited. No funds have been released by the Ministry under the project.

Revamp of key schemes

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

(a) whether Government proposes to revamp some of the key schemes like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Mudra Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any review of these schemes has been made to find out their efficiency and effectiveness; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the improvements expected to be made in the existing schemes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d)

(1) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched on 14th August, 2014 with the objective to provide universal access to banking facilities to all households in the country, with opening of one basic account with additional facility of RuPay debit card having in-built accident insurance cover of ₹ 1 lakh and overdraft (OD) facility of upto ₹ 5,000.

The progress under PMJDY is regularly monitored with banks. As informed by banks, as on 03.07.2019, 36.06 crore accounts have been opened with a deposit balance of ₹ 1,00,495.95 crore. Out of the total Jan Dhan accounts, while 21.37 crore accounts (59.26 %) have been opened in rural/semi-urban areas, 19.19 crore (53.22%) have been opened by women. Further, 28.45 crore RuPay debit cards have been issued to the Jan Dhan account holders to facilitate banking transactions. The per account average balance in PMJDY accounts has increased from ₹ 1,065 in March 2015 to ₹ 2787 in 3rd July, 2019.

To further consolidate the gains made under PMJDY and to give impetus to the ongoing financial inclusion initiatives of the Government, the PMJDY program has been extended beyond 14.8.2018 with the focus on opening of accounts shifting from "every household" to "every un-banked adult" and making the scheme more attractive with following modifications:—

(i) Existing OD limit revised from ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 10,000.

(ii) No conditions attached for active PMJDY accounts availing OD upto ₹ 2,000.

- (iii) Age limit for availing OD facility revised from 18-60 years to 18-65 years.
- (iv) Accident insurance cover for new RuPay card holders raised from existing ₹1 lakh to ₹ 2 lakh for new PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.2018.

(2) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY):

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana was launched on 08.04.2015 with the objective to provide institutional finance for micro/small business units upto ₹ 10 lakh, without any insistence on collateral. The loan is provided for non agricultural activities, including activities allied to agriculture such as poultry, dairy, beekeeping etc. for term loan and working capital requirements. There are three categories under PMMY - Shishu (loan upto ₹ 50,000), Kishore (loan above ₹ 50,000 and upto ₹5,00,000) and Tarun (loan above ₹ 5,00,000 and upto ₹ 10,00,000). Since the launch of the scheme, as on 21.06.2019, over 19.05 crore loans amounting to ₹ 9.34 lakh crore have been extended under PMMY.

Changes to the scheme are made on an ongoing basis, based on the feedback from stakeholders.

(3) Atal Pension Yojana (APY):

The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has proposed to increase the limit of pension and age under Atal Pension Yojana (APY). The same is under examination in consultation with PFRDA. Banks and post Offices are registered as APY Service Providers, who are primarily entrusted with the distributions of the scheme. PFRDA regularly advises all its Service Providers to promote the scheme for outreach of the scheme to the ultimate prospective customers. As a result, as on 01.07.2019, a total of 1.67 crore subscribers have been enrolled under the scheme with contribution of ₹ 7104.51 crore.

Under APY, annual targets are allocated by the Ministry of Finance in terms of average APY account per branch to be achieved by each APY service provider in order to cover maximum eligible population under the APY. These targets are communicated to all APY Service providers and regular review meetings are conducted with them to analyse their performance against the targets. Further, success strategies of successful APY service providers who have been able to meet the targets are discussed.

Apart from this, the actuarial valuation of the scheme has also been conducted to identify pension liabilities, feasibility of the current APY scheme, various scenarios in terms of impact of changes in entry age, minimum pension amount, mortality, interest rate, inflation etc.

Opening of more centres of NSD

*253. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the National School of Drama (NSD);
- (b) the details of places where there are centres of NSD in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that demands to open more centres of NSD in various States have come to the Ministry;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard; and
- (e) what are the reasons that the proposal to grant NSD the status of Institution of National Importance is pending in the Ministry and by when it is likely to be conferred with this status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) From time to time, Ministry receives requests for setting up of centres in different States, which are considered as per availability of resources.

At present, NSD is running 4 centers under consolidation of outreach program, which are in Bengaluru (1994), Gangtok (2011), Agartala (2012) and Varanasi (2018), in addition to Delhi campus (1959). Agartala (Tripura) runs one-year course in Theatre-in-Education, Gangtok (Sikkim) and Bengaluru (Karnataka) run one-year course in Acting, whereas Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) runs one-year course in Classical Indian Drama.

(e) Status of Institute of National Importance can only be granted through an Act of Parliament.

Statement***Aims and objectives of the National School of Drama (NSD)***

National School of Drama is a premier theatre training institute imparting 3 years' training in Dramatic Arts. NSD awards full time post-graduate diploma in dramatic arts. NSD is one of the foremost theatre training institutions in the world and the only one of its kind in India. Furthermore it has the mandate to promote and preserve theatrical activity and cultural heritage of the nation.

Aims :

The central aim of the course is to prepare students for the practice of theatre. To this end, a variety of practical skills must be developed and a corpus of knowledge acquired. While all areas of study are assessed separately and a high standard of work demanded in each, the most important objective of the course is the development of the intangible concept of creative imagination and its expression within the collective framework of a group.

Objectives :

- To develop suitable patterns of teaching in all branches of drama both at undergraduate and post-graduate levels so as to establish high standards of theatre education in India and for the purpose, develop liaison and association with colleges, institutions and universities.
- To constantly endeavour at raising the technical standards of Indian plays so as to make them aesthetically more satisfying and acceptable.
- To provide undergraduate and post-graduate teaching in the art and craft of drama and its allied subjects thus ensuring promotion of drama and outflow of trained personnel and teachers for the future needs of the country in the field of drama.
- To conduct and promote research in classical, traditional and modern drama in India and abroad and to collect valuable material and forms in theatre production and education.
- To organize and conduct short-term and refresher courses, summer schools and such other courses and like and invite experts and research scholars from within the country and abroad for delivering lectures and/or developing research and to pay them such remuneration as may be appropriate.
- To arrange lectures, seminars, symposia, meetings, conferences and exhibitions relating to drama and performing arts.
- To establish and cause to be established and maintain a repertory company or its branches, regional schools, centres for practical training of the students and to promote and facilitate dramatic art in the country.
- To produce, direct and perform plays before the public as part of training and for promotion of School's objectives.

- To invite actors, directors, playwrights, technicians from within the country and abroad to assist, direct and produce plays, organize exhibitions and to prepare any other educational material.
- To institute and award Fellowships, Scholarships, prizes, medals, financial and other assistances with a view to promoting interest in studies and research in drama.
- To assist, co-operate, associate and collaborate itself with the efforts of others academic bodies, Governmental or non-Governmental in similar activities in India and abroad with a view to further the aims and objectives of the Society.
- To foster cultural and academic contacts within India as well as with other countries through exchange of personnel and research materials; thus facilitating foreign visits by students and research scholars to attend seminars, to undertake studies and research.

Special category status

†*254. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the criteria laid down by Government for granting special category status to any State of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 2013, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Raghuram Rajan in order to identify backward States in the country for granting special category status to them; and

(c) if so, the action taken on the report of above said Committee till date?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Special Category Status for plan assistance has been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These features include: (i) hilly and difficult terrain (ii) low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population (iii) strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries (iv) economic and infrastructural backwardness and (v) non-viable nature of state finances. Special benefits to the States of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland were first approved in the year 1969 based on the recommendations of the 5th Finance Commission. The State of Uttarakhand after its formation was the last State to be granted Special Category Status in 2001 by the NDC.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No. An Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Raghuram Rajan was set up by the Ministry of Finance for evolving a composite development index of States. The aforesaid Committee had submitted its report titled 'Evolving a Composite Development Index of States' to the Finance Ministry in September, 2013.

(c) As per information received from NITI Aayog, the recommendations of this Committee have been rendered redundant post the acceptance of the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission.

Establishment of new Homoeopathic Colleges

†*255. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to consider establishing adequate number of Homoeopathic colleges in the country in order to promote Indian systems of medicine;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study regarding the number of Homoeopathic medical colleges in the country;

(c) if so, whether their number is sufficient to meet the needs in the country; and

(d) whether Government proposes to establish Homoeopathic medical colleges at various places in Bihar in view of the priority being accorded to provide the affordable healthcare services to the increasing population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of section 12A of the Homoeopathic Central Council (HCC) Act 1973, any person intending to start new college, or any existing college intending to open new/higher course(s) or increase in admission capacity have to apply to the Central Government for permission during the period prescribed under 'the Establishment of New Homoeopathy Medical College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College, Regulations, 2011'.

No such study has been conducted by the Central Government. However, 'No Objection Certificate' of the concerned State/UT Government for opening of new Homoeopathic medical College is an essential requirement under the 'Establishment of New Homoeopathy Medical College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College, Regulations, 2011'.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

At present there are 236 Homoeopathic colleges in the country, out of which 42 are Government/Government Aided Colleges and 194 are private colleges. State/UT-wise number of Homoeopathy colleges is placed in the Statement -I (*See below*).

(d) Ministry of AYUSH has not received any proposal from Bihar during the past three Academic years for establishment of new Homoeopathic Medical college. Ministry of AYUSH has granted permission to start new Post Graduate Course in two subjects namely, Practice of Medicine and Materia Medica with five seats in each subject at RBTS Government Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Further, for implementation of 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) from the academic year 2019-20, Ministry has enhanced intake capacity from 60 to 75 seats in the BHMS (UG Course) at RBTS Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

At present, there are total 15 Homoeopathic colleges in Bihar to impart education in Homoeopathy, out of which 2 are conducting Post Graduate education in Bihar (list of Colleges in Bihar is given in the Statement-II).

Statement-I

State/Union territory-wise Homoeopathy Colleges in the country with annual students' admission capacity in under-graduate and post-graduate courses for Academic Year 2018-19

Sl. No	State/UT	Colleges					Total number of college	Number of seats		
		UG	UG+ PG	Only PG	Govt.	Private	UG+ PG and Govt. and private	UG seats	PG seats	UG seats+ PG seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	3	0	3	2	5	270	42	312
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	1	50	0	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	3	0	0	3	0	3	150	0	150
4.	Bihar	13	2	0	1	14	15	830	52	882
5.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	50
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0	0	3	3	200	0	200
7.	Delhi	1	1	0	2	0	2	150	7	157
8.	Goa	1	0	0	0	1	1	50	0	50
9.	Gujarat	30	4	0	1	33	34	3325	93	3418
10.	Haryana	1	0	0	0	1	1	50	0	50
11.	Jharkhand	5	0	0	1	4	5	300	0	300
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	1	75	0	75
13.	Karnataka	8	6	0	1	13	14	1210	129	1339
14.	Kerala	3	2	1	3	3	6	250	58	308
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	3	0	1	23	24	2105	113	2218
16.	Maharashtra	39	17	1	0	57	57	4360	450	4810
17.	Meghalaya	01	0	0	1	0	1	50	0	50
18.	Odisha	5	1	0	4	2	6	195	18	213
19.	Punjab	3	1	0	0	4	4	270	18	288
20.	Rajasthan	7	3	0	0	10	10	785	75	844
21.	Tamil Nadu	10	2	0	1	11	12	760	51	811
22.	Telangana	4	1	0	1	4	5	450	30	480
23.	Uttar Pradesh	8	2	1	7	4	11	560	142	702
24.	Uttarakhand	2	0	0	0	2	2	110	0	110
25.	West Bengal	9	3	0	5	7	12	688	66	754
TOTAL COLLEGES =		182	51	3	35	200	236	17293	1344	18637
236										

Total number of UG Seats 17293 total number of PG seats 1344.

Statement-II*List of Homoeopathy Colleges in Bihar*

Sl. No.	Name of the College	Govt./ Pvt.	UG Seats	PG Seats	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	R.B.T.S. Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Ramdayalu Nagar, P.O. Ramna, Muzaffarpur-842002.	Govt.	75	10	85
2.	Dr. Rambalak Singh Gaya Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, P.O. Amwa, Bodh Gaya, Gaya -824231	Non-Govt.	50	—	50
3.	Patna Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Ram Krishna Nagar(Sorangpur), Patna-800027	Non-Govt.	50	—	50
4.	G.D. Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, East Ram Krishna Nagar, Patna-800020	Non-Govt.	100	42	142
5.	Magadh Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Biharsharief, Station Road, Nalanda-843101	Non-Govt.	50	—	50
6.	The Temple of Hahnemann Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Munger-811201	Non-Govt.	50	—	50
7.	Maharshi Mahi Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Katihar	Non-Govt.	50	—	50
8.	Dr. Yadubir Sinha Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Laheriasarai Distt. Darbhanga - 846002	Non-Govt.	50	—	50
9.	Dr. Halim Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Ekmighat, P.O. Laheriasarai, Distt. Darbhanga-846001	Non-Govt.	50	—	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Mangla Kamla Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Prof. Vishnu Kumar Marg, Srinagar, Siwan-841226	Non-Govt.	50	—	50
11.	R.D. Kedia Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, P.O.Hanuman Sugar Mills, Bariyapur, Motihari, East Champaran,	Non-Govt.	50	—	50
12.	K.N.H. Homoeopathic. Medical College and Hospital, Mayaganj, Bhagalpur-812001	Non-Govt.	50	—	50
13.	Muzaffarpur Homoeopathic Medical College, Raghu Nath Pandey Nagar, MIC Bela, Muzaffarpur	Non-Govt.	50	—	50
14.	Kent Homoeopathic Medical College, At and P.O. Khilwat, Vaishali-844516	Non-Govt.	50	—	50
15.	B.N.M. Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Saharsa-852201.	Non-Govt.	50	—	50

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Disease screening programme

2534. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of AYUSH has planned screening programme for cancer, hypertension and diabetes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of identified health centres, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether Government is also planning to provide some basic cancer drugs for free and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether primary and community health centres are sufficiently capacitated to accommodate the treatment of the said diseases and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) other steps being taken by Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (e) Ministry of AYUSH in collaboration with Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has taken the initiative for integration of AYUSH system with National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes. Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) Program to fortify the impact of existing NPCDCS Program. In this programme 18.99 lakhs persons have been screened and 1.75 lakhs patients have been enrolled till 31st May. 2019:—

- The Ayurveda intervention is implemented in 52 centres (49 CHCs and 3 District Hospitals) of three Districts of the states viz. Bhilwara (Rajasthan). Surendranagar (Gujarat) and Gaya (Bihar).
- Unani intervention is implemented at one district hospital and 17 Community Health Centres (CHCs) at the Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh.
- Homoeopathy intervention is implemented at 21 centres of Krishna (Andhra Pradesh) and Darjeeling (West Bengal) districts and has extended to two more districts from May 2017 i.e.. Sambalpur (Odisha) and Nashik, (Maharashtra).
- Yoga is an integral part with all the three systems in all the States.

New Yoga University/Institute in Uttar Pradesh

2535. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any initiative has been taken for promotion of Yoga in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, details of the initiative taken and expenditure incurred for promotion of Yoga in Uttar Pradesh during last three years;
- (c) whether Government has any plan of opening new Yoga University/Institute in Uttar Pradesh in near future; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Since Health is a State subject, the concerned State Governments initiate various steps in this sector including steps for promotion of Yoga. At the Central level, Ministry of AYUSH being the nodal Ministry for promotion of Yoga, also takes

up various initiatives to promote Yoga in the country. These initiatives cover all States and UTs including Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). and the broad areas covered by them are:—

- (i) National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which includes programmes for Yoga.
- (ii) Activities of autonomous bodies of the Ministry of AYUSH including Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN). New Delhi and Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY). New Delhi.
- (iii) Activities like the Information Education and Communication (IEC) Scheme, under which many activities are taken up to reach out to people and to create awareness about Yoga. IEC activities include programs on TV. Radio, Social Media and Print-media.

Observation of International Day of Yoga (IDY) is one of the important initiatives for promotion of Yoga. The Ministry of AYUSH being the nodal agency for IDY, encourages other Ministries. State Governments including Uttar Pradesh, local self-Government bodies and other stake-holding institutions to observe International Yoga Day in a befitting manner, and suggests detailed lists of activities. Uttar Pradesh is given due coverage in IDY observations. In the year 2017, the main event of observation of IDY was held in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. The total expenditure incurred for that event was ₹ 26.42,12,470/-.

As part of the effort to take Yoga closer to the people, the Government has recently launched a mobile App called “Yogalocator” . which will help an individual to locate the Yoga events and trainings that happen near her or him. so that plans can be made to join one such event or training programme.

The Ministry of AYUSH has also reached out to about 2.5 lakh Gram Pradhans with suggested plan of action for Yoga promotion in villages, which covers considerable part of Uttar Pradesh.

In addition to the above, under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), financial assistance is provided to States and Union Territories for setting up AYUSH Wellness Centres, in which Yoga is an important component. An amount of ₹ 266.01 crore has been released to State of Uttar Pradesh during last three years for different AYUSH-related activities (including promotion of Yoga) as proposed by the State Government of U.P. through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP).

- (c) and (d) There is no such plan currently with this Ministry.

Curtailing mis-information on AYUSH systems

2536. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether measures have been taken to curtail mis-information *via* non-AYUSH researchers in society, if so, details thereof; and if not, reasons therefor;
- (b) what measures or hallmarks ensure availability of authentic AYUSH research to distinguish authentic information, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures in place so that citizen can be empowered and make informed choice of the spurious consumer products in the market stating AYUSH medicines;
- (d) on what scientific evidence authentic research on AYUSH shall be based; and
- (e) the details of centres designated for authenticating such research, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Government has issued an advisory on 2.04.2019 regarding scientific studies and publication of research papers on AYUSH drugs and treatments by Non-AYUSH Researchers/Scientists. This advisory has been issued in response to some reports published by non-AYUSH scientists/researchers with unfounded statements and conclusions to damage the credibility and sanctity of the whole systems and qualified AYUSH experts were not involved or consulted in these studies and research publications.

The objective of the advisory is based on the need of protecting public image of AYUSH and accordingly, all non-AYUSH researchers, scientists, institutions and editors of the medical and scientific journals have been advised to involve appropriate Expert/Institution/Research Council of AYUSH in conducting any scientific study/clinical trial/research intervention to explore AYUSH drug or treatment and for publication of AYUSH-related research outcomes and findings to prevent incorrect, arbitrary and ambiguous statements and conclusions about AYUSH.

(c) to (e) AYUSH systems are officially recognized integral part of the country's healthcare delivery network and are promoted and mainstreamed through various policies, strategies and schemes of Government of India including the National Health Policy-2017, National Health Mission and National AYUSH Mission. Principles, concepts and approaches of AYUSH systems and their drug-based interventions are not at all comparable to the conventional medical system. Therefore, for scientific development of AYUSH

systems. Central Government has *inter-alia* established five Research Councils (namely. Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences; Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine; Central Council for Research in Siddha; Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy; and Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy) and National Institutes for postgraduate education and research in AYUSH. Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines for conduct of clinical trials in Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicine have been published and Central Scheme of Extramural Research is implemented to support projects for scientific exploration of AYUSH.

Exclusive regulatory provisions are provided for Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy medicines in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder and Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine and Pharmacopoeia Committees are in place to develop the standards of these drugs. Provisions for spurious, adulterated misbranded Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs are defined in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 along with provisions of penalty for the defaulters to protect the public. Details of these initiatives are available in the Ministry of AYUSH website-www.ayush.gov.in and are meant for developing public confidence in these systems. Scientific studies on AYUSH are conducted in accordance with standard protocols in intramural, extramural and collaborative modes and the details of the research institutions under AYUSH Research Councils are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the number of Institutes/Centres, State/UT-wise under Central Research Councils under Ministry of AYUSH

Name of State	Ayurveda	Yoga and Naturopathy	Unani	Siddha	Homoeopathy	Sowa and Rigpa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1	—	1	—	7	—	4
Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Assam	1	—	1	—	1	—	3
Bihar	1	—	1	—	1	—	3
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	1	1	3	1	—	—	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Haryana	—	1*	—	—	—	—	1
Himachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Jammu and Kashmir	1	—	1	—	—	1	3
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Karnataka	2	1*	1	1	—	—	5
Kerala	2	—	1	1	1	—	5
Madhya Pradesh	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Maharashtra	3	—	1	—	1	—	5
Manipur	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Telangana	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
Tripura	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nagaland	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Odisha	1	—	1	—	1	—	3
Punjab	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rajasthan	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Tamil Nadu	2	—	1	3	2	—	8
Uttar Pradesh	2	—	6	—	2	—	10
Uttarakhand	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Bengal	1	—	1	—	2	—	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of the UT							
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
TOTAL	29	3	22	7	23	1	85*

*Includes 2 Institutes under construction.

Ban on Ponzy schemes in the country

2537. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any central law for banning of Ponzy schemes in the country;

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

(c) how Government is making common people aware of such cheating and taking action against such dishonest people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services has informed that the Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Ordinance, 2019 was promulgated by the Hon' ble President on 21.02.2019 and it came into effect on the same day. The Ordinance was promulgated to protect poor and gullible people of being duped by illicit deposit schemes launched by rapacious operators by altogether banning unregulated deposit taking schemes, and it also has adequate provisions for punishment and disgorgement/repayment of deposits in cases where such schemes nonetheless manage to raise deposits illegally. Further, the Prize Chits and

Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 (PCMCSB Act) is an Act to ban the promotion or conduct of prize chits and money circulation schemes.

(c) Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPF) organizes Investors Awareness Programmes (IAPs) in the rural areas through Common Service Centres (CSC) set up under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology with the objective of creating awareness amongst the investor about fraudulent schemes and facilitating informed investment decisions. The IAPs cover various topics such as importance of savings, basics of capital market, Do's and Don'ts of investment etc. including one module on basic information about ponzi schemes and how not to fall prey to such schemes. In addition to this, the Authority also carries out Investor Awareness and education through electronic media. CSC has conducted 26409 programmes for IEPF Authority since beginning of F.Y. 2018-2019. At present, no specific campaign is under consideration in respect of ponzi schemes.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs also organizes Investor Awareness Programmes (IAPs) in partnership with the three Professional Institutes, namely Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI), and Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICoAI), with the objective of creating awareness amongst the investors about fraudulent schemes and facilitating informed investment decisions.

Mandatory appointment of company secretary

2538. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many companies in the country registered under the Companies Act, 1956 have not appointed Company Secretary as required under the law;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to make it mandatory to appoint such officials in the Companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. As per the company filings on MCA21, 19,272 Companies registered under the Companies Act, 2013 have not appointed whole-time company secretary. Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule,

8A of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 mandates every company whose paid-up Capital is ₹ 5 crores or more to appoint a whole-time company secretary.

Recovery from shell companies

2539. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of directors disqualified post director KYC drive during the financial years 2017-18 and 2018-19;
- (b) the number of them reinstated;
- (c) the number of companies identified in same drive, alleged to be shell companies;
- (d) the number of them reinstated; and
- (e) the amount recovered from such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Number of Directors' DIN deactivated but not disqualified as per the law for non-filing of DIR-3 KYC forms during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (current year) is 16,94,414.

(b) Number of Directors DIN further reinstated after filing of DIR-3-KYC form with required fees is 4,29,771.

(c) to (e) The term "Shell Companies" is not defined in the Companies Act, 2013 and therefore, the question of reinstatement and amount recovered from such companies does not arise.

Deregistration of shell companies/firms

2540. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has deregistered several shell companies throughout the country during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of number of companies deregistered and criteria adopted for recognising a company as a shell company' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The term “Shell Companies” is not defined in the Companies Act, 2013. However, Government undertook Special Drive for identification and Strike off of such unlisted companies u/s 248(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Removal of Names of Companies from the Register of Companies) Rules, 2016 (amended Rules 2019), which had not filed their Financial Statements and/or Annual Returns for a continuous period of two immediate preceding financial years.

During the financial year 2017-18 and 2018-19, Registrars of Companies have removed the names of 2,26,166 companies and 1,12,797 companies respectively from the Register of companies by following the due process of law.

Misuse of CSR funds

2541. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes under which companies are engaged in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);
- (b) whether the companies are adhering to the guidelines issued by Government;
- (c) whether any violation of the guidelines and misuse of funds have been reported during the last three years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) enlists areas or activities that may be undertaken by a company as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The entire CSR architecture is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file details of CSR initiatives annually in the MCA21 registry. Government has recently established Centralized Scrutiny and Prosecution Mechanism to monitor CSR compliance by companies. Whenever any violation of CSR provisions is found, letters calling for information are sent. Where non-compliance is established, sanction for prosecution is accorded following due process of law. So far, sanction for prosecution has been accorded in 366 cases for the F.Y. 2014-15 and 5,382 call for information letters have been sent for F.Y. 2015-16. All CSR related offences are compoundable. So far 60 applications for compounding have been made.

Protecting Ram Setu

†2542. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of cultural sites in the country including the criteria of inclusion thereof; and

(b) the details regarding measures taken for protecting the structure of Ram Setu and expenditure incurred on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Though there is no provision for ‘ cultural sites’ specified under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958; Section 2 of the Act specifies criterion for declaring a ancient monument or ancient sites and remains as of National Importance provided it should be of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and which has been in existence for not less than one hundred years.

(b) Since Ram Setu is not a centrally protected monument, no work is taken up by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Therefore question of expenditure does not arise.

Public Library Systems in India

2543. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of public libraries in India is getting reduced year by year due to poor financial health of the organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to promote public library systems in India; and

(d) whether the library legislation is yet to be implemented in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Library is a State subject and public libraries function under the administrative control of respective State/UT. This Ministry has not come across any such instance from any State/UT.

National Mission on Libraries (NML) under its NML Model Library scheme provides financial assistance to one State Central Library and one District Library in each State/UT as recommended by the State/UT Library Authority and six libraries under the Ministry of Culture for upgradation of infrastructure and modernisation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

NML has been providing five (5) days training to the Public Library Personnel for their skill upgradation under its Capacity Building Programme.

Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, provides financial assistance for development of public libraries and its activities through its various matching and non-matching schemes. RRRLF collaborates with the States/UTs Library Authorities for implementation of the schemes.

(d) The subject matter pertains to the State Government, and this Ministry has no role in it.

Proposals for cultural development in Himachal Pradesh

2544. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from the Himachal Pradesh Government for cultural development during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the current status of the proposals, proposal-wise;

(c) the details of the proposals which are pending for approval and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) The details of proposals along with action taken are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of proposals for Cultural Development in Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Details of organizations	Year	Details of proposal	Action Taken/Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central State Library, Mall Road, Solan	2016-17	Assistance towards organization of Seminars, workshops, training courses and Book Exhibitions	Sanctioned

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Government District Library, Dharamshala, Kangra	2016-17	Assistance towards organization of Seminars, workshops, training courses and Book Exhibitions	Sanctioned
3.	Controlling Officer, H.P. State Library, Ridge Maidan, Shimla	2017-18	Assistance towards organization of Seminars, workshops, training courses and Book Exhibitions	Sanctioned
4.	Directorate of Higher Education, Shimla	2017-18	Storage of Book for 600 libraries	Sanctioned
5.	Himachal Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages, Shimla	2017-18	For organizing workshop and festival of folk music and dances of Himachal Pradesh in 2017	Desaj-a festival of folk and tribal art forms of India at Kullu from 27 to 29 October 2017.
6.	Himachal State Library Authority	2016-17	Book Assistance to 655 libraries	Sanctioned
		2017-18	Book Assistance to 655 libraries	
		2018-19	Book Assistance to 1028 libraries	
7.	Central State Library, Mall Road, Solan	2018-19	Assistance towards organization of Seminars, workshops, training courses and Book Exhibitions	Sanctioned
8.	Palampur	2013 (initial proposal received)	Setting up of Palampur Science Centre by NCSM.	Sanctioned

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Government District Library, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh	2018-19	Setting up of model Library	Sanctioned

Financial assistance to museums

2545. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any survey to assess the number of museums under the control and maintenance of State Governments, Autonomous Bodies, Local Bodies, Societies and Trusts registered under the Societies Act across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is providing any financial assistance to these museums which are under the control of various authorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) Ministry of Culture operates “Museum Grant Scheme” , under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments, Societies, Autonomous bodies, Local Bodies and Trusts registered under the Societies Act, for setting up of new Museums, strengthen and modernize the existing museums at the regional, state and District level, digitization of art objects in the museums across the country for making their images/catalogues available over the website and for capacity building of Museum professionals.

State-wise details of all projects and amount sanctioned thereon under the “Museum Grant Scheme” in last three financial years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Financial assistance provided to States/UTs in last three financial year under Museum Grant Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Name of Organization	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Archaeological Museum, Eluru, West Godavari District Department of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	—	160.00	—
2.		Bapu Museum, MG Road. Vijayawada, Krishna District Department of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	—	320.00	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mumpa Museum, Bright Future Society, Ziro, M.G. Road, Hapoli, P.O. Ziro (post box No. 44) lower Subansiri District	26.992	—	26.992
4.		Arunodaya Welfare Society, Tawang Arunachal Pradesh	95.375	—	—
5.		Research Institute of World' s Ancient Traditions Cultures and Heritage (RIWATCH). Lower Dibang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh	35.437	3.937	—

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1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Siynik Museum, Bui Welfare Society, Daporjio Town, P.O. and P.S Daporjio, upper Subansiri District	138.15	69.075	—
7.	Assam	Padamshree Dr. Robin Banerjee Trust, Mission Road, Golaghat, Assam	—	18.225	—
8.	Goa	Museum of Christian Art, Old Goa	200.00	—	—
9.	Gujarat	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Bharatiya Sanskriti Vidya Mandir, Museum Near Gujrat University, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad	18.72	—	—
10.	Haryana	Centre for Art and Archaeology, 22, Sector-32, Institutional Area, Gurgaon, Haryana	—	—	12.50
11.		NSG Wives Welfare Association (NWYA), Manesar, Gurgaon	—	62.844	—
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Haritara Charitable Trust, Amar Mahal Museum, Jammu and Kashmir	4.80	—	—
13.	Karnataka	Shivappa Nayaka Museum and Research Bureau, Sri Bekkiinakalmatha, Karnataka	140.00	—	—
14.		Indian Music Experience Trust, MLR Convention Centre Brigade Millennium, JP Nagar, Bangalore	100.00	115.00	—
15.		Karnataka Janpada Vishvidyalaya, Shivamogga, Karnataka	122.80	—	—

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16.	Kerala	Guru Gopinath Natyagrama Society, Vattiyoorkavu PO Thiruvananthapuram	—	60.00	—
17.		GALAXY, Karaunasai Road, Velland, P.O Trivandrum	—	32.426	67.573
18.		Archaeological Museum, Hill Palace Museum, (PO), Thripunithura, Kerala	—	—	112.036
19.		Koyikkal Palace-Archaeological Museum for Folklore, Folk Art and Numismatics, Sathram Juntion, Nedumangad	—	—	62.737
20.		Pazhassi Raja Archaeological Museum, East Hill, Kozhikode Kerala	—	—	60.763
21.		Govt. of Kerala for Development of Govt. Museum Sakthan, Thampuram Palace Museum, Chempukav, Trissur, Kerala	—	—	200.426
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri 1008 Digambar Jain Siddha Kshetra Aharji, Shantinath Museum, Teekamgarh	—	50.680	—
23.	Maharashtra	Symbiosis Society Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Museum and Memorial. Senapati Bapat Road, Opp Sheti Mahamandal, Pune	31.28	31.28	—
24.		Indian Numismatic, Historical and Cultural Research Foundation, Raheja Centre, Nariman Point, Mumbai	—	—	183.207

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1	2	3	4	5	6	94
25.	Maharashtra	Funds and Properties of the Parsi Punchayet Bombay, of Framji Dadabhoy Alpiwalla Museum, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Mumbai	–	200.00	–	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
26.	Manipur	The Public Museum, Jiribam, Emphal East, Manipur	–	–	21.797	
27.		Zogam Arts and Cultural Development Association, Thangzam Road, Hill Town, Churachandpur	9.278	–	9.278	
28.		World War 2 Memorial Foundation, Phaipijang Village, P.O. Pallet 795135, Chandel District, Manipur	10.00	–	–	
29.	Mizoram	Mizoram State Museum, Director, Art and Culture Department, Aizwal, Mizoram	–	25.00	–	Unstarred Questions
30.	Nagaland	Tribal Art and Textile Museum Society, Half Nagarjan, Dimapur	36.79	–	–	
31.		Heikhas Museum, Nourhe Society, C/o Dr. Kedoato Punyii Medplus Pharmacy, Kohima,	7.465	7.465	–	
32.		State Museum Kohima, Govt. of Nagaland	750.00	–	365.667	
		Directorate of Art and Culture, Kohima, Nagaland for setting up of Chesore Museum in Tuesang Town	–	468.63	–	

34.		Kipi Qomi Welfare Society, Thilixu Village, Dimapur	250.00	125.00	120.166	Written Answers to [16 July, 2019]
35.		Ayolta Human Resource Society, Orangkong Village, Longleng District	250.00	—	247.743	
36.		Tenak Society, Mon District	250.00	—	245.133	
37.		Vikehie Welfare Society, Viswema Village, Post Jakhama, Kohima	—	50.00	50.00	
38.		Charity Welfare Society, Khezhakeno, Phek	—	50.00	50.00	
39.		Needy People Society, Mokokchung	—	50.00	49.539	
40.		Naga Traditional Museum, Khel, Kohima Village, Kohima	—	50.00	25.00	
41.		Tesophenyu Light Bearer Youth Club Society, Teosophenyu Village Kohima	—	50.00	24.332	
42.	Punjab	Punjab War Memorial Museum, Attari Road Amritsar, Punjab	305.58	—	—	Unstarred Questions
43.	Odisha	Purvasha Museum, Society for Development of Rural Literature for, P.O. Ashram Patna, District Jagatsinghpur	15.00	—	—	
44.		J.D. Centre of Art, VIP Colony, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar	—	217.56	—	
45.	Rajasthan	The City Palace Museum Maharana of Mewar Charitable Foundation, Complex, Udaipur	125.00	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	96
46.	Rajasthan	Ram Gopal Vijayvargiya Memorial Trust, 2564, Vijayvargiya Building, Choura Rasta, Jaipur	108.00	—	—	Written Answers to
47.		Veer Shiromani Maharana Pratap Samiti, Udaipur	250.00	—	—	
48.	Sikkim	State Museum Sikkim, Govt. of Sikkim	500.00	—	—	
49.	Tamil Nadu	High Court of Madras, George Town, Chennai	38.00	—	19.00	
50.		Dakshinachitra Heritage Museum, Madras Craft Foundation, G-3, Madhuram Flats 6, Urur Olcott Road, Besant Nagar, Chennai	20.86	18.071	—	[RAJYA SABHA]
51.		Govt. Museum, Thirugokarnam, Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu	—	160.00	—	
52.		Government Museum St. Mark Road, Samathanapuram Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli District	—	90.572	—	
53.		Government Museum Trichy, Rani Managammal Palace, District Tiruchirapalli	—	149.97	—	
54.		Government Museum Ooty, Stone House, District Udhamandalam	—	46.00	—	Unstarred Questions
55.	Uttar Pradesh	La Martiniere Girls' College, Khursheed Manzil Museum, Box No. 33, Lucknow	38.21	—	38.21	

56.		Parshwanath Vidyapeeth, ITI Road, Karaundi, P.O. BHU, Varanasi	–	–	37.60	Written Answers to
57.		Bharat Kala Bhavan, BHU, Varanasi	200.00	–	–	
58.		Office of Cantonment Board, Carriappa, Shahjahanpur	10.00	–	190.72	
59.		Allahabad High Court, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	–	10.488	–	
60.		Ram Katha Museum and Digital Holographic Ram Leela (OAT), Ayodhya (District Faizabad), Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	–	–	400.00	
61.		Guru Gorakhnath Sewa Sansthan, Guru Gorakhnath Museum at Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	–	–	250.00	[16 July, 2019]
62.	Uttarakhand	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	190.00	–	–	
63.		Sumitra Nandan Pant Mueum, Kausani District Bageshwar, Uttarakhand of Tourism and Culture	–	20.888	–	Unstarred Questions
64.	West Bengal	Bagnan Ananda Niketan Kirtishala, District Museum, Po-Bagnan, Howrah	–	52.215	–	
65.		Artsacer Foundation, BH-167 Lake Sector II Kolkata	–	10.00	–	
66.		Gaudiya Mission, Gaudiya Math, Kaliprasad Chakraborty Street, Bagbazar, Kolkata	175.00	–	99.625	

1	2	3	4	5	6
67.		Centre for Studies in Social Sciences (Jadunath Sarkar), Baishnabghata Patuli Township, Kolkata	30.402	–	25.108
68.		Rabindra Bharati University, B.T. Road, North 24 Parganas, Kolkata	–	–	26.225
69.		Natya Shodh Sansthan, EE-8, Sector-II, Bidhannagar, Kolkata	12.725	12.725	12.503
70.		Netaji Research Bureau, Netaji Bhawan, Lala Lajpat Rai Saranai, Kolkata	–	–	56.449
71.		National Cultural Association, Nehru Children' s Museum, Chowringhee Road, Kolkata, West Bengal	–	15.17	–
72.		Visva-Bharati University, Shantiniketan, West Bengal	–	273.91	–
73.		Ramakrishna Sarada Mission, Sister Nivedita Heritage Museum, Bosepara Lane, Baghbazar, Kolkata	–	–	103.132
74.	National Capital Territory of Delhi (DL)	North Delhi Municipal Corporation, Shahjanabad Museum, Lahori Gate Chovvk Delhi	–	169.20	–

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Conservation of temples in Odisha by ASI

2546. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry will consider to take regular steps through the ASI for solution on conservation of the Sun Temple at Konark viz saline action, water logging, mechanical erosion and vegetative intrusions; and

(b) whether the Ministry will consider to take steps through the ASI for completion of conservation work of Jagmohan (Jagannath Temple) within scheduled time line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is taking regular steps to address these problems such as chemical preservation to counter the effects of saline action, micro vegetation growth and consolidation of the fabric; effective drainage system to prevent water logging and plantation of trees around the monument to check the effects of mechanical erosion.

(b) Conservation work of protected monuments including Jagannath Temple is a continuous process and ASI is attending the essential conservation work in various parts of the monument including Jagmohan as per the requirements. Due to regular care by the ASI the monument is in a good state of preservation.

**Work place of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar at Nandan Kanan,
Jharkhand to be converted into heritage site**

2547. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to develop and convert the workplaces of noted social workers of India like Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar at Nandan Kanan, Jharkhand into heritage sites;

(b) if so, the details of such works done in the last three years; and

(c) the details of the works done, if any, to convert Nandan Kanan, Karmatand Jamtara, Jharkhand into a heritage site?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Archaeological Survey of India has neither proposed to develop workplaces of noted social workers Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar at Nandan Kanan, Jharkhand nor undertaken any work in this regard.

Utilisation of funds for organising cultural events

2548. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides funds under various schemes to State Governments to organise cultural events;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the funds allocated/released to Himachal Pradesh under the said schemes during the last three years, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether Government has found irregularities in utilisation of funds in the said schemes during the above period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise along with the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) No, Sir. The Government does not provide funds to the State Governments for organising cultural events. However, under the Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture administered by Ministry of Culture, Government provides funds to NGOs, Not-for-Profit Organisations, Societies, Trust, Universities etc. for organising cultural events.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Neglect of Public Libraries in the country

2549. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the pathetic condition of historic libraries including Delhi Public Library (DPL) which have suffered Government's neglect for many years;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to recruit trained library professionals for public libraries in India including Delhi;

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

(e) whether DPL have closed a number of branches during last three years and there has been no recruitment since 1996, and it is operating without Director and Director General for last three years; and

(f) if so, reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) No, Sir, this Ministry has not come across any such instance.

(c) and (d) Library is State subject and public libraries under the administrative control of the respective State/UT. So recruitment of library professionals in public libraries comes under the purview of the State/UT library authorities.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir, the DPL has closed three libraries in Delhi, but subsequently three more libraries have been opened. There had been no recruitment/promotions from 1996. However, the recruitment has been made since 2017 in various posts. The post of Director General has been filled up since 16.10.2017 and the post of Director has been abolished.

Encroachments around protected monuments

2550. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases of unauthorised constructions or encroachments around protected monuments and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether there are cases of unauthorised constructions or encroachments around World Heritage Sites and if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any impact study on the damage caused to the monuments due to this unauthorised constructions or encroachments have been made and if so, details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps Government has taken to stop encroachments and unauthorised constructions around protected monuments, especially World Heritage Sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of centrally protected monuments/sites including World Heritage Sites under encroachments are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Although no impact study has been done, pro-active steps have been taken by Archaeological Survey of India under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 to keep the historical monuments free from encroachments. Superintending Archaeologists are authorised to issue show cause notices under the provisions of the Act followed by a direction to the District Collector/Magistrate by Central Government to remove such encroachment. In order to contain the encroachments and removing them, the Superintending Archaeologist in charge of the Circles have been vested with the powers of Estate Officers to issue eviction notices/orders to the encroachers under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971. In addition to the regular watch and ward staff, private security personnel, State police guards and CISF have also been deployed for the safety and security of selected monuments.

Statement

*List of centrally protected monuments/sites including World Heritage
Sites under encroachments*

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument/site/locality/district/State
1	2
Assam	
1.	Cachari Ruins, Khaspur
2.	Shri Shri Hayagriva Madhava Temple, Hajo Kamrup
3.	Shri Shri Kameshwar Temple, Hajo Kamrup
4.	Bishnu Dole, Sivasagar
5.	Debi Dole, Sivasagar
6.	Siva Dole, Sivasagar
Bihar	
1.	Sher Shah Suri' s Tomb, Sasaram, Rohtas
2.	Hasan Shah Suri' s Tomb, Sasaram, Rohtas
3.	Buddhist Stupa, Kesariya, East Champaran
4.	Ashokan Pillar and Excavated Remains at Kolhua, Muzaffarpur
5.	Chandan Shahid Hill, Sasaram
6.	Jami Mosque at Hazipur Vaishali

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Chhattisgarh

1. Chaiturgarh Fort, Lapha, Korba
2. Danteshwari Devi Temple, Dantewada, South Bastar Dantewada
3. Shiva Temple, Belpan, Bilaspur
4. Area around Sirpur Village and Mound, Sirpur, Mahasamund
5. Kotmi Fort, Kotmi Sonar, Janjgir Champa
6. Temples (Ruined), Gatora, Bilaspur
7. Malhar Fort, Malhar, Bilaspur

Delhi

1. Nili Masjid, Hauz Khas
2. Ancient mosque, Palam
3. Tughlaqabad Fort
4. Begampuri Masjid, Begampur
5. Sarai Sahji, Malviya Nagar
6. Joga Bai Mound
7. Atgah Khan Tomb, Hazrat Nizammudin
8. Qudasia Mosque, Qudasia Garden
9. Purana Qila
10. Rajpur (Mutiny) Cemetery old Rajpur Cantonment, North District
11. D' Eremao Cemetery, Kishan Ganj

Himachal Pradesh

1. Ruined Fort at Nurpur, Kangra
 2. Temple of Gauri Shankar with its Sculptures at Naggar, Kullu
 3. Hidimba Devi Temple at Manali, Kullu
-

1

2

Haryana

1. Ruined Quila (Prithviraj Chauhan's Fort), Hansi, Hissar
2. Ancient Mound No. I, II, III and V (Rakhigarhi and Rakhishahpur) Rakhigarhi, Hissar
3. Ther Mound, Sirsadi, Sirsa
4. Theh Polar, Siwan, Kaithal
5. Ancient Site, Khokra Kot, Rohtak
6. Mosque of Ali Vardi Khan, Gurgaon
7. Ancient Mound, Naurangabad, Bhiwani

Karnataka

1. Gowrishwara Temple, Yelandur, Camarajanagar
2. Ali Shahid Pir's Masjid at Vijayapura
3. Ambar Khana at Vijayapura
4. Andu Masjid at Vijayapura
5. Asar Mahal at Vijayapura
6. Batulla Khan's Mosque at Vijayapura
7. Bukhari Masjid at Vijayapura
8. Chota Asar at Vijayapura
9. Chinch Didi Masjid at Vijayapura
10. Dhairwadi Masjid near Allapur Gate at Vijayapura
11. Gates and Walls of the City and Citadels at Vijayapura
Allapur Gate to Macca Gate
Fort wall from Managoli Gate to Bahumani Gate at Vijayapur
12. Grave of Aurangzaeb's Wife in Navabagh at Vijayapura
13. Haji Hassan Saheb's Tomb at Vijayapura
14. Hasan Guljars' Tomb at Vijayapura

1	2
15.	Hyader Khan' s Tomb at Vijayapura
16.	Ibrahim-I old Jami Masjid at Vijayapura
17.	Ikhalas Khan' s Mosque at Vijayapura
18.	Jod-Gumbaz at Vijayapura
19.	Mehtar Mahal at Vijayapura
20.	Mosque No. 21 (Behind Chand Bavadi) at Vijayapura
21.	Mosque No. 213 at Vijayapura
22.	Moti Dargah at Vijayapura
23.	Mubarak Khan' s Mahal at Vijayapura
24.	Mulla Mosque at Vijayapura, District Vijayapura
25.	Mustafa Khan' s Mosque at Vijayapura
26.	Nav Gumbaz at Vijayapura
27.	Nitya Navari Mosque and Tomb at Vijayapura
28.	Yusufs old Jami Masjid and Ruined Gateway with inscription slab No. 217 at Vijayapura
29.	Sat Mahal (Sat Manzil) at Vijayapura
30.	Shah Nawaz Khan' s Tomb at Vijayapura
31.	Sikandher Shah' s Tomb at Vijayapura, District Vijayapura
32.	Small Tomb No. 47 at Vijayapura
33.	Tomb No. 48 at Vijayapura,
34.	Sonheri Masjid at Vijayapura
35.	Tomb of Pir Shaik Hamid Khadri at Vijayapura
36.	Tomb No. 22 on Western bank of Chand bavadi at Vijayapura
37.	Water Pavilions at Vijayapura
38.	Yakub Dabuli' s Mosque and Tomb No. 204 at Vijayapura
39.	Zanziri or Mailk Jahan Beguam' s Mosque at Vijayapura

1	2
40.	Masjid at Katijapur, Vijayapura
41.	Aqueduct running from Bhat Bavadi Southwest of Torvi Village to Taj Bavadi at Vijayapura, District Vijayapura
42.	Moats of the Fort wall (from Bahumani gate to Mangole Gate) at Vijayapura
43.	Arquilla with moat at Vijayapur
44.	Water tower No. 142 to the north west of Nav Gumbaz and to the West of Kawas Khan's Mahal
45.	Khan Jahan Barid Tomb at Bidar
46.	Bidar Fort at Bidar
47.	Gulbarga Fort and great Mosque in it at Gulbarga
48.	Virupaksha Temple, Hampi, Ballary
Madhya Pradesh	
1.	Gond Fort called Satkhanda and the Tower on Rajghat called Shahburz and the Temples, Mandla
2.	Pre-historic Rock Shelters at Bhimbetka, Raisen
Maharashtra	
1.	Kotla of Twelve Imams, Ahmednagar
2.	Mucca Masjid, Ahmednagar
3.	Ancient site locally known as Ladmod Tq.-Newasa, Ahmednagar
4.	Temple of Shiva at Parner
5.	Siddheshwar Mahadeo Temple at Kaigaontoka Ahmednagar
6.	Ancient Site at Paithan
7.	Ellora Caves, at Ellora
8.	Grishneshwar Temple Ellora
9.	Devi Temple at Patna, Jalgaon
10.	Ancient site and remains at Tekwada, Jalgaon
11.	Trimbakeshwar Temple Nashik

1	2
12.	Mathichi Ghadi Nashik
13.	Siddeshwar Mahadev Temple, at Vaghli, Jalgaon
14.	Caves and Temple at Ahmednagar
15.	Jarasandh Nagari Jorve, Ahemadnagar
16.	Cave Temple and Inscription at Karla, Pune
17.	Khirki Gate in the outer City Wall, Akola, Akola
18.	Balapur Fort, Balapur, Akola
19.	City wall of Nawab Ismail Khan, Ellichpur (Achalpur), Amravati
20.	Dula gate, Ellichpur (Achalpur), Amravati
21.	All the remains of the Circumambulation Wall of Pauni Fort, Pauni, Bhandara
22.	Mounds known as Harduiala-ki-Tekri, Pauni, Bhandara
23.	Ancient mound on which the Modern Temple of Jagannath Stands, Pauni, Bhandara
24.	Mosque Fatehkheda, Sakharkheda, Buldhana
25.	Tank (Chadani), (Sajanabai Barav) Sindhkhed Raja, Buldhana
26.	Temple of Mahadev, (Rameshwar) Sindkhedraja, Buldhana
27.	Vijasan Cave, Bhandak, Chandrapur
28.	Enclosure and buildings of the Gond Raja's Tomb just outside the Achaleshwar Gate of the City, Chandrapur
29.	Fort Wall Ballarpur, Chandrapur
30.	Fort Wall, Chandrapur
31.	Temple of Mahakali, Chandrapur
32.	Achaleshwar Temple and another small Temple with an enclosure, Chandrapur
33.	Hemadpanti Temple containing Images of Dattatraya, Mahadev and Laxminarayan, Dhanora, Chandrapur
34.	Ramdigi Temple and Ramdigi Pool, Nimdhela Forest, Chandrapur
35.	Bhandareshwar Temple, Wairagad, Gadchiroli

1	2
36.	Group of Temples, Markanda, Gadchiroli
37.	Temple of Mahadev, Ghogra, Nagpur
38.	Stone Circle, Junapani, Nagpur
39.	Tank and Mandapaopposite to the Dattatraya' s Temple, Ramtek, Nagpur
40.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Mahadev, Nerparasopant, Yeotmal
41.	Temple of Goddess Pandhardevi, Pandhardevi, Yeotmal
42.	Temple of Kamaleshwar, Pathrot (Mahagaon), Yeotmal
43.	Mahadev Temple, Raut-Swangi, Yeotmal
44.	Mahadev Temple, Rui-Wai, Yeotmal
45.	Hemadpanthi Temple of Shree Mahadev (Taponewar), Tapona, Yeotmal
46.	Mahadev Temple, Yelabara, Yeotmal
	Odisha
1.	Sisupalgarh, Bhubaneshwar
2.	Khandagiri and Udayagiri Caves, Bhubaneshwar
3.	Barabati Fort, Cuttack
4.	Choudwar Fort, Cuttack
5.	Churangada Fort, Cuttack
6.	Sun Temple, Konarak
	Punjab
1.	Summer Palace, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Company Bagh, Amritsar
2.	Noormahal Sarai Noormahal, Jalandhar
3.	Mud Fort, Abohar, Fazilka
4.	Bhatinda Fort, Bhatinda
5.	Gateway of the old Sarai Akbar or Jahangir on the old Delhi and Lahore Road, Amanat Khan, Tran Taran
6.	Gateway of the old Sarai Akbar or Jahangir on the old Delhi and Lahore Road Fatehabad, Tran Taran
7.	Theh Gatti Mound, Naggar, Jalandhar

1

2

Tamil Nadu

1. Fort on Rock, Pallapatti, Dindigul
2. (a) Amman shrine
(b) Cavern on the Western side of the Kudumianmalai Temple Hill
(c) Musical inscriptions
(d) Rock-cut shrine called Melakkovil with Mandapam in front, Kudumianmalai, Ilupur, Pudukkottai
(e) Sikanathaswamy Temple, Kudumianmalai, Pudukkottai
3. Dhenupuriswara Temple, Madambakkam, Kanchipuram
4. Fortress comprising Hill and Fort on the Rajagiri, the Inner and the Lower Fort and the lines of fortifications connecting the Rajagiri, Krishnagiri and Chakkilidurg (Orme's St. George's Mountain) Hill, Gingee, Villupuram
5. Hill, excluding the Fort at its Top and the Temples of Sri Narasimhaswami and Sri Ranganathaswami, Namakkal
6. Remains of the Fort with the Buildings thereon, Attur, Salem
7. Panchapandavar Bed, Jain Statues and Brahmi and Vatteluttu Inscriptions on the Panchapandavar Malai, Kilaiyur and Kilavaluvu, Madurai
8. Siva (Erumbeswaraswami) Temple, Tiruverumbur, Tiruchchirapalli
9. Large Siva Temple, (Apathasahaswara Temple) of Thenneri, Madavilagam, Kanchipuram
10. Rock cut Jain Bas-relief and beds and a mutilated Jain stone image, Karadipatti, Madurai
11. Airavateswara Temple, Chattram-Darasuram, Thanjavur
12. Megalithic cists and cairns – Alattur/Kanchipuram
13. Megalithic cairns and cists with stone circles – Ayyanjeri/Kanchipuram
14. Megalithic cists and cairns in group – Araiyapakkam/Kanchipuram
15. Megalithic cairns and cists with stone circles – Guduvanjeri/Kanchipuram
16. Megalithic cists and cairns – Elutchur/Kanchipuram

1	2
17.	Megalithic cairns and cist –Erumaiyur/Kanchipuram
18.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Gudalur/Kanchipuram
19.	Cromlechs-Kadamalaiputhur/Kanchipuram
20.	Group of cairns –Kadapperi/Kanchipuram
21.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Kalathur/Kanchipuram
22.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Kalvay/Kanchipuram
23.	Cists and cairns –Kannakapattu/Kanchipuram
24.	Megalithic cists and cairns with Bounding stone circles – Kandalur/ Kanchipuram
25.	Megalithic cairns and cists with stone circles –Kilambakkam/Kanchipuram
26.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Kumili/Kanchipuram
27.	Megalithic cist and cairns with stone circles on the hill – Kunnattur/ Kanchipuram
28.	Megalithic cairns and cists with stone circles –Kuruvanmedu/Kanchipuram
29.	Megalithic cists and cairns with stone circles –Nandivaram/Kanchipuram
30.	Megalithic cists and cairns with bounding stone circles –Nattam/Kanchipuram
31.	Megalithic cairns and cists –Nedungundram/Kanchipuram
32.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Nellikuppam Kanchipuram
33.	Megalithic cairns and cists –Ottivakkam/Kanchipuram
34.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Ottiyambakkam/Kanchipuram
35.	Megalithic cairns and cists –Padur/Kanchipuram
36.	Megalithic cairns and cists showing clear structural Postures-Pallavaram/ Kanchipuram
37.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Paranur/Kanchipuram
38.	Megalithic cists with stone circles circumscribed –Perungalattur/Kanchipuram
39.	Megalithic cists and cairns with stone circles –Ponmar/Kanchipuram
40.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Pudupakkam/Kanchipuram

1	2
41.	Megalithic cists and cairns bounded with stone circles – Pulipakkam/Kanchipuram
42.	Megalithic cists circumscribed by stone circles –Rajakulipettai/Kanchipuram
43.	Megalithic cists and cairns in virgin state –Sastirampakkam/Kanchipuram
44.	Megalithic cists and cairns intact with stone circles – Settipuniyam/Kanchipuram
45.	Megalithic cairns with stone circles and sarco phagi – Sikkarayapuram/Kanchipuram
46.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Sirudavur/Kanchipuram
47.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Sittalapakkam/Kanchipuram
48.	Urn Burial and Megalithic Site –St. Thomas Mount/Kanchipuram
49.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Thandalam/Kanchipuram
50.	Megalithic cairns and cists –Tattanur/Kanchipuram
51.	Group of cairns –Tiruneermalai/Kanchipuram
52.	Megalithic cists –Tiruneermalai/Kanchipuram
53.	Vast area of megalithic cists and cairns covering the entire hill with the Temple of Kailasanatha-Tiruporur/Kanchipuram
54.	Sarcophagi and urns spread over a wide area; traces of Megalithic cists and circles –Tirusulam/Kanchipuram
55.	Megalithic cairns and cists –Vadakkupattu/Kanchipuram
56.	Megalithic cist cairns with bounding stone circles – Adamangalam/Kanchipuram
57.	Megalithic cairns and cists with stone circles –Vallanjeri/Kanchipuram
58.	Megalithic cist –Vandalur/Kanchipuram
59.	Megalithic cists and cairns with stone circles –Venpakkam/Kanchipuram
60.	Megalithic cists and cairns with stone circles –Venpakkam/Kanchipuram
61.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Karai/Perambalur
62.	Prehistoric Dolmens-Peyal/Pudukottai

1	2
63.	Urn Burials –Attanthangal/Tiruvallur
64.	Megalithic cists –Chedalpakkam/Tiruvallur
65.	Urn Burials-Palavakkam/Tiruvallur
66.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Pammadukulam/Tiruvallur
67.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Pondavakkam/Tiruvallur
68.	Prehistoric settlement site coeval with Megalithic period –Pulal/Tiruvallur
69.	Megalithic cairns with Bounding stone circles –Siruvadu/Tiruvallur
70.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Tadipadi/Tiruvallur
71.	Megalithic cists and cairns –Nedungal/Tiruvannamalai.
72.	Urn Burial site –Kadagampattu/Villupuram
73.	Megalithic cairns with stone circles –Sengamedu/Villupuram
74.	Megalithic stone circles –Tiruvakkarai/Villupuram
	Rajasthan
1.	Ranthambhore Fort, Swai Madhopur
2.	Shiv Temple at Charchome, Kota
3.	Saraj Sadulla Bayana, Bharatpur
4.	Lal Mahal Roopwas, Bharatpur
5.	Babars Garden, Dholpur
6.	Sheargarh Fort, Dholpur
7.	Temple containing Fresco Paintings at Galtaji, Jaipur
8.	Kalapahar, Todaraisingh, Tonk
9.	Ancient Mound, Bharatpur
10.	Fort of Chittaurgarh as a whole, Chittaurgarh
11.	Brahma Temple, Pushkar Ajmer
12.	Jain Temple of Susani Goddess, Morkhana, Bikaner
13.	Ancient Mounds (2), Mathula, Ganganagar

1	2
14.	Ancient mounds, Badopal Site, Hanumangarh
15.	Ancient mound, Tarkhanwala Dera, Ganganagar
16.	Ancient mounds, Dhokal, Hanumangarh
17.	Ancient mounds, Munda, Hanumangarh
18.	Fort including ancient temples, Jaisalmer, Jaisalmer
19.	Ancient Site, Lodruva Patan, Jaisalmer
20.	Fort of Kumbhalgarh as a whole, Kumbalgarh, Rajasmand
21.	Rakta Talai, Khamnor, Rajasmand
22.	Ruined palace of Maharana Pratap
Uttar Pradesh	
1.	Bara Imambara (Asaf-ud-Daula's Imambara) and Asifi Masjid, Lucknow
2.	Rumi Darwaza, Lucknow
3.	Neil's Gate/Sher Darwaza, Lucknow
4.	Kaisarbagh Gate, Lucknow
5.	Cemetery Kaiser Pasand near Kaisarbagh Bus Stand, Lucknow
6.	Kalan-Ki-Lat at Aminabad, Lucknow
7.	British Cemetery at Chiria Jheel at Sapru Marg, Lucknow
8.	Two Cemeteries at Lucknow-Faizabad Road, miles 4 and 5, Lucknow
9.	Tomb of Janab-e-Aliya, Lucknow
10.	Maqbara Shahnajaf or Tomb of Ghazi-Ud-Din Haider, Lucknow
11.	Rauza-e-Kazmain/Kazmain building, Lucknow
12.	Picture Gallery, Lucknow
13.	Jama Masjid at Husainabad, Lucknow
14.	Chhota Imambara/Tomb of Mahammad Ali Shah, Lucknow
15.	Tahsin Ali Masjid, Lucknow
16.	Amjad Ali Shah's Mausoleum, Lucknow

1	2
17.	General Wali Kothi, Lucknow
18.	Karbala Talkatora, Lucknow
19.	Dargah Hazarat Abbas, Lucknow
20.	Dianut-Daula Karbala, Lucknow
21.	Malka Jahan Karbala, Lucknow
22.	Nasir-ud-din Haider's Karbala, Daliganj, Lucknow
23.	Nagram mound, Lucknow
24.	Paharnagar Tikuria Mound, Lucknow
25.	Sikchawali Kothi, Lucknow
26.	Tomb of Salar Saifud-din, Bahraich
27.	Tomb of Rajab Salar Alias Hatila Salar, Bahraich
28.	Jama Masjid, Banda
29.	Monuments in memory of General White Lock's Force, Banda
30.	Extensive brick strewn mound at Asothar, Fatehpur
31.	Bagh Badshahi at Khajuha, Fatehpur
32.	Hathikhana Mosque or Jaichnadi Mosque at Hathgaon, Fatehpur
33.	Circular mound, the site of a Temple at Khairai, Fatehpur
34.	Tikhariya extensive mound and a group of Hindu Sculptures, Fatehpur
35.	Kurari Four Temple, Fatehpur
36.	Square sand stone pillar bearing an inscription Mahipal Deva Samrat dated 974 in the Municipal Garden attached to the Town Hall, Fatehpur
37.	Tomb of Nawab Sadar Jahan at Pihani, Hardoi
38.	Memorial Tomb at Khasaura, Hardoi
39.	Gandwa, Brick mound locally called Bankar Garh, Hardoi
40.	Jain Temple mounds at Sumerpur, Hamirpur
41.	Panch Mahal Complex, Jhansi Fort

1	2
42.	Mound at Bithur, Kanpur City
43.	Memorial Well Garden, Kanpur City
44.	Subedar-ka-Talab, Kanpur City
45.	Three images and a Gupta Pillar in the compound of a Temple at Behta, Ghatampur
46.	Bundela Temple at Banpur, Lalitpur
47.	Jain temple at Banpur, Lalitpur
48.	Large temple in front of Panch Marhia Madanpur, Lalitpur
49.	Jain temple and a Torana or Gateway at Siron Khurd, Lalitpur
50.	Jama Masjid, Mahoba
51.	Lake of Kirat Sagar, Mahoba
52.	Lake of Madan Sagar, Mahoba
53.	Lake of Vijay Sagar, Mahoba
54.	A flat roofed Temple at Urvara, Mahoba
55.	Large tank at Pathari Kadin, Mahoba
56.	Small round shaped mound, Tandwa, Sravasti
57.	Mound at Tandwa, Sravasti
58.	Site of Sahet-Mahet, Gonda
59.	Buriya ka Tal, Itimadpur, Agra
60.	Jama Masjid, Itimadpur, Agra
61.	Jama Masjid, Agra
62.	Excavated Site, Kankali Tile, Mathura
63.	Kota Mound, Mathura
64.	Gateway and Sarai, Ekdil, Etawah
65.	Mosque and Sarai, Khudagunj, Farrukhabad
66.	Mound known as old Fort of Kannauj
67.	Mound known as Lakha Mandap Barnawa, Baghput

1	2
68.	Two gateways and mosque in the Jajau Sarai, Etmadpur, Agra
69.	Khanquah, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra
70.	Khatai Khana, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra
71.	Lal Darwaza, Fatehpur
72.	Jagner Fort, Agra
73.	Tomb of Mahabat Khan's Daughter, Agra
74.	Tomb of Haji Iqbal, Eunach of Sadar Jahan Begum including the mosque and the whole compound enclosing them
75.	Bahu Begum Moqbara
West Bengal	
	Clive's House Dum Dum, District North 24 Parganas

Tagore memorials in Madhya Pradesh

†2551. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for allocation of fund to construct Rabindra Nath Tagore Kala Sankul in Sidhi and Rabindra Bhawan-New Tagore Bhawan in Bhopal have been received from Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by when these proposals will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Proposal namely 'Construction of Rabindra Nath Tagore Sankul in Sidhi' has not been received by this Ministry. However, Project namely 'Renovation of Rabindra Bhawan at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh' has been received and recommended by the Government in the year 2014 and ₹4.50 crores as 1st installment has also been released.

Empanelment of specialist consultants

2552. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to empanel specialist consultants for organising cultural events to promote our incredible culture in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the concerned officials and nodal agencies for the aforementioned purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) No, Sir. No such mechanism exists in this Ministry.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Knowledge resource centres in the country

2553. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of knowledge resource centres being run by Government in the country, State/UT-wise; and
- (b) the details of the fund allocated to States/UTs especially Uttar Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Culture has a number of Knowledge Heritage Resources. The details of such institutions and libraries and amount of fund allocated during the current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of knowledge resource centres run by Government of India and amount of fund allocated to those during the current year

Sl. No.	Name of organization	State/UT	Funds allocation 2019-20 (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi	Delhi	2.10
2.	Delhi Public Library, New Delhi	Delhi	29.58
3.	Gandhi Smriti and Darshan, Samiti, New Delhi	Delhi	15.91

1	2	3	4
4.	National Archives of India, New Delhi	Delhi	43.42
5.	Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi	Delhi	23.66
6.	Anthropological Surveys of India, Kolkata	West Bengal	92.72
7.	Central Reference Library, Kolkata	West Bengal	5.12
8.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata	West Bengal	5.06
9.	National Library, Kolkata	West Bengal	52.77
10.	Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata	West Bengal	51.29
11.	The Asiatic Society, Kolkata	West Bengal	28.62
12.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath	Uttar Pradesh	38.04
13.	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	6.51
14.	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna	Bihar	5.83
15.	Nava Nalanda Maha Vihara, Nalanda	Bihar	19.85
16.	Central Institute of Himalayan Cultural Studies, Dahung	Arunachal Pradesh	7.89
17.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	25.12
18.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	19.36

Disciplinary cases in Sahitya Academy

2554. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many disciplinary cases are going on in Sahitya Academy;

- (b) the details thereof, year-wise;
- (c) the details of action taken by the academy with respect to such cases;
- (d) what is the allocated budget for Sahitya Academy; and
- (e) the total amount spent for each language out of the allocated budget during the period 2016-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) One disciplinary case against Sri A Krishnamurthy former Secretary, Sahitya Academy is pending as the incumbent has moved to High Court of Karnataka, Judicature at Bengaluru against the disciplinary action taken by the academy. The case was listed for final disposal on 08.07.2019, the order is awaited.

(d) the budget allocated to Sahitya Academy for the financial year 2018- 19 was ₹ 3772.38 lakhs.

(e) the language-wise expenditure incurred by the Sahitya Academy towards the literary function and programmes along with publications, various awards, fellowship and development of libraries during the last three years is as under:—

Language-wise expenditure incurred by Sahitya Akademi towards literary function and programmes during the last 3 years

Sl. No.	Name of the Language	Year (₹ in lakh)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Kannada, Malayalam and Telugu	65.85	90.09	55.18
2.	Tamil	25.47	9.14	13.56
3.	Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Manipuri, Maithili, Nepali, Odia, Santhali	126.78	80.56	124.67
4.	Gujarati, Konkani, Marathi and Sindhi	54.91	30.04	44.33
5.	Dogri, English, Hindi, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Sanskrit, Urdu	229.39	255.60	274.38

Expenditure incurred on Publication, various awards and fellowships during the last 3 years

Sl. No.	Particular	Year (₹ in lakh)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Exhibition	290.23	179.55	141.46
2.	Publication	277.99	317.64	291.76
3.	Sahitya Akademi Award	101.70	112.47	144.00
4.	Bal Sahitya Puraskar	47.71	52.61	44.75
5.	Translation Award	63.40	63.23	60.54
6.	Bhasha Samman	10.51	10.14	18.33
7.	Yuva Puraskar	56.84	50.69	49.26
8.	Fellowship	2.28	0.38	5.33
9.	Development of Libraries	93.94	64.65	13.91
TOTAL		1447.00	1316.79	1281.46

Cultural schemes under implementation

2555. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes that are under implementation in the Ministry, the details thereof;

(b) the amount disbursed under various schemes, scheme-wise, in the last three years;

(c) the amount disbursed to various cultural organisations under Cultural Functions Grant Scheme, in the last three years; and

(d) the reason for rejecting the request of many cultural organisations for grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) The details of schemes, actual expenditure incurred during the last three years, including amount disbursed to various cultural organisations under Cultural Functions Grant Scheme (CFGS), are given in the Statement (*See* below).

All complete proposals fulfilling the laid down criteria received from various cultural organisations for funding under CFGS have been approved during the period.

Statement

Details of schemes and actual expenditure incurred by various cultural organisations under CFGS

(In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Actual Expenditure 2016-17	Actual Expenditure 2017-18	Actual Expenditure 2018-19
1.	Repertory Grant	40.13	41.89	33.47
2.	Financial Assistance to Cultural organizations with National Presence	3.37	4.60	5.40
3.	Culture Function Production Grant	30.19	38.81	32.00
4.	Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas	1.10	2.59	2.39
5.	Preservation and Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Organizations	10.54	11.24	13.93
6.	Financial Assistance for Building Grant including Studio Theatres	0.77	2.21	3.15
7.	Financial Assistance for allied Cultural Activities	0	0	10.60
8.	Financial Assistance for Tagore Cultural Complexes	15.25	18.16	3.61
9.	Scheme of Scholarship and Fellowship for Promotion of Art and Culture	11.75	10.70	13.46
10.	Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid to Artists	13.17	15.30	19.73
11.	Scheme of Financial Assistance under Sewa Bhoj Yojana	0	0	0.05
12.	Museum Grant Scheme	44.96	32.46	31.94
13.	Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science (SPoCS)	44.54	13.25	24.78
14.	Intangible Cultural Heritage Scheme	0	0	0
15.	Festival of India	16.42	23.24	*21.34
16.	Grant in Aid Indo Foreign Friendship Cultural Society	11.56	12.21	

*The erstwhile independent schemes have been merged into a single scheme.

Written Answers to

[16 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Dedicated weather channel

†2556. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide weather related information and start a dedicated T.V. Channel to broadcast news-items for helping the farmers and fishermen living in coastal areas, if not, the reasons therefor, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Indian Meteorological Department also proposes to start a dedicated channel on Radio to disseminate the weather forecasts and other meteorological news items, if so, details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No, Sir. Government doesn't have a proposal to start a dedicated T.V. Channel to broadcast the weather related information. However, the weather information to the farmers and fishermen are being disseminated through the following ways:—

There exists a dedicated link between India Meteorological Department (IMD) Headquarters and Doordarshan for dissemination of weather information and forecasts in bulletins as well as in graphics form. The latest weather information, forecast and warnings for the parameters relevant to agriculture are briefed to DD Kisan on a routine basis as shown in the table below:—

Sl. No.	Content	Level	Language	Frequency
1.	Realized and weather forecast bulletin	Meteorological subdivision level	English/Hindi	Daily
2.	Inputs to DD Kisan on Detailed weather forecast and Agro-meteorological Advisories.	National level	Hindi	Biweekly Tuesday and Friday
3.	Bites to DD Kisan on Detailed weather forecast and Agro-meteorological Advisories	State level for Maharashtra	Marathi	Biweekly Tuesday and Friday

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Agro-meteorological Field Units (AMFUs) located in each Agroclimatic Zone also provide their inputs to regional Doordarshan channels regarding weather forecast and Agro-meteorological advisories.
- As and when required IMD officers are interviewed by news channel reporters regarding weather forecast and suggested advisory to farmers.
- In addition to the Doordarshan Channel, other private channels also get information from IMD as and when required.
- The Indian National Centre for Ocean information Services (INCOIS) provides Potential Fishing Zone (HFZ) advisories to about 6.75 lakh fishermen on a daily basis to help them to easily locate the areas of abundant fish in the ocean.

As the weather information is being efficiently disseminated by the Government to the farmers and fishermen, launching a dedicated weather channel has not been considered in near future.

(b) No, Sir. IMD is not proposing to start a dedicated channel on Radio to disseminate the weather forecasts and other meteorological news items, as already the weather information is being disseminated through the All India Radio (AIR) stations to the farmers and public.

In addition, the weather forecast and warnings are disseminated through e-mail and fax and are posted in the IMD website also, which are updated four times in a day.

Specific advisories related to agriculture are provided through (a) print/visual/radio/IT based media including Short Message Service (SMS) and Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) to facilitate appropriate field action; (b) weather forecast based agro-meteorological advisories are disseminated through Kisan Portal launched by the Ministry of Agriculture; and (c) the latest weather information, forecast and warnings for the parameters relevant to agriculture are briefed to DD Kisan as routine basis as and when they approach for the same.

The weather information is also disseminated daily through the social media like facebook and twitter.

Refund of CENVAT credit

2557. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken to allow the refund of accumulated CENVAT credit arising on Inverted Duty structure currently applicable on suppliers to Railways by contractors/subcontractors; and

(b) any measures being undertaken to reduce the impact of Inverted Duty structure on product supplied to Railways by contractors who are manufacturers and significantly contributing to 'Make in India' initiative of Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The GST rate of 5% on specified railway parts, with the condition that no refund of unutilized accumulated input tax credit shall be allowed on such parts, has been prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council. The Council has so far not made a recommendation to make a change in the rate structure.

Transferring rate cut to customers

2558. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how the Ministry thinks that the recent rate cut of 25 basis points by RBI will lift confidence in investors and arrest the fall of growth;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many times banks are not transferring rate cut to the customers resulting in nil impact of rate cut; and

(c) the efforts being made by RBI and the Ministry to keep liquidity position to make economy positive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, during the period from 4.3.2015 to 4.4.2019, policy repo rates were reduced by 150 basis points on cumulative basis and the weighted average lending rate on fresh Rupee loans sanctioned by banks declined by 131 basis points. For the corresponding proximate quarter-ending periods of March, 2015 and March, 2019 the year-on-year rates of growth of loans and advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks in their domestic operations were 9.67% and 13.77% respectively as per RBI data. RBI has also stated that there are lags with which banks adjust their deposit and lending rate in response to change in the policy rate and the transmission is not always proportional or one to one and, further, that there are some factors like maturity mismatch and interest rate risk that arise due to fixed-rate deposits and loan profile with floating rates in banks, which impede full monetary transmission.

(c) With regard to the efforts being made to keep liquidity position positive, RBI has informed that in addition to its daily liquidity operations under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) which provided liquidity to the system of the order of ₹ 17,400 crore on a daily average basis during the period from April, 2019 to June, 2019,

RBI also conducted four open market operations and one foreign exchange buy and sell swap during the financial year 2019-20 up to 8.7.2019, thereby injecting durable liquidity of ₹ 87,374 crore. As a result, liquidity in the system turned into surplus in July, 2019 as reflected in net absorption of liquidity under the LAF of ₹ 1,33,000 crore on a daily average basis up to 8.7.2019.

Encouragement to private sector investment

2559. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government in encouraging private sector investment in the domestic markets; and

(b) the breakdown of growth in private sector investment over the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The government is constantly taking various initiatives to encourage investment in the economy, including investment by private sector, which, *inter-alia*, include measures to improve ease of doing business, comprehensive reforms in the Foreign Direct Investment policy, various facilitation measures under flagship programmes like Make-in-India, Start-up India, reduced corporate tax rate of 25 per cent for companies with turnover up to ₹ 250 crore [this limit is proposed to be increased further to ₹ 400 crore *vide* Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2019], launch of a support and outreach program for helping the growth, expansion and facilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector, etc. Further, steps taken to boost private sector investment in infrastructure sectors include launching of innovative financial vehicles such as Infrastructure Debt Funds, Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), mainstreaming of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) across infrastructure sectors through viability gap funding, periodic review of Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-sectors, and establishment of the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF). Besides this, a Project Monitoring-Invest India Cell (PMIC) has also been set up for resolving of issues and fast tracking the setting up and expeditious commissioning of large Public, Private and Public-Private Partnership Projects.

(b) Details of State/UT-wise Private Sector Investment are not compiled by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Industry-wise data relating to GFCF for private corporations and households for the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 at current and constant 2011-12 prices, available with National Statistical Office is given in the Statement.

*Statement**Industry-wise data relating to GFCF for private corporations and households for the years 2014-15 to 2016-17***A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for Private Sector at constant (2011-12) prices**

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Economic activity	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Private corporations	Household	Private corporations	Household	Private corporations	Household
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6097	221012	6391	179121	6750	203820
1.1	Crops	3790	186604	4370	146789	4603	167617
1.2	Livestock	1306	19478	1075	15979	1098	18212
1.3	Forestry and logging	53	67	134	71	141	156
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	947	14863	812	16281	908	17835
2.	Mining and quarrying	11954	4576	10642	3921	12768	7135
3.	Manufacturing	453671	74640	517384	59813	611204	70478
4.	Electricity gas, water supply and other utility services	97985	550	100537	721	114907	936
5.	Construction	44068	51359	48545	36155	58688	60089
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurant	98175	194915	141273	243502	117258	185604

6.1	Trade and repair services	80775	180518	113893	222758	92895	169209	Written Answers to [16 July, 2019]
6.2	Hotels and restaurants	17401	14397	27380	20744	24362	16396	
7.	Transport, storage and communication and services related to broadcasting	94182	65167	184080	69049	227924	92777	
7.1	Railways	20257	0	13776	0	18633	0	
7.2	Road transport	12001	51957	16796	57114	16745	79051	
7.3	Water transport	1680	66	2612	70	2526	122	
7.4	Air transport	2898	0	4644	0	5841	0	
7.5	Services incidental to transport	8308	1445	16933	1204	19781	1234	
7.6	Storage	1374	2289	2055	2616	1471	1394	
7.7	Communication and services related to broadcasting	47664	9409	127265	8045	162928	10976	
8.	Financial services	25663	0	35776	0	31867	0	Unstarred Questions
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling and professional services	309043	610978	299992	447032	336895	496366	
10.	Public administration and defence	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.	Other services	73795	76116	107812	65527	127922	83251	
TOTAL		1214634	1299314	1452433	1104841	1646183	1200457	

Source: Statements 7.2B and 7.2C of National Accounts Statistics 2018 publication.

A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for Private Sector at current prices

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Economic activity	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Private corporations	Household	Private corporations	Household	Private corporations	Household
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6944	267174	7452	221389	7987	259171
1.1	Crops	4365	226985	5191	183376	5575	216569
1.2	Livestock	1460	23292	1192	19292	1219	22397
1.3	Forestry and logging	61	73	160	79	170	175
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	1058	16824	909	18642	1023	20031
2.	Mining and quarrying	13817	5066	12058	4304	14509	7754
3.	Manufacturing	502195	85563	577603	66433	680449	79187
4.	Electricity gas, water supply and other utility services	108658	617	112495	795	129660	1036
5.	Construction	45582	51858	49741	35378	57400	53242
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurant	111947	224022	159055	270720	134418	209589
6.1	Trade and repair services	92008	207443	128266	247630	106514	191036

6.2	Hotels and restaurants	19938	16579	30789	23089	27903	18552	Written Answers to [16 July, 2019]
7.	Transport, storage and communication and services related to broadcasting	106598	71509	209631	74382	259020	102046	
7.1	Railways	24565	0	17476	0	23651	0	
7.2	Road transport	13296	56303	18996	61005	19353	86404	
7.3	Water transport	1812	71	2779	74	2754	133	
7.4	Air transport	3136	0	5205	0	6684	0	
7.5	Services incidental to transport	9313	1659	19143	1337	22593	1392	
7.6	Storage	1565	2645	2283	2918	1663	1587	
7.7	Communication and services related to broadcasting	52911	10831	143748	9048	182321	12530	
8.	Financial services	29085	0	41310	0	37499	0	
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling and professional services	364999	710241	359200	510236	405102	579872	Unstarred Questions
10.	Public administration and defence	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.	Other services	84476	87559	123865	72931	148855	94164	
TOTAL		1374301	1503609	1652411	1256568	1874900	1386062	

Source: Statements 7.2B and 7.2C of National Accounts Statistics 2018 publication.

Achievement of targets set under Priority Sector**Lending in Maharashtra**

2560. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the banks achieved the targets fixed for each of them under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years particularly in cases of agriculture, SCs and STs and other weaker sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise, year-wise and category-wise;

(c) if not, which banks could not achieve the targets during the said period; and

(d) the action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL) a target of 40 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as of preceding March 31st, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks and foreign banks with 20 branches and above. Within this, sub-targets of 18% of ANBC or OBE whichever is higher, as of preceding March 31st is for Agriculture and 10% ANBC or OBE whichever is higher, as of preceding March 31st is for weaker sections which includes, among others, persons from SCs/STs. RBI prescribes PSL targets bank-wise and not state-wise.

(b) to (d) Bank-wise achievement under Priority Sector, Agriculture and Weaker Section in the State Maharashtra is given in the Statement (*See* below).

As per extant RBI guidelines, there exist provisions to monitor the performance of banks against the stipulated targets/sub-targets. To ensure continuous flow of credit to priority sector, the guidelines prescribe monitoring of priority sector returns figures on 'quarterly' basis. In case of banks having shortfall in lending to the designated priority sector categories/sub-categories, the banks are advised to contribute to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) and other refinance funds every year.

Further, non-achievement of the priority sector targets/sub-targets are taken into account by RBI while granting regulatory clearances/approvals for various proposals of the banks.

Statement

*Bank-wise achievement under Priority Sector, Agriculture and
Weaker Section in Maharashtra*

(A) Year 2016

(in thousand)

Bank group name	Bank name	Agriculture Amount outstanding	Loans to Weaker Sections Amount outstanding	SC/ST Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
Nationalised Banks	Allahabad Bank	7777659	494922	1766377
	Andhra Bank	3274739	757589	126479
	Bank of Baroda	120553273	26000001.1	2815960
	Bank of India	158022963	57758059.02	4442688
	Bank of Maharashtra	119365733	86436341.51	12626208
	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	5982.21	255
	Canara Bank	29772702	8554526.98	1439710
	Central Bank of India	74291941	34771231	18612013
	Corporation Bank	13823650	12805870	559793
	Dena Bank	58150851	17189065	2400142
	IDBI Bank Ltd.	278849254	97038772.91	3071490
	Indian Bank	1820094	849246	457976
	Indian Overseas Bank	21509550	6127936	4387224
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	5070238	5088855	1861754
	Punjab and Sind Bank	219223	790970.45	97217
	Punjab National Bank	12602553	4618754.815	813779
	Syndicate Bank	7535817	4438044	897572
	UCO Bank	11446741	9769864	924973
	Union Bank of India	130288616	30432418.49	3325779
	United Bank of India	1680282	695989.8	453876
	Vijaya Bank	7619938	5973496.644	831350

1	2	3	4	5
SBI and its Associates	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1122118	135883.58	50974
	State Bank of Hyderabad	56946249	37323066.6	1748534
	State Bank of India	620333793	113293173	33055650
	State Bank of Mysore	735712	0	8399
	State Bank of Patiala	1247143	540397.8	147104
	State Bank of Travancore	269047	3903490	617653
Private Sector Banks	Axis Bank	161226858	12953762	1553928
	Bandhan Bank Limited	934320	3779504.53	1506474
	Catholic Syrian Bank	187356	191872	176
	City Union Bank	231733	14471.58	2047
	Development Credit Bank	5654530	1787786.475	24096
	Dhanlaxmi Bank	0	4743.08	163
	Federal Bank	4690302	2533610	53087
	HDFC Bank	173450768	41005861.6	6750412
	ICICI Bank	275269474	41886905.68	3055678
	DFC Bank Limited	1127440	6436607.141	0
	IndusInd Bank	28350778	9431590	2238147
	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	1310601	423390	2090
	Karnataka Bank	2036328	737256	16154
	Karur Vysya Bank	508373	271210	241425
	Kotak Mahindra Bank	66845543	20107685.16	1078046
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	3666	4405	0
	Nainital Bank	0	0	0
	Ratnakar Bank	8704304	14708811	2537081

1	2	3	4	5
Private Sector Banks	South Indian Bank	299048	183070.1	0
	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	133377	135879.82	681
	Yes Bank	31522786	3559610.095	2379
Foreign Banks	AB Bank	0	0	0
	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	0	0	0
	Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0
	Bank International Indonesia	0	0	0
	Bank of America	0	0	0
	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	0	0	0
	Bank of Ceylon	0	0	0
	Bank of Nova Scotia	0	0	0
	Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, UFJ	0	0	0
	Barclays Bank	0	0	0
	BNP Paribas	12325	0	0
	Chinatrust Commercial Bank	0	0	0
	Citibank	6942845	2899259.051	13265
	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	0	0	0
	Credit Agricole Bank	0	0	0
	Credit Suisse AG	0	0	0
	DBS Bank	0	0	0
	Deutsche Bank	423527	0	0
	FirstRand Bank	0	648800.59	0
	HSBC	2543366	3784494	0

1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Banks	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	0	0	0
	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank	0	0	0
	JSC VTB Bank	0	0	0
	KEB Hana Bank	0	0	0
	Krung Thai Bank	0	0	0
	Mashreqbank	0	0	0
	Mizuho Corporate Bank	0	0	0
	National Australia Bank	0	0	0
	Oman International Bank	0	0	0
	Rabo Bank International	50000	0	0
	Royal Bank of Scotland	0	0	0
	SBER Bank	0	0	0
	Shinhan Bank	0	0	0
	Societe Generate	0	0	0
	Sonali Bank	0	0	0
	Standard Chartered Bank	3767304	300000	0
	State Bank of Mauritius Corporation	50001 0	0 0	0 0
	United Overseas Bank	0	0	0
	Westpack Banking Corporation	0	0	0
	Woori Bank	0	0	0
TOTAL		2520617632	738142231.8	116636359

Source: RBI

(B) Year 2017

(₹ in thousand)

Bank group name	Bank name	Agriculture Amount outstanding	Loans to Weaker Sections Amount outstanding	SC/ST Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
Nationalised Banks	Allahabad Bank	8267347	5949489	1996997
	Andhra Bank	4171689	1286312	196657
	Bank of Baroda	152444617	31371589	2992969
	Bank of India	146497674	70014704	4510787
	Bank of Maharashtra	126114864	97153357	12437957
	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	0	5192	0
	Canara Bank	18079064	9888083	1820940
	Central Bank of India	56998580	38624872	15587163
	Corporation Bank	18464028	14922506	1097356
	Dena Bank	35735396	17803087	2446284
	IDBI Bank Limited	232930796	109376002	4130278
	Indian Bank	2824879	1203642	472754
	Indian Overseas Bank	14972083	5819909	5916993
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	23572055	23197146	1713539
	Punjab and Sind Bank	336655	423095	95699
	Punjab National Bank	15122365	5772227	1218721
	Syndicate Bank	7479467	5521791	1591182
	UCO Bank	12136429	6836059	939490
	Union Bank of India	139525509	35358067	4190818
	United Bank of India	1527539	408740	118268
	Vijaya Bank	7847343	6241115	842743

1	2	3	4	5
SBI and its Associates	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	923399	0	46699
	State Bank of Hyderabad	60477961	30744116	1884498
	State Bank of India	721657371	124904100	35052509
	State Bank of Mysore	60452	74073	4114
	State Bank of Patiala	823456	621342	341682
	State Bank of Travancore	129584	31646	1031401
Private Sector Banks	Axis Bank Limited	202259586	39802526	2198403
	Bandhan Bank Limited	1408313	5677553	2044006
	Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	278099	80448	3809
	City Union Bank Limited	234488	9227	2410
	DCB Bank Limited	7329617	3336500	36030
	Federal Bank Limited	5606184	2942158	70844
	HDFC Bank Limited	183998752	68830808	7411476
	CICI Bank Limited	240870495	45282267	3453407
	DFC Bank Limited	12701061	14922714	36462
	IndusInd Bank Limited	25279176	9586638	2127901
	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	166184	40091	22458
	Karnataka Bank Limited	3218496	1493918	16079
	Karur Vysya Bank Limited	482178	292747	263135
	Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	79205353	59759049	1855271
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	209226	13998	1066
	Nainital Bank Limited	0		0
	RBI Bank Limited	15636303	16662783	758851
	South Indian Bank Limited	376676	170181	0

1	2	3	4	5
Private Sector Banks	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited	290373	204680	1821
	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	1165	6622	0
	Yes Bank Ltd.	57042964	28735457	3758
Foreign Banks	AB Bank Limited	0		0
	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC	0		0
	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	150000		0
	Bank of America, National Association	150000		0
	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	0		0
	Bank of Ceylon	0		0
	Bank of Nova Scotia	0		0
	Barclays Bank PLC	0		0
	BNP Paribas	14821		0
	Citibank N.A.	23938837	5921437	7258
	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	0		0
	Cooperative Rabobank U.A.	0		0
	Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	0		0
	Credit Suisse AG	0		0
	CTBC Bank Co. Ltd.	0		0
	DBS Bank Ltd.	0		0
	Deutsche Bank AG	509089		0
	Doha Bank QSC	0		0

1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Banks	First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC	0		0
	Firststrand Bank Ltd.	0	915424	0
	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	22923843	2234163	0
	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	0		0
	Industrial Bank of Korea	0		0
	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank National Association	0		0
	JSC VTB Bank	0		0
	KEB Hana Bank	0		0
	Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited	6140		0
	Mashreq Bank PSC	0		0
	Mizuho Bank Ltd.	0		0
	National Australia Bank	12500		0
	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	0		0
	Qatar National Bank SAQ	0		0
	SBER Bank	0		0
	SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd.	0		0
	Shinhan Bank	0		0
	Societe Generale	0		0
	Sonali Bank	0		0
	Standard Chartered Bank	61126399	32074375	0
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	0		0
	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	0		0

1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Banks	The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	0		0
	United Overseas Bank Ltd.	0		0
	Westpac Banking Corporation	0		0
	Woori Bank	0		0
TOTAL		2804551924	982558025	123062942

Source: RBI

(C) Year 2018

(₹ in thousand)

Bank group name	Bank name	Agriculture	Loans to Weaker Sections	SC/ST
		Amount outstanding	Amount outstanding	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
Nationalised Banks	Allahabad Bank	8642505	5696782	1945393
	Andhra Bank	3973078	1589231	284035
	Bank of Baroda	89391489	29138906	1833242
	Bank of India	105600877	59677749	4356109
	Bank of Maharashtra	143318909	89188855	11975264
	Canara Bank	20283320	8836686	1786492
	Central Bank of India	38423620	34965419	16270387
	Corporation Bank	15273219	12571854	1097616
	Dena Bank	76006237	40813060	2370069
	IDBI Bank Limited	287383258	99660000	5205752
	Indian Bank	3077355	1313524	597692
	Indian Overseas Bank	14541531	6039051	7272617
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	38885819	4656195	1603869

1	2	3	4	5
	Punjab and Sind Bank	285201	142084	89602
	Punjab National Bank	17227049	7963285	1175624
	Syndicate Bank	6318570	6453036	633755
	UCO Bank	8594960	7374143	915739
	Union Bank of India	130591315	37061041	3984064
	United Bank of India	1413532	479266	116185
State Bank of India		908130752	143368210	5442498
Private Sector Banks	Axis Bank Limited	174103495	40649951	2491037
	Bandhan Bank Limited	2151706	9548248	2932760
	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	1111659	223253	1506
	City Union Bank Limited	199959	6605	2458
	Dob Bank Limited	11362784	5788105	28073
	Federal Bank Ltd.	7579123	3807079	119051
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	400152597	260848620	4751641
	ICICI Bank Limited	291116381	69385161	3383702
	IDFC Bank Limited	39846747	25260525	153784
	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	34803503	10602120	2445332
	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	144372	355184	1843
	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	3904319	2121356	17549
	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	405862	285437	270963
	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	115302462	85923761	2447782
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	850122	425434	1846
	Nainital Bank Ltd.	0		0
	RBI Bank Limited	15314842	13995719	649424
	South Indian Bank Ltd.	1576315	1184766	96

1	2	3	4	5
	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	494512	328747	2216
	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	248667	4867	0
	Yes Bank Ltd.	101247498	65719285	20162
Foreign Banks	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC	0		0
	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	0		0
	Bank of America, National Association	0		0
	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	0		0
	Bank of Ceylon	0		0
	Bank of Nova Scotia	0		0
	Barclays Bank PLC	0		0
	BNP Paribas	15652		0
	Citibank N.A.	50759579	42582981	52358
	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	0		0
	Cooperative Rabobank U.A.	0		0
	Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	325000		0
	Credit Suisse AG	0		0
	CTBC Bank Co. Ltd.	0		0
	DBS Bank Ltd.	437466		0
	Deutsche Bank AG	537947		0
	Doha Bank QSC	0		0

1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Banks	First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC	0		0
	Firststrand Bank Ltd.	0	0	0
	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	68126419	44102316	0
	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China	0		0
	Industrial Bank of Korea	0		0
	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank National Association	0		0
	JSC VTB Bank	0		0
	KEB Hana Bank	0		0
	Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited	2088		0
	Mashreq Bank PSC	0		0
	Mizuho Bank Ltd.	0		0
	National Australia Bank	0		0
	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	0		0
	Qatar National Bank SAQ	0		0
	SBER Bank	0		0
	SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd.	0		0
	Shinhan Bank	0		0
	Societe Generale	0		0
	Sonali Bank	0		0
	Standard Chartered Bank	120966483	75098733	0
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	0		0
	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	0		0

1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Banks	The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	2522660		0
	United Overseas Bank Ltd.	0		0
	Westpac Banking Corporation	0		0
	Woori Bank	0		0
TOTAL		3371156087	1361714547	89765343

Source: RBI.

Loan defaults in PSBs

2561. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of people who have borrowed and defaulted on loans of more than ₹ 25 crores taken from the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and the details thereof;
- (b) the details of total Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) with PSBs as of March, 2019; and
- (c) the initiatives taken by Government to impose stricter checks on loan advances of such large amounts and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per inputs received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as on 31.3.2019, there were 1,938 unique borrowers with funded amount outstanding (FAO) of more than ₹ 25 crore who had defaulted on their loans. Regarding the list of such borrowers, 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.

(b) and (c) As per RBI data on global operations, aggregate gross advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from ₹ 18,19,074 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 52,15,920 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of 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 PSBs, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 2,79,016 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018, and as a result of Government's 4R's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined by ₹ 1,06,032 crore to ₹ 7,89,569 crore as on 31.3.2019 (provisional data as reported by RBI on 2.7.2019).

A number of initiatives have been taken for stricter check on loan advances of large amounts, including, *inter alia*, the following:—

- (1) PSBs have been asked to examine all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as NPA, from the angle of possible fraud and to immediately initiate examination of the issue of wilful default once a fraud is reported.
- (2) Key reforms were instituted in PSBs as part of PSBs Reforms Agenda, including 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) All PSBs have created Stressed Asset Management Verticals, which monitor high-value Special Mention Accounts and identified stressed assets.
- (3) Through enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, taking over of management of the affairs of the corporate debtor at the outset of the corporate insolvency resolution process and debarment of wilful defaulters

and persons associated with NPA accounts from the process have been provided for, which has instilled greater credit discipline among corporate debtors.

- (4) PSBs have put in place arrangements for checking credit information reports of Credit Information Companies for sanction and renewal of corporate loans.
- (5) A Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) has been created to collect, store and disseminate data on all borrowers' credit exposures of ₹ 5 crore and above, to enable better monitoring.
- (6) To enable banks to inform relevant authorities if need arises, PSBs have been advised to obtain a certified copy of the passport of promoters/Directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing of loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore. The heads of PSBs have also been empowered to issue requests for issue of Look Out Circulars.
- (7) A Central Fraud Registry has been created for all frauds reported by banks to RBI, involving amount above ₹ 1 lakh.

Enabled by the above steps, financial gains from cleaning of the banking system are now amply visible. As per RBI data on global operations, the NPAs of PSBs, after reaching a peak of ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018, have since declined by ₹ 1,06,032 crore to ₹ 7,89,569 crore as on 31.3.2019 (provisional data for the financial year ending March 2019). PSBs have recovered ₹ 3,16,479 crore over the last four financial years, including a record recovery of ₹ 1,27,987 crore during 2018-19 (provisional data for the financial year ending March 2019, as reported by RBI on 9.7.2019).

Note: Figures cited above for PSBs include those for IDBI Bank Limited, which was re-categorised as a private sector bank by RBI with effect from 21.1.2019.

Stringent measures to deal with wilful defaulters

2562. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the cases of wilful defaulters to banks have increased manifold over the past years;
- (b) if so, the details of wilful defaulters during last three years;
- (c) whether nationalised banks have requested Government to take stringent measures in order to deal with wilful defaulters; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) As per data received from nationalised banks, details of wilful defaulters declared during the last three financial years are as under:—

Financial year	Total number of wilful defaulters declared by end of the financial year (including wilful defaulters declared in previous years)
2016-17	7,079
2017-18	7,535
2018-19	8,582

Wilful defaulters have been acted against comprehensively. As per data reported by nationalised banks, till 31.3.2019, suits for recovery have been filed in 8,121 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 6,251 cases. Further, in accordance with RBI instructions of initiation of criminal proceedings wherever necessary, FIRs have been registered in 2,915 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 ₹ 50 crore. Heads of PSBs have also been empowered to request for issue of Look Out Circulars (LOCs).

Roadmap for PSBs growth and consolidation

2563. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a roadmap for public sector banks (PSBs) for the next five years in terms of growth and consolidation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government held discussion with the chiefs of PSBs; and
- (d) if so, the deliberations made in the meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) With regard to growth, it is stated that the Finance Minister, in her speech on the budget for the financial year 2019-20 has stated: "Having addressed legacy issues, Public Sector Banks are now proposed to be further provided 70,000 crore capital to boost credit for a strong impetus to the economy." Accordingly, provision of ₹ 70,000 crore for capital infusion in banks is part of the budget proposal.

With regard to consolidation, it is stated that the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980 provide that the Central Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), may make a scheme, *inter alia*, for the amalgamation of any nationalised bank with any other nationalised bank or any other banking institution. Various committees, including Narasimhan Committee (1998) constituted by RBI, Leeladhar Committee (2008) chaired by RBI Deputy Governor, and Nayak Committee (2014) constituted by RBI, have recommended consolidation of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) given underlying benefits/synergies. Taking note of this and potential benefits of consolidation, Government, with a view to facilitate consolidation among PSBs to create strong and competitive banks, serving as catalysts for growth and having an improved risk profile, approved an approval framework for proposals to amalgamate PSBs through an Alternative Mechanism (AM). After consideration by AM and the Boards of Directors of Bank of Baroda, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank (with the Boards of Bank of Baroda and Vijaya Bank giving in-principle approval and the Board of Dena Bank recommending amalgamation), and after obtaining RBI inputs, Government notified the scheme of amalgamation, amalgamating Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank into Bank of Baroda with effect from 1.4.2019. No proposal is presently before the AM for its consideration.

Government holds discussions with chief executives of PSBs on a continuing basis on a variety of subjects such as performance of the bank, banking reforms, financial inclusion, customer ease, etc.

PSBs branches in rural areas for success of PMJDY

†2564. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in Gujarat till date, district-wise;
- (b) amount of money collected under PMJDY till now, State-wise; and
- (c) the efforts made by Government to increase the branches of Government sector banks in rural areas for making PMJDY more successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), account holders are provided banking services free of charge and without any requirement of maintaining minimum balance. The information provided by banks, district-wise number of accounts opened under PMJDY in Gujarat as on 03.07.2019 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise details of deposit balance in PMJDY as on 03.07.2019 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has rationalized its Branch Authorisation Policy and granted general permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks), including Public Sector Banks, to open banking outlets (a fixed point service delivery unit, manned by either bank's staff or its Business Correspondents) at any place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 per cent of the total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres (Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres *i.e.* having population less than 10,000). 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 (LAVE) affected districts as notified by the Government of India are also considered as equivalent to opening of banking outlets in unbanked rural centres.

Under PMJDY Scheme all villages were mapped into 1.59 lakh Sub-Service Areas (SSAs) where one SSA catering to 1,000 to 1,500 households. As informed by banks, while 0.33 lakh SSAs have been covered with bank branches, 1.26 lakh SSAs have been covered by deployment of interoperable Bank Mitras.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per RBI, since the launch of PMJDY in August, 2014, the number of rural branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) has increased from 41,823 in March, 2014 to 51,653 in March, 2019. Further, number of Branch less mode/Business Correspondents (BCs) of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in rural areas has also increased from 3.37 lakh in March, 2014 to 5.15 lakh in March, 2018.

Statement-I

*Total number of accounts opened under PMJDY in Gujarat
as on 03.07.2019*

District	PMJDY Accounts
1	2
Ahmadabad	1137933
Amreli	227839
Anand	470256
Arvali	255369
Banas Kantha	1024251
Bharuch	494486
Bhavnagar	586314
Boatad	118779
Chhotaudepur	121133
Devbhoomi Dawarka	87637
Dohad	844455
Gandhinagar	205834
Gir Somnath	165110
Jamnagar	331213
Junagadh	315936
Kachchh	484639
Kheda	535284
Mahesana	401521

1	2
Mahisagar	61134
Morbi	97760
Narmada	241106
Navsari	356933
Panch Mahals	607206
Patan	359394
Porbandar	86108
Rajkot	552828
Sabar Kantha	420025
Surat	1450148
Surendranagar	409055
Tapi	199603
The Dangs	102381
Vadodara	788624
Valsad	535919
TOTAL	14076213

Source: Banks.

Statement-II

Deposit in PMJDY accounts as on 03.07.2019

District	Deposit in PMJDY Accounts (₹ in crore)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.76
Andhra Pradesh	1981.73
Arunachal Pradesh	118.07

1	2
Assam	3519.40
Bihar	9888.03
Chandigarh	105.10
Chhattisgarh	3214.06
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	49.67
Daman and Diu	18.89
Delhi	1783.14
Goa	90.79
Gujarat	4264.10
Haryana	3253.33
Himachal Pradesh	592.18
Jammu and Kashmir	949.45
Jharkhand	3194.51
Karnataka	3639.04
Kerala	1295.84
Lakshadweep	8.38
Madhya Pradesh	5134.27
Maharashtra	6058.64
Manipur	201.56
Meghalaya	244.02
Mizoram	88.03
Nagaland	54.79
Odisha	4494.46
Puducherry	39.52
Punjab	2555.18
Rajasthan	7541.72

1	2
Sikkim	39.66
Tamil Nadu	1937.10
Telangana	1694.20
Tripura	682.05
Uttar Pradesh	18235.10
Uttarakhand	1108.46
West Bengal	12397.70
TOTAL	100495.95

Source: Banks.

More security features in ATM/Debit Cards

2565. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to provide ATM/Debit Cards with more security features in the coming days;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has studied the existing practices in European countries and other foreign nations where digital payments are 100 per cent with high security features;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued various instructions to banks in respect of security and risk mitigation measures related to card transactions, which are as follows:—

- (i) Provide online alerts for all card transactions.
- (ii) Introduce additional security measures, *inter alia*, including the following:—
 - (a) All new debit cards and credit cards to be issued only for domestic usage, unless international use is specifically sought by the customers.

- (b) To ensure that the terminals installed at the merchants for capturing card payments (including the double swipe terminals used) should be certified for PCI-DSS (Payment Card Industry-Data Security Standards) and PA-DSS (Payment Applications-Data Security Standards).
- (c) To ensure that all acquiring infrastructure that is currently operational on IP (Internet Protocol) based solutions, are mandatorily made to go through PCI-DSS and PA-DSS certification. This should include acquirers, processors/aggregators and large merchants.
- (iii) To convert all existing Magstripe cards issued by them to EM V Chip and PIN cards.
- (iv) To mandatorily put in place Additional Factor of Authentication (AFA) for all Card Not Present (CNP) transactions.

(c) to (e) As apprised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), no specific studies have been conducted by RBI pertaining to existing practices in European Countries and other foreign nations. However, global best practices are also considered at the time of preparing any policy.

Policy decision on disinvestment of PSUs

2566. MS. DOLA SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government is trying to justify the policy decision of disinvestment/privatisation of 42 PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): The Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of 28 CPSEs including Subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures with sale of majority stake of Government of India and transfer of management control. NITI Aayog has been mandated to identify CPSEs for strategic disinvestment. For this purpose, NITI Aayog has classified CPSEs into "high priority" and "low priority". The CPSEs falling under "low priority" are covered for strategic disinvestment. Strategic disinvestment of CPSEs is undertaken as per the extant disinvestment policy of the Government.

Structural changes in system of corporate governance

2567. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the recorded cases of wilful defaulters in the past three years in various Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) whether Government is planning any structural changes to the system of corporate governance to change the current *status quo* and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per inputs received from Public Sector Banks (PSBs), details of wilful defaulters declared during the last three financial years are as under:—

Financial year	Total number of wilful defaulters declared by end of the financial year (including wilful defaulters declared in previous years)
2016-17	8,915
2017-18	9,331
2018-19	10,495

Wilful defaulters have been acted against comprehensively. As per data reported by PSBs, 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 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 PSBs to decide on publishing

photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBPs 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.

(b) and (c) A number of structural changes have been effected by the Government to the system of corporate governance in PSBs in recent years. The position of Chairman and Managing Director in nationalised banks has been bifurcated into a non-executive Chairman and a Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer. An independent Banks Board Bureau has been set up for arm's length selection of non-executive Chairmen and whole-time directors (WTDs) in PSBs. The eligible talent pool for selection of WTDs in PSBs has been widened and performance-based extensions have been instituted for WTDs. Further, the Finance Bill, 2019 contains a proposal to amend the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1980 for raising the maximum number of WTDs that may be appointed on the Board of a nationalised bank from four to five.

Note: Figures cited above for PSBs include those for IDBI Bank Limited, which was re-categorised as a private sector bank by RBI with effect from 21.1.2019.

NPA's in educational sector

2568. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that due to dwindling opportunity for students pursuing various courses regarding employment, they are unable to repay the education loan availed by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also aware of the fact that NPAs in education sector have touched 9 per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India has advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks to adopt Education Loan Scheme, formulated by Indian Banks' Association (IBA), *vide* circular RPCD.PLNFS. BC. NO.83/06.12.05/2000-01

dated April 28, 2001. This is a Model Education Loan Scheme for providing financial support to meritorious students for pursuing higher education in India and abroad.

Taking into account spells of under-employment/unemployment, the scheme provides for Repayment Holiday/Moratorium of Course period + 1 year, additional periods of moratorium during the life cycle of the loan, moratorium for the incubation period if the student wants to take up a start-up venture after graduation, extension of repayment period to 15 years to reduce Equated Monthly Instalment (EMI), etc. Government of India has also launched a Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFEL) for loans upto ₹ 7.50 Lakh. The fund provides guarantee to the extent of 75% of the defaulted amount. Further, Banks have been advised to adopt a non-coercive strategy for recovery of education loans.

As per information received from RBI, NPAs of Scheduled Commercial Banks in education sector, as on 31.03.2019, is 8.3%.

Recovery plan from top 100 wilful defaulters

2569. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of loan defaulters in the country have risen in last three years;
- (b) if so, whether the financial institutions have made a survey on the lenders;
- (c) whether 40 per cent of loan defaulters are wilful defaulters;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government including the action plan for loan recovery from top 100 borrowers; and
- (e) the amount borrowed by top 100 borrowers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s 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 the spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter-alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality-Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non Performing Assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks,

stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, 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 ₹ 3,23,464 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 7,90,556 crore as on 31.3.2017, to ₹ 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 ₹ 1,02,562 crore to ₹ 9,33,625 crore, as per RBI's provisional data, as on 31.3.2019.

With regard to loan defaulters, RBI has furnished the number of defaulting borrowers with exposure above ₹ 5 crore as reported by SCBs to the Central Repository of Information on Large Credit for the end of the preceding three financial years (FYs), as per which the percentage of defaulting borrowers out of the total number of borrowers with exposure of ₹ 5 crore and above, has reduced from 12.86% at the end of FY 2016-17 to 12.05% at the end of FY 2018-19. Further, as per data reported by RBI, the total number of wilful defaulters in SCBs with exposure of ₹ 5 crore and above during FY 2018-19 was 764, which is 9.39% of the total number of defaulters with exposure of ₹ 5 crore and above.

As per RBI data on global operations, the total funded amount outstanding of top 100 borrowers for FY 2018-19 (provisional data) was ₹ 4,07,189 crore. As per RBI data on global operations (provisional data for the financial year ending March 2019), SCBs have recovered ₹ 4,01,424 crore over the last four financial years, including record recovery of ₹ 1,56,746 crore during FY 2018-19 (provisional data).

Recovery of dues from the borrowers in NPA accounts, including the top 100 NPA accounts, takes place on an ongoing basis under legal mechanisms, which include, *inter alia*, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act and Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs). Comprehensive efforts have been made to expedite and enable resolution of NPAs of banks, resulting in the recovery of ₹ 4,01,424 crore by SCBs over the last four financial years, including, *inter alia*, the following:—

- (1) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been enacted, which has provided for the taking over management of the affairs of the corporate debtor at the outset of the corporate insolvency resolution process. Coupled with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, this has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship.

- (2) SARFAESI Act has been amended to make it more effective, with provision for three months' imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days.
- (3) Suits for recovery of dues are also filed by banks before DRTs. Six new DRTs have been established to expedite recovery.
- (4) Under the PSB Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created Stressed Asset Management Verticals to focus attention on recovery, segregated monitoring from sanctioning roles in high-value loans, and entrusted monitoring of loan accounts of above ₹ 250 crore to specialised monitoring agencies for clean and effective monitoring, and created online end-to-end One-Time Settlement platforms for timely and better realisation.

Scheme to provide loans under short term agriculture loan

2570. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any scheme to provide loans under short-term agriculture loan to those farmers who repay their first loan within the scheduled time at low cost of interest;
- (b) if so, the number of farmers who have got benefited under the said scheme in Maharashtra in the last three years; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to allot requisite funds to the State Government in time under the above said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) In order to provide short term crop loans upto ₹ 3.00 lakh to farmers at a concessional interest rate of 7 per cent per annum, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) implements an interest subvention scheme which provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to lending institutions viz. Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Private Sector Commercial Banks (in respect of loans given by their rural and semi urban branches only), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative 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%.

- (b) As reported by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) the number of farmers who have availed crop loans from Cooperative Banks

and RRBs and benefited with 3% prompt repayment incentive under the scheme in Maharashtra during the last 3 years are given in following table:—

Year	No. of farmers provided 3% prompt repayment incentive
2015-16	2636190
2016-17	1825900
2017-18*	790724

*(provisional).

As regards commercial banks, the State-wise data in respect of farmers benefitted under Interest Subvention Scheme is not maintained centrally by Reserve Bank of India.

(c) Government releases funds to settle interest subvention claims of banks through Reserve Bank of India and NABARD. The details of amount released under Interest Subvention Scheme during the last three years are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Released	13,000	13,397.13	13045.72

Annual own damage cover for vehicles

2571. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) allowed insurers to issue standalone annual own damage cover for cars and two wheelers, both new and old;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the insurers must ensure that the own damage cover is offered only if a third party cover already exists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) through its circular dated 21st June, 2019, has asked the general insurers to make available standalone annual own damage covers for cars and two-wheelers, both new and old. with effect from 1st September, 2019.

Since the third party liability cover is compulsory as per Section 146 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, IRDAI *vide* circular dated 21st June, 2019 has stipulated that an own damage cover should be issued by the insurers only if a third party cover is already in existence or is taken simultaneously.

Delhi's share in collected tax revenue

2572. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State of Delhi receives ₹ 325 crore from the centre despite generating over ₹ 91,000 crore in tax revenue;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the share of Delhi Government in the budget has not changed since 2002;

(c) if so, the details of tax contribution of various States to the Centre *versus* proportion of allocation *vis-a-vis* Delhi's share;

(d) if proportion is unfavourable for Delhi, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the summary of utilisation of retained share of Delhi's taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Budget allocation/actuals given to National Capital Territory of Delhi under Demand No. 54 (Transfer to Delhi) is given in the table below:—

Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
2019-20 (BE)	1112
2018-19 (RE)	867.49
2017-18 (Actuals)	752.98

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of the above.

Concept note by FM or RBI on demonetisation and its expected benefits

2573. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the note by Shri Raghuram Rajan on demonetisation in which he has shared his opinion; and

(b) the details of the concept note prepared by either Prime Minister's Office or Finance Minister or RBI on demonetisation and its expected benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) No Note from Shri Raghuram Raj an on demonetisation was received in the Ministry of Finance.

RBI made a detailed proposal which was considered in its Central Board Meeting held on 8.11.2016 and the Board passed a resolution to recommend withdrawal of the legal tender of banknotes in the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000.

Weaker cooperative societies under ambit of IT

‡2574. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the weaker cooperative credit societies have incurred financial losses due to bringing their agricultural business under income-tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government intends to provide deduction under Section 80(P) of Income Tax Act to the cooperative societies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) No such entity as 'weak co-operative credit society' has been defined in Income-tax Act, 1961. However, co-operative societies such as "primary agricultural credit society" and "primary co-operative agricultural and rural development bank" can avail tax benefit under section 80P of the Act by way of deduction from their total income. Section 80P of the Act, *inter alia*, also provides deduction from total income to Cooperative societies engaged in (i) the marketing of agricultural produce grown by its members, or (ii) the purchase of agriculture implements, seeds, livestock or other articles intended for agriculture for the purpose of supplying them to its members, or the processing, without the aid of power, of the agricultural produce of its members.

(c) and (d) The existing provisions of section 80P of the Act already provide deduction to various cooperative societies (other than specified cooperative banks)

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

subject to fulfillment of conditions specified in the said section. The quantum of deduction under the said section depends upon the nature of the activities carried out by the cooperative societies.

Formation of National Rural Bank

2575. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance recommended for the formation of National Rural Bank (NRB);
- (b) if so, how many times Government has received such recommendations;
- (c) whether Government has taken any favourable decision on the recommendation of the Standing Committee;
- (d) the reason behind the reluctance from Government in forming NRB even after receiving several recommendations from Parliamentary Standing Committee and also other stakeholders; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to strengthen Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2003) in its 55th Report recommended that Government may consider the setting up of an apex body *viz.* National Rural Bank of India. Government has been receiving various representations from time to time in this regard.

Government examined the proposal in consultation with the State Governments and Sponsor Banks and in the Action Taken Report on the recommendations in the aforesaid Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2003), Government, *inter alia*, stated that “The proposal for consolidating the RRBs under a National Rural Bank or NABARD has not been favoured so far for various reasons. State Governments and sponsor banks were consulted in a meeting taken by Secretary (FS) on 1.5.2004 on the proposal made by the select Group of CMDs. Sponsor Banks were supportive of the proposal but most of the States favoured state level amalgamation without any additional financial support.”

The steps taken by the Government to strengthen the RRBs are as under:—

1. Government had initiated the process of structural consolidation of RRBs in 2004-05 by amalgamating RRBs of the same Sponsor Bank within a State.

The amalgamation process brought down the number of RRBs from 196 to 82. With a view to enable RRBs to minimize their overhead expenses, optimize the use of technology, enhance the capital base and area of operation and increase their exposure, the process of amalgamation of RRBs was again carried out in the year 2011. During 2011-2014, the number of RRBs was brought down to 56 from 82. In the year 2018-18, amalgamation of RRBs has been carried out based on a roadmap proposed by NABARD and consultation with respective Sponsor Banks and State Governments. Accordingly, the number of RRBs has been brought down to 45 from 56, as on 01.04.2019. It is expected that amalgamation will bring about better efficiency of scale, higher productivity, improved financial health of the RRBs and greater credit flow to rural areas.

2. Recapitalization support is provided to RRBs to augment their capital so as to comply with regulatory capital requirements.
3. Periodic review of financial performance of RRBs, including business diversifications, profit planning, revenue management and NPA management through conduct of national level meetings by NABARD and through Empowered Committee (EC) meetings at state level.
4. Regular Capacity building efforts are undertaken by NABARD like training at Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD), conduct of Organizational Development Initiative (ODI), exposure visits, etc.
5. NABARD provides regular policy support to RRBs in matters relating to human resources and an arrangement has been made for redressal of grievances through Joint Consultative Committee (JCC).

State of RRBs in the country

2576. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country at present, the details thereof in terms of the ownership, category-wise;
- (b) whether Government is planning to strengthen the RRBs by delinking them from the sponsor banks to recognise them into State level bank under holding company as per the recommendations of Prof. VS Vyas Committee;

(c) in what way Government is planning to improve the functioning of RRBs; and

(d) whether Government will think of providing capital strength for RRBs through RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) There are presently 45 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country. The details are provided in the Statement (*See* below). The proportion of shareholding of Government of India, the concerned State Government and Sponsor Banks in RRBs is 50%, 15% and 35% respectively.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal for delinking RRBs from the Sponsor Banks. However, the Government is taking various measures to strengthen the RRBs, which are as under:—

1. Amalgamation of RRBs within a State has been carried out with a view to enable RRBs to minimize their overhead expenses, optimize the use of technology, enhance the capital base and area of operation and increase their exposure.
2. Recapitalisation support is provided to RRBs to augment their capital so as to comply with regulatory capital requirements.
3. Periodic review of financial performance of RRBs, including business diversifications, profit planning, revenue management and NPA management through conduct of national level meetings by NABARD and through Empowered Committee (EC) meetings at state level.
4. Regular Capacity building efforts are undertaken by NABARD like training at Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD), conduct of Organizational Development Initiative (ODI), exposure visits, etc.
5. NABARD provides regular policy support to RRBs in matters relating to human resources and an arrangement has been made for redressal of grievances through Joint Consultative Committee (JCC).

(d) As per the current scheme for recapitalization of RRBs, the recapitalization support is provided to RRBs by the Government of India, the concerned State Government and the Sponsor Bank in the ratio of 50:15:35 respectively to enable them to meet the regulatory requirement of Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 9%.

Statement*Details of Regional Rural Banks in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Rural Bank	Sponsor Bank	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	State Bank of India	Telangana
2.	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	Syndicate Bank	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	State Bank of India	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Aryavart Bank	Bank of India	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	United Bank of India	Assam
6.	Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank	United Bank of India	West Bengal
7.	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	Bank of Baroda	Gujarat
8.	Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Bank of Baroda	Rajasthan
9.	Baroda UP Gramin Bank	Bank of Baroda	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	Andhra Bank	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank	State Bank of India	Chhattisgarh
12.	Dakshin Bihar Gramin Bank	Punjab National Bank	Bihar
13.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	State Bank of India	Jammu and Kashmir
14.	Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank	Punjab National Bank	Himachal Pradesh
15.	Jammu and Kashmir Grameen Bank	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir
16.	Jharkhand Rajya Gramin Bank	State Bank of India	Jharkhand
17.	Karnataka Gramin Bank	Canara Bank	Karnataka
18.	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	Syndicate Bank	Karnataka
19.	Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank	Union Bank of India	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Kerala Gramin Bank	Canara Bank	Kerala

1	2	3	4
21.	Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank	Bank of India	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank	State Bank of India	Madhya Pradesh
23.	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	Bank of Maharashtra	Maharashtra
24.	Manipur Rural Bank	United Bank of India	Manipur
25.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	State Bank of India	Meghalaya
25.	Mizoram Rural Bank	State Bank of India	Mizoram
27.	Nagaland Rural Bank	State Bank of India	Nagaland
28.	Odisha Gramya Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	Odisha
29.	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	UCO Bank	West Bengal
30.	Prathama UP Gramin Bank	Punjab National Bank	Uttar Pradesh
31.	Puduvai Bharthiar Grama Bank	Indian Bank	Puducherry
32.	Punjab Gramin Bank	Punjab National Bank	Punjab
33.	Purvanchal Bank	State Bank of India	Uttar Pradesh
34.	Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank	State Bank of India	Rajasthan
35.	Saptagiri Grameena Bank	Indian Bank	Andhra Pradesh
36.	Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank	Punjab National Bank	Haryana
37.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	State Bank of India	Gujarat
38.	Tamil Nadu Grama Bank	Indian Bank	Tamil Nadu
39.	Telangana Grameena Bank	State Bank of India	Telangana
40.	Tripura Gramin Bank	United Bank of India	Tripura
41.	Utkal Grameen Bank	State Bank of India	Odisha
42.	Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Central Bank of India	West Bengal
43.	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	Central Bank of India	Bihar
44.	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	State Bank of India	Uttarakhand
45.	Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank	Bank of India	Maharashtra

Curbing of corporate corruption

†2577. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of corporate houses identified for financial irregularities in the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19;
- (b) whether these corporate houses have been punished; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to curb corporate corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The year-wise details of the cases referred to Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) during the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in the Statement (*See below*). Prosecutions have been filed wherever fraud, financial irregularities are established under the various provisions of the Companies, Act 1956/2013 before various Courts. Government had set up Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) to deal with serious frauds. SFIO has been given vast powers under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 including the power to arrest. Based on a well laid down process, cases that involve prima facie findings of fraud are referred to SFIO.

Further, Directorate of Enforcement (ED) has initiated investigations under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) in about 1100 cases involving around 2100 companies based on FIRs/Complaints of the scheduled offences, including offences of corporate corruption, forwarded by various law enforcement agencies (LEAs).

Statement***Year-wise details of investigation cases handed over to SFIO*****2016-17**

1.	Century Communication Limited	Delhi
2.	Narangs International Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
3.	Bush Foods Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi
4.	Maitri Suvarnasiddhi Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka
5.	Bhushan Steel Limited + 14	Delhi
6.	Singhal Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
7.	Church of South India Trust Association	Tamil Nadu

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

8.	Winsome Diamonds and Jewellery Limited	Gujarat
9.	First Leasing Company of India Ltd. (In Liqn)	Tamil Nadu
10.	Alps BPO Services Limited (In Liqn.)	Gujarat
11.	Micro Technologies (India) Limited (in Liqn)	Telangana
12.	Birla Power Solutions Ltd. (in Liqn)	Maharashtra
13.	IFCI Ltd	Delhi
14.	Coastal Projects Limited	Odihsa
15.	Goldmine Animal Husbandry Pvt. Ltd. + 40	West Bengal
16.	Ketan Parekh Group of Companies	Not Found
17.	Prayag Infotech Hi-Rise Ltd. + 21	West Bengal
18.	Ultra Motors India Private Limited	Delhi
19.	Okara Agro Industries Limited and other group of Companies	Delhi
20.	Pearl Vision Private Limited + 9	Delhi
21.	Cartesian Computers Ltd. + 2	Gujarat
22.	Parul Polymers Private Limited	Delhi
23.	Ablaze Info Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi
24.	URO Enclave India Ltd. (UROEIL)	West Bengal
25.	Getit Infoservices Private Limited (In Liqn)	Delhi

2017-18

1.	Vigneshwara Developers Private Limited. +17	Delhi
2.	Safe and Secure Online Marketing pvt. Ltd.	Delhi
3.	Webwork Trade Links Private Limited + 04	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Greenray international: Ltd. + 03	Odisha
5.	Waris Finance International Ltd. (Presently know as Waris Industries Ltd.) + 21	West Bengal
6.	Wellfare Buildings and Estates Private Limited.	West Bengal

7.	Assotech Ltd. (in Liqn)	Delhi
8.	Kingfisher Training and Services Ltd. + 4	Karnataka
9.	Dreamline Manpower Solutions Private Ltd. (now Nityank Infrapower & Multiventures Pvt. Ltd.) + 17	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Mangalam Homes (India) Private Limited + 1	Bihar
11.	Suraj Motors Pvt. Ltd. (u/s 216 r/w section 210(1)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013)	Jammu and Kashmir
12.	Micro Leasing and Funding Limited	Odisha
13.	Scriptacom BPO Systems (P) Limited (converted into scriptacom BPO Systems LLP on 22.12.2014)	Gujarat
14.	D.S. Kulkarni Developers Limited	Maharashtra
15.	Religare Enterprises Limited	Delhi
16.	Fortis Healthcare Limited	Delhi
17.	Radashir Jewelry Company Private Limited + 113	Maharashtra
18.	Rotomac Global Private Limited + 10	Uttar Pradesh
19.	United India Insurance Company	Tamil Nadu
20.	Heera Gold Exim Limited + 14	Telangana
21.	Kohinoor Diamonds Private Limited	Gujarat

2018-19

1.	Sterling Biotech Limited	Maharashtra
2.	Royal Twinkle Star Club Private Limited	Maharashtra
3.	Ruchi Soya Industries Limited	Maharashtra
4.	Zynergy Solar Projects and Services Ltd. (ZSPSPL) + 1	Tamil Nadu
5.	Church of South India Trust Association (CSITA)	Tamil Nadu
6.	Kerryon Automart Pvt. Ltd. +16	West Bengal
7.	Premia Projects Ltd. (PPL)	Delhi
8.	Moongipa Investments Ltd.	Delhi

9.	Rockland Hospital Ltd.	Delhi
10.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd. + 2	Maharashtra
11.	Adarsh Buildestate Ltd. and entities associated with it + 124 including 05 LLPs	Haryana
12.	Kolkata Weir Industries Ltd. + 15	West Bengal
13.	Diamond Power Infrastructure Ltd + 14	Gujarat
14.	Cosmic Structure Limited (In Liqn)	Delhi
15.	SRS Limited and its group companies	Delhi
16.	Educomp Solution Ltd.	Delhi
17.	Auro Gold Jewellery Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
18.	Parekh Aluminex Ltd.	Maharashtra
19.	Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited	Maharashtra
20.	Sahara Q Shop Unique Products Range Limited + 2	Maharashtra
21.	Wheels Mobility Solutions Limited (In Prov. Liqn.)	Delhi
22.	Delhi and District Cricket Association	Delhi
23.	Alchemist Township India Limited + 7	Delhi
24.	Dura-line India Private Limited	Delhi
25.	Cygnus Developed (India) Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
26.	Amrit Feeds Limited	West Bengal
27.	Gujarat NRE Coke Limited	West Bengal
28.	Birla Cotsyn Ltd. + 2	Maharashtra
29.	Real Estate and Landbank India Limited	Gujarat
30.	Shree Maheshwa Hydel Power Corp Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
31.	Krishna Knitwear Technology Ltd. + 4	Maharashtra
32.	Tata Tele Services Maharashtra Ltd. + 2	Maharashtra
33.	Surana Industries Ltd. + 190	Tamil Nadu

Child care leave for women employees of PSBs

†2578. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to grant three years' leave under 'Child Care Scheme' to women employees of Public Sector Banks (PSBs);
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the number of women employees in PSBs and the facilities being provided to them under 'Child Care Scheme' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Government communicated its decision that leave of up to two years shall be admissible to women employees of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), for the purpose of, *inter-alia*, care of children. As per inputs from PSBs the facility of such leave is admissible to women employees. Further, as per PSB inputs, there are 2,08,984 women employees as on 30.6.2019.

Tax fraud detected under GST claims

2579. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether recent tax fraud cases indicate that there is a lacuna in the online filing of GST claims and claiming false input tax credit by fake invoicing and inflating their turnover by fake companies, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) how many tax fraud cases were detected after GST regime and worth of fraud; and
- (c) whether Government is taking steps to curtail this type of fraud?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No, Sir. There is no lacuna per se. However, cases of tax credit by fake invoicing have been detected by Central GST formation(s). The details are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Period/Financial Year	No. of Cases	Amount	No of persons arrested
1.	2017-18 (01.07.2017 to 31.03.2018)	05	12.67	02
2.	2018-19	1620	11251.23	154
3.	2019-20 (Up to June, 2019)	666	2804.98	41

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The details of tax fraud cases detected are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

	2017-18 (01.07.2017 to 31.03.2018)		2018-19		2019-20 (up to June, 2019)	
	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount
Total cases detected	424	1216.02	7368	37946.41	1593	6520.40

(c) Yes, Sir. Various measures have been taken to curtail this type of fraud. Field formation(s) of CBIC, are sensitized to keep check on these kinds of activities and take necessary action. A specialized Directorate within the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) engaged in Data Analytics and Risk Management disseminates analytical reports and intelligence inputs to field formations of CBIC for the purpose of scrutiny, audit and enforcement, to check GST evasion in general and fraudulent credit availment in particular. The GST Council has also approved the use of e-invoicing in B2B transactions.

Sale/monetisation of the non-core and fixed assets of PSUs

2580. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to sell/monetise the non-core and fixed assets of PSUs;

(b) if so, the names of such PSUs whose assets are getting sold or monetised and details of such assets being sold/monetised as part of the aforesaid decision, if any; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such sale/monetisation of such assets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Cabinet in its meeting on 28.02.2019 approved procedure and mechanism for Asset Monetization of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/other Government Organizations and Immovable Enemy Properties. The policy framework lays down the Institutional framework for monetization of the following:—

(i) Identified non-core assets of CPSEs under strategic disinvestment;

(ii) Immovable Enemy Property under the custody of Custodian of Enemy Property (CEPI), MHA as per sub section 6 of section 8A of the Enemy Property Act, 1968;

- (iii) This framework is also available for use to monetize assets of other CPSEs/ PSUs/other Government Organizations with the approval of the Competent Authority;
- (iv) Sick/Loss making CPSEs under closure normally follow the DPE closure guidelines dated 14.06.2018 in this regard. However, any sick/loss making CPSE can also adopt this framework with the approval of Competent Authority.
- (c) The objective of the asset monetization programme of the Government of India is to unlock the value of investment made in public assets which have not yielded appropriate or potential returns so far.

Financial burden on States

2581. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Centrally sponsored schemes completely delinked from Central support and the number of Centrally sponsored schemes whose sharing pattern has been altered resulting in additional financial burden on States; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that the benefit to States by the increase in devolution of Central taxes from 32 per cent to 42 per cent following the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission has been offset to a large extent by such policy decision of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (b) Based on the recommendation of the Sub Group of Chief Ministers and in consultation with various Ministries/Departments and other Stakeholders, Gol has rationalized the existing 66 Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSSs) into 28 schemes and revised the funding pattern for CSSs which was communicated by NITI Aayog *vide* its O.M. dated 17.08.2016. The existing 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been rationalized into 28 schemes, broadly divided into two categories, namely, (i) Core of the Core Schemes (6), (ii) Core Schemes (22). The funding pattern of the restructured Centrally Sponsored Schemes is (i) Core of the Core schemes (6 in nos.): No change in the erstwhile funding pattern, (ii) Core schemes (22 in nos.): 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 Gol for 28 CSSs for the last four years shown below reflects an increase of around 37.42% in 2019-20 BE (Final) compared to actual of 2016-17:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Scheme Category	Actual 2016-17	Actual 2017-18	RE 2018-19	BE (Final) 2019-20
CSS	2,41,296	2,85,448	3,04,849	3,31,610

Seeding of bank account and linking with Aadhaar

†2582. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to allow seeding of bank accounts of the beneficiaries and linking them with the bank accounts available with the Departments of State Governments as well as the Aadhaar details only after obtaining permission from the beneficiaries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has apprised that “The Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019” has been passed by the Parliament. The bill, *inter-alia*, has the provision for allowing the use of Aadhaar authentication on voluntary basis as acceptable Know Your Customer (KYC) document, by inserting Section 11A under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

Further, as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) s) Master Direction on KYC dated 25.2.2016 (as amended in May 2019), banks are to obtain the Aadhaar number from an individual who is desirous of receiving any benefit or subsidy under any scheme notified under section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (18 of 2016).

As far as the requirement of Aadhaar number for receipt of certain subsidies, benefits and services etc. are concerned, Section 7 of The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Financial and Other subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (18 of 2016), *inter alia*, provides that:—

“The Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government may, for the purpose of establishing identity of an individual as a condition for receipt of a subsidy, benefit or service for which the expenditure is incurred from, or the receipt therefrom forms part of, the Consolidated Fund of India, require that such individual undergo authentication, or furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or in the case of an individual to whom no Aadhaar number has been assigned, such individual makes an application for enrolment:

Provided that if an Aadhaar number is not assigned to an individual, the individual shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification for delivery of the subsidy, benefit or service.”

The linking of the bank accounts with Aadhaar for receiving subsidy/direct benefit transfers from the Government, including the State Governments is done as per the extant provisions of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (18 of 2016).

MUDRA loans turned NPAs

2583. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether more than ₹ 16,000/- crores of loans have turned as NPAs under MUDRA Scheme as per the RTI information;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise; and
- (c) the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Out of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) loans amounting to over ₹ 8,93,000 cr. sanctioned by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) upto 31.03.2019, loans amounting to approximately 2%, *i.e.* ₹ 17651.74 crore (provisional) have turned into Non Performing Assets (NPAs), since inception of the scheme. NPA of all MLIs under PMMY scheme is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Reasons for NPAs for loans extended under PMMY are, *inter alia*, first time borrowers under Shishu category prioritising emergent needs, business failures, inefficiencies in lending practices, poor credit appraisal, wilful default by borrowers, impaired cash flows of the units due to slowdown in business etc.

Statement

Bank-wise details of PMMY NPAs of ₹ 17,651.74 Cr. (~2% of loans sanctioned as on 31.03.2019, since inception of the scheme)

I	Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs)	NPA Amount (₹ in Crore)
1	2	3
1.	State Bank of India	2694.22
2.	Jana SFB	2193.43
3.	Punjab National Bank	1605.13
4.	Bank of India	965.77
5.	Canara Bank	921.46
6.	Syndicate Bank	845.14
7.	Union Bank of India	546.71
8.	Bank of Baroda	522.99
9.	Bank of Maharashtra	449.66
10.	Allahabad Bank	382.15
11.	Indian Bank	355.92
12.	IDBI Bank	310.33
13.	Corporation Bank	310.28
14.	Andhra Bank	295.1
15.	ICICI Bank	249.37
16.	HDFC Bank	240.79
17.	Central Bank of India	225.78
18.	Indian Overseas Bank	209.56
19.	Bandhan Bank	189.73
20.	IndusInd Bank	171.06
21.	Vijaya Bank	166.37
22.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	164.07
23.	AU SFB	155.11
24.	UCO Bank	144.51

1	2	3
25.	Dena Bank	134.96
26.	Punjab and Sind Bank	123.86
27.	United Bank of India	109.47
28.	Ratnakar Bank	87.95
29.	Suryoday SFB	82.09
30.	Axis Bank	66.9
31.	Ujjivan SFB	66.32
32.	Federal Bank	46.62
33.	Fincare SFB	34.04
34.	Equitas SFB	26.35
35.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	19.4
36.	Karnataka Bank	17.46
37.	DCB Bank	12.03
38.	ESAF SFB	11.35
39.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	9.47
40.	IDFC Bank Limited	6.44
41.	City Union Bank	6
42.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	5.67
43.	Yes Bank	2.99
44.	Dhanlaxmi Bank	0.49
45.	Citi Bank	0.28
46.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	0.07
TOTAL NPA AMOUNT OF SCBs		15184.85
II.	RRBs	2065.88
III.	State Cooperative Banks	0.17
IV.	NBFCs/NBFC-MFIs	400.88
TOTAL NPA AMOUNT OF ALL MLIs		17651.74 (provisional)

Source : As per data reported by MLIs on Mudra Portal.

Worst condition of economy

†2584. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that country's economy is in the worst condition till date due to the wrong policies of Government;

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve this; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per the provisional estimates of national income released by Central Statistics Office, the growth of real GDP in 2018-19 was 6.8 percent, lower than the growth of 7.2 percent in 2017-18. However, Indian economy remained the fastest growing major economy in the world in last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) with an average growth of 7.5 per cent.

Improvement in economic growth remains high on the agenda of the Government. To boost the economic growth further, Government has announced various measures in the Budget 2019-20; which, *inter alia*, include, further liberalisation of Foreign Direct Investment policy, increasing the annual turnover limit from ₹ 250 crore to ₹ 400 crore for a lower corporate tax rate of 25 percent, additional income tax deduction of ₹ 1.5 lakh on the interest paid on loans taken to purchase electric vehicles and moving the GST council for reduction of GST rate on electric vehicles from 12 percent to 5 per cent. Government has also increased the scope of voluntary pension scheme for retail traders and shopkeepers to everyone with an annual turnover of less than ₹ 1.5 crore. The budget provides a push to infrastructure development with the intention to invest ₹ 100 lakh crore in infrastructure over the next five years and by restructuring of National Highway Programme. Scheme of Fund for Upgradation and Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) has been started to facilitate cluster based development to make the traditional industries more productive, profitable and capable for generating sustained employment opportunities. Customs duty on certain raw materials and capital goods reduced to promote domestic manufacturing.

Earlier, Government had expanded the cash transfer scheme "PM-Kisan" providing an income support of ₹ 6000 per year to all farmers, which was limited to farmers with a land holding of less than 2 hectares. Earlier measures taken by the Government for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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. 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.

Withdrawal of minimum balance penalty by banks

‡2585. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of steps taken by Government during the last three years for freeze/withdrawal of the “Minimum Balance Penalty” being levied by public and private sector banks whereby the bank account holders from poor and middle class families are worst hit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, banks do not have any Minimum Balance requirement for Basic Savings Bank Deposit accounts (BSBD), including accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY). As on March 2019, there were 57.3 crore BSBD accounts across the country including 35.27 crore (61.6%) Jan-Dhan accounts. Hence, for these accounts there are no charges for not maintaining minimum balance. BSBD accounts are considered normal banking services available to all and it offers certain basic minimum facilities free of charge.

For accounts other than BSBD accounts, as per RBI's Master Circular on “Customer Service in Banks” dated July 1, 2015, banks are permitted to fix service charges on various services rendered by them, as per their Board approved policy, while ensuring that the charges are reasonable and not out of line with the average cost of providing these services. Further, banks have been advised to identify basic services and the principles to be adopted/followed by them for ensuring reasonableness in fixing such charges. Banks are also advised to take steps to ensure that customers are made aware of the service charges upfront and changes in the service charges are implemented only with the prior notice to the customers.

Per capita expenditure in rural and urban areas

2586. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of per capita expenditure on education, electricity, water and food etc. by Government both in rural as well as in urban areas;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that per capita expenditure is more in rural area as compared to urban area; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The details of per capita expenditure on education, electricity, water and food etc. in rural and urban areas is not maintained by the Government.

Special courts to stop hoarding

2587. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would take strict measures to check price rise and would set up special courts to stop hoarding and black marketing, however, no special courts have been set up so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the reasons to fail in controlling the prices of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Government monitors the price situation on a regular basis as controlling inflation remains a key area of policy focus. Headline inflation based on the Consumer Price Index –Combined (CPI-C) has been declining continuously for the last five years. It was 3.4 per cent in 2018-19 as compared to 3.6 per cent in 2017-18, 4.5 per cent in 2016-17, 4.9 per cent in 2015-16 and 5.9 per cent in 2014-15. It stood at 3.0 per cent in May 2019. Fuel and light inflation based on CPI-C has declined from 6.2 per cent in 2017-18 to 5.7 per cent in 2018-19 and was 2.5 per cent in the month of May 2019. There is no provision in the Essential Commodities (EC) Act for setting up of Special Courts to stop hoarding and black marketing. Moreover, at present, there is no proposal under consideration for setting up of Special Courts under the EC Act.

Package for backward districts of Andhra Pradesh

2588. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act clearly indicated that 7 backward districts would be given a package on the lines of KBK districts in Odisha and Bundelkhand region in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons behind granting just ₹ 350 crores for 7 districts for three years and withdrawing granted ₹ 350 crores in the fourth year and not giving anything in the fifth year;

(c) whether request from Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has been received in the Ministry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Ministry so far in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No. Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014 does not state that 7 backward districts of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh would be given a package on the lines of KBK districts in Odisha and Bundelkhand region in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The releases towards the development of 7 backward districts are based on the report of NITI Aayog on 'Developmental Support to the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh under the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014' dated 01.12.2015 (wherein total amount of ₹ 2100 crore for the 7 backward districts of Andhra Pradesh @ ₹ 300 crore per district was recommended) and approval of the competent authority in terms of Section 46(2) and (3) and 94(2) of the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014. Accordingly, ₹ 1050 crore has been released for the development of 7 backward districts of Andhra Pradesh in three instalments of ₹ 350 crore each (Rs. 50 crore per district per year) in the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. In 2017-18, all the necessary approvals were not available and inadvertently the 4th instalment amounting to ₹ 350 crore was released and then withdrawn. The matter is under examination and the release has not yet materialized.

(c) and (d) Yes. The proposal for release of 4 instalment of funds for the development of 7 backward districts is under consideration.

CMS to file online complaint against banks and NBFCs

†2589. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether RBI has launched a Complaint Management System (CMS) to file online complaints against banks and Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), if so, the number of complaints received on CMS;

(b) when investigation and strict action would be taken against guilty persons on the basis of received Complaints; and

(c) whether there is any plan to start Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system which is dedicated to track the status of complaints by complainant, if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the Complaint Management System (CMS) was launched on June 24, 2019. The total number of complaints received against banks and NBFCs as on July 05, 2019 are given below:—

Complaints received against	Grand Total
Banks	10,249
NBFCs	133
TOTAL	10,382

(b) CMS is an application for filing of complaints with RBI against any of the regulated entities. The complaints falling under the grounds of complaints of the Banking Ombudsman (BO) Scheme, 2006 and Ombudsman Scheme for NBFCs, 2018 are resolved as per the provisions of Schemes.

Clause 7(2) of the BO Scheme reads as ‘ The Banking Ombudsman shall receive and consider complaints relating to the deficiencies in banking or other services filed on the grounds mentioned in clause 8 irrespective of the pecuniary value of the deficiency in service complained and facilitate their satisfaction or settlement by agreement or through conciliation and mediation between the bank concerned and the aggrieved parties or by passing an Award as per the provisions of the Scheme.’

Clause 7(2) of the Ombudsman Scheme for NBFC reads as ‘ The Ombudsman shall receive and consider complaints relating to the deficiencies in services filed on any one or more of the grounds mentioned in Clause 8 and facilitate their satisfaction or settlement by agreement or through conciliation and mediation between the non-banking financial company concerned and the aggrieved party or by passing an Award in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme.’

(c) At present there is no IVR system to track the status of complaints.

Threat to national security

2590. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the foreign investments are posing threat to the national security, particularly in financial services, critical infrastructure and technology sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government’s response thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure national security, while promoting foreign investments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Government of India takes adequate care before approval of proposals related to foreign investment in the sensitive sectors of economy. Recognising the risks associated with foreign investments in certain sectors, the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy of Government of India has already placed sensitive sectors and activities in the approval route. Government while processing FDI proposals has always aimed at achieving a healthy balance between meeting the imperatives of National Security and facilitating the ease of doing business and promoting investment in the country.

Investments in certain sensitive sectors as well as countries of concern are examined as part of the processing of FDI proposals.

Prohibition of crypto currency

2591. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prohibited crypto currency in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken note about prevalence of crypto currency in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken against the persons who are responsible for running the crypto currency in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Taking note of the issue, the Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (EA). The IMC has submitted the Report to the Government.

(e) Presently, there is no separate law for dealing with issues relating to crypto currencies. Hence, all concerned Departments and law enforcement agencies, such as RBI, Enforcement Directorate and Income Tax authorities, etc. take action as per the relevant existing laws. Similarly, police/courts take action on IPC offences. Further, in view of the risks and dangers associated with crypto currencies, Government and RBI have been issuing advisories, press releases and circulars to the public.

Indian currency notes in Nepal

2592. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made on the request of the Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in a letter mentioned in media reports asking it to issue FEMA notification to declare the new Indian currency notes above the denomination of rupees 100 as legal tender;

(b) what progress has been made of NRB's request in the same letter for the exchange of the demonetised Indian currency still in Nepal; and

(c) the value of demonetised Indian currency notes in the banking system and with private holders in Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) requested the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to permit individuals to carry new series of Indian currency notes of ₹ 200, ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 denominations from India to Nepal. Subsequently, the RBI on 26.02.2019 made an amendment to the FEMA Regulations thereby permitting an individual travelling from India to Nepal to carry RBI currency notes in Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series of denominations of ₹ 200/- ₹ 500/- up to a total limit of ₹ 25,000/-.

(b) The Nepal Rastra Bank also requested the Reserve Bank of India to exchange the demonetized RBI currency notes in old series of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denominations held by the NRB and the general public in Nepal. The RBI and the NRB have held bilateral meetings and exchanged correspondence to discuss the modalities for exchange of the demonetized Indian currency notes in Nepal.

(c) The Nepal Rastra Bank on 21.08.2017 informed the Reserve Bank of India that the total amount of Indian demonetized bank notes in old series of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denominations held in the banking system in Nepal is ₹ 7.8461 crore. This figure does not include the notes held by the general public.

Improvement in the currency circulation

2593. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the currency circulation in the country is down since demonetisation;

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

(c) the steps taken to improve the currency circulation situation in the country and to curb black money in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No, Sir. Notes in circulation has gone up since Demonetisation. Notes in circulation stood at ₹ 17.74 trillion as on Nov 04, 2016 and Notes in circulation as on June 28, 2019 is ₹ 21.64 trillion.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government in consultation with RBI has ensured adequate supply of currency for meeting the demand of cash by the public. The supply of currency notes had been improved by RBI by printing sufficient quantity of banknotes of each denomination. The Government has taken several concrete actions to curb black money in the country by introducing stringent laws. Recent major initiatives in this regard, include:—

- (i) Enactment of ‘ The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015’ which has come into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad.
- (ii) Enactment of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 with a view to, *inter alia*, enable confiscation of benami property and prosecution of benamidar and the beneficial owner.
- (iii) The Government has brought in a large number of legislative provisions in the Income Tax Act, 1961 to effectively to tackle the menace of black money, *e.g.* restriction on cash transaction of ₹ 2 lakh or more, no deduction under section 80G is allowed if cash donation exceeds ₹ 2000, and restriction imposed on donations of ₹ 2000/- or more to political parties otherwise than through a bank account or electoral bonds.
- (iv) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of two former judges of Hon’ ble Supreme Court.
- (v) Proactively engaging with foreign governments with a view to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)/Multilateral Conventions.

- (vi) Effective enforcement actions including expeditious investigation in foreign assets cases. Such actions include searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalties, etc. and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable.
- (vii) Extensive use of information technology and data analytics for identification of high-risk cases, expeditious e-verification of suspect cases and enforcement actions in appropriate cases.
- (viii) Mandatory linking of Aadhar with PAN, which will not only help in de-duplication of PAN but will also prevent potential tax frauds.

**Revision of IT guidelines for black money and
tax evasion**

2594. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to revise IT guidelines under the IT Act, 1961;
- (b) if so, whether Government has received any proposal from the concerned to curb black money in the country;
- (c) the details of compounding offences, procedure and charges to be taken therefor; and
- (d) how the process/action will streamline the serious cases of black money and criminal tax evasion possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) The Income-tax Department, issues guidelines and revises them periodically to reflect changes/amendments in the direct tax statutes. Revised guidelines for Compounding of Offences under Direct Tax Laws, have been issued by CBDT on 14.06.2019 (hereinafter 'the Guidelines') and are operational w.e.f. 17.06.2019. These Guidelines are placed in public domain on www.incometaxindia.gov.in.

Further, to curb black money in the country, the Income-tax Department takes suitable action including searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment of income, levy of taxes/interest/penalty and launching of prosecution, wherever applicable against those found violating various provisions of direct tax statutes.

Objectives of disinvestment

2595. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the main objectives of disinvestment and their current status;

- (b) the disinvestment planned for the year 2019-20;
- (c) the amount raised by Government through disinvestment till date; and
- (d) the details of where this money has been spent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The major objectives/reasons for disinvestment are as under:—

- (i) Listing CPSEs on stock exchanges to promote people's ownership through public participation and improving efficiencies of CPSEs through accountability to its shareholders.
- (ii) To bring in operational efficiencies in CPSEs through strategic disinvestment, ensuring their greater contribution to economy.
- (iii) Adopt a professional approach for financial management of CPSEs in the national interest and investment aimed at expanding public participation in ownership of CPSEs.

(b) and (c) The B.E. for disinvestment during 2019-20 has been set at ₹ 1,05,000 crore.

From the year 2014-15 till date, ₹ 2,81,977.44 crore has been received as disinvestment proceeds.

(d) At present, the proceeds from disinvestment of CPSEs are channelized into the National Investment Fund (NIF) which is a Public Account and the proceeds are utilized for specified purposes like investments into funding infrastructure projects etc.

Same pay scale for CRPF Jawans and Government peons

2596. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there exists the same pay scale under the Seventh Pay Commission for a Government peon and a CRPF Jawan despite the immense disparity in the role of their services to our nation;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if not, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken to ensure that the CRPF Jawans and their families receive adequate compensation for their service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The 7th CPC has assigned the Level 3 of the Pay Matrix to Constables in CAPFs, which includes CRPF, with the starting pay of ₹ 21,700/- in the first cell of the Level. Whereas the Multi-Tasking Staff (including erstwhile peon and other group D Staff) have been placed in Level-1 of the Pay Matrix with the initial pay of ₹ 18,000/-.

(d) The details of the facilities available to the CAPFs Jawans and their families, which includes CRPF, for their service are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the facilities available to the CAPFs Jawans and their families which includes CRPF for their service

- (i) The present housing satisfaction level in CAPFs is 42% (as on 1.5.2019), i.e. against the authorization of 2,72,247 houses, 1,14,343 houses are available. At present, 18,057 houses are under construction. On completion of all housing units, the satisfaction level will be 48.63%.
- (ii) The Government have approved grant of HRA to Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBORs) of CAPFs, staying in barracks. Orders were issued on 31.07.2017.
- (iii) The Government have accepted the recommendations of 7th Central Pay Commission for common Risk and Hardship Matrix for Defence and CAPF personnel. Orders were issued on 31.07.2017.

Further, Government on 22.02.2019 issued Orders for enhancement of existing Risk and Hardship Allowances for personnel deployed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and LWE affected Districts for Anti Naxal Operations. The increase in allowances varies from ₹ 2987/- p.m. to ₹11987/- p.m. for officers and from ₹ 2231/- p.m. to ₹ 9831/- p.m. for PBORs, depending on the areas of deployment.

- (iv) The Government have approved sanction of Dress Allowance @ ₹ 20,000/- per annum for Officers and ₹ 10,000/- per annum for Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBOR) in lieu of Uniform.
- (v) As recommended by 7th CPC, Ex-gratia compensation has been revised as under:—
 - (a) Death in action/high altitudes –from ₹ 15 lakhs to ₹ 35 lakhs.
 - (b) Death on duty –from ₹ 10 lakhs to ₹ 25 lakhs.
 - (c) 100% Disability –from ₹ 9 lakh to ₹ 20 lakhs.

- (vi) Providing additional financial assistance through the Mobile Application '*Bharat Ke Veer*' created for voluntary contribution by the public, to the NOKs of CAPF personnel killed in action. A sum of ₹ 48.40 crores have already been released (as on 05.07.2019).
- (vii) A long pending demand for issue of Operational Casualty Certificate for CAPFs and CPOs personnel, who sacrifice lives for the nation, was approved in October 2017.
- (viii) 10 Mini Canteens were opened in 2017 to facilitate the Ex-CAPFs personnel living in remote areas. These canteens will be manned by Ex-CAPFs Association.
- (ix) Two new routes for Air Courier Service have been introduced in 2017 –One for Delhi-Jammu-Srinagar-Jammu-Delhi (6 days in a week) and the other for Delhi-Dibrugarh-Guwahati-Delhi (02 days in a week). Total 7 routes exist now.
- (x) Central Police Canteens and Welfare and Rehabilitations Board have been functioning at various locations in the country for welfare and rehabilitations of CAPFs personnel and their families. At present, there are 119 Master Canteens and 1613 Subsidiary Canteen in CAPFs.
- (xi) In addition to CGHS medical facilities available to Central Government employees, there are 40 composite hospitals for providing specialty services to the CAPF personnel and their family members. CAPFs personnel and their families can also take treatment from recognized private hospitals, if such specialized services are not available in CAPFs hospitals.
- (xii) Government have approved treatment of hospitalization period as duty in respect of CAPF personnel injured in action while on duty.
- (xiii) With a view to increase the representation of Mahila personnel in CAPFs, two CRPF Battalions approved for male personnel were converted into Mahila Battalions in 2015-16 and 2016-17. 21 Mahila Coys have also been sanctioned in the SSB.
- (xiv) Additional 720 posts have been created as "leave reserve" in the existing 6 Mahila Battalions and Women contingents in 15 RAF Battalions to make up the shortage of operational strength due to various reasons such as medical, maternity and child care leaves, etc.
- (xv) In order to augment 10/20 bedded hospitals in CAPFs Battalions, Government have recently sanctioned 1719 posts against abolition of 600 posts.

GST reforms

2597. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a plan to bring petroleum products and electricity into the purview of GST;
- (b) whether the Ministry is open to the option of cross-utilisation of at least CGST credit across India by States which was an option during service tax era; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution, the Goods and Service Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel (ATF). As per the section 9(2) of the CGST Act, inclusion of these products in GST will require recommendation of the GST Council. So far, the GST Council has not made any recommendation for inclusion of petroleum products under GST.

As regards electricity, it is within the ambit of GST. However, it attracts nil rate of GST as per the recommendation of the council.

- (b) and (c) There is no such proposal at present.

Sharing information by banks on overvaluation of coal imports

2598. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) had sought RBI's assistance in obtaining information from two State-owned banks on the alleged overvaluation of coal imports from Indonesia by Indian companies;
- (b) whether the RBI has declared that it has no power to ask banks to share information on customers to third parties including investigative agencies; and
- (c) whether two other private banks have shared all information with DRI on the case citing national interest, while two Government-owned banks have declined to do so citing the confidentiality clause?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes, DRI had sought assistance of the RBI in obtaining information from two state owned banks on the alleged overvaluation of coal imports from Indonesia by Indian companies.

(b) Yes, the RBI stated that there is no statutory provision which enables RBI to decide about the permissibility of sharing of customer information by any bank with third parties, irrespective of whether it is in the interests of the bank or otherwise.

(c) Two private banks shared the documents relating to consignments of Indonesian coal transacted through them, whereas, three State-owned banks located overseas, refused to share the said documents, citing absence of mandate from the customer as per the relevant country's banking laws.

Prevention of insider trading by SEBI

2599. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prompted by the insider information received from a whistle-blower that exposed the NSE co-location algorithmic trading, the SEBI has come out recently with a discussion paper to nip insider trading in the bud;

(b) whether SEBI paper has proposed an informant mechanism where genuine whistle-blowers will be rewarded upto ₹ 1 crore for exposing fraud and wrongdoing in companies relating to trading on insider information; and

(c) whether SEBI is likely to confine this scheme to insider trading only leaving out the bigger evil of siphoning of funds by promoters?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) SEBI informed that direct evidence of insider trading is not easily available and that which is generally available is almost completely circumstantial. While investigating cases pertaining to insider trading, several challenges are faced by SEBI while procuring information on potential insider trading violations including dealing with complaints made through non-official channels by unscrupulous or interested persons.

Hence, SEBI has issued the "Discussion Paper on amendment to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 to provision for an informant mechanism" on 10.06.2019.

(b) and (c) SEBI informed that in respect of the proposed reward to be provided, the Discussion paper *inter alia* proposes as follows:—

‘ The total amount of monetary reward shall be [10 %] of the monies collected but shall not exceed ₹one (1) crore or such higher amount as may be specified. An interim reward not exceeding ₹ 10 lacs may be given at the stage of issuance of the final order by the SEBI against the person directed to disgorge. The final reward, after adjusting the interim reward, shall be issued after collection or recovery of the monies disgorged equal to atleast twice the final reward.’

Thus, initially the reward is proposed to be limited to ₹ one crore, but may be raised depending on the experience gained. For finalizing the proposed scheme on formulation of the informant reward mechanism, public comments were invited by 01.07.2019. The proposed informant reward scheme deals with insider trading violations.

Taxes collected from and given to Kerala

2600. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the taxes collected by the Central Government from the State of Kerala, as Central Taxes, during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount released to Kerala on the basis of taxes collected during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The information is as under:—

(₹ in crores)

Financial Year	Direct Tax	GST (On domestic supplies) IGST, CGST, SGST and Cess	Indirect Tax (Non-GST and GST on imports)
2016-17	13779.42	GST has been introduced <i>w.e.f.</i> 1st July, 2017	The State-wise data on collection of Indirect Taxes (Customs/Central Excise/Service Tax) is not maintained.
2017-18	16427.32	10857	
2018-19	17021.16 (Provisional)	16343	

(b) Share of Central taxes/duties of Kerala in last three years is as under:—

(₹ in crores)

Financial Year	Amount
2016-17	15225.02
2017-18	16833.07
2018-19	19038.17

Exposure of PSBs and institutions to Jet Airways

2601. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many is the exposure of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and institutions to Jet Airways;
- (b) whether the promoters furnished any personal guarantees against these loans/ advances; and
- (c) the steps being taken to recover these dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per inputs received from State Bank of India (SBI), the lead bank in the consortium of lenders to Jet Airways, and all-India Financial Institutions, claims of ₹ 4,398.55 crore have been filed by Public Sector Banks before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) against Jet Airways. No personal guarantees were furnished by promoters. However, as per the inputs, collateral security for the loans given to Jet Airways was obtained in the form of pledge of promoter and other shares, and hypothecation of assets. For recovery of outstanding dues, as per inputs received from SBI, the bank's application under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been admitted by NCLT, Mumbai.

NPAs in Public Sector Banks

2602. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to reduce the NPAs of banking institutions;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the data of NPAs in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the last three years and the steps taken to reduce them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s data on global operations, aggregate gross advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from Rs. 18,19,074 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 52,15,920 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases,

and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of PSBs, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 2,79,016 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 6,84,732 crore as on 31.3.2017, to ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018, and as a result of Government's 4R's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined by ₹ 1,06,032 crore to ₹ 7,89,569 crore as on 31.3.2019 (provisional data reported by RBI on 2.7.2019).

Government has implemented a comprehensive 4R's strategy, consisting of recognition of NPAs transparently, resolution and recovery of value from stressed accounts, recapitalising of PSBs, and reforms in PSBs and the wider financial ecosystem for a responsible and clean system. Comprehensive steps have been taken under the 4R's strategy to reduce NPAs of PSBs, including, *inter alia*, the following:—

- (i) Change in credit culture has been 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 have been 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 enabling PSBs to pursue timely resolution of NPAs.
- (iii) Key reforms have been instituted in PSBs as part of the PSBs Reforms Agenda, including 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.

Enabled by the above steps, as per RBI data on global operations, the NPAs of PSBs, after reaching a peak of ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018, have declined by Rs. 1,06,032 crore to ₹ 7,89,569 crore as on 31.3.2019 (provisional data for the financial year ending March 2019), and PSBs have effected record recovery of ₹ 3,16,479 crore over the last four financial years, including record recovery of ₹ 1,27,987 crore during 2018-19 (provisional data for the financial year ending March 2019, as reported by RBI on 9.7.2019).

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.

Exemption of Income Tax on District Mineral Foundation

2603. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government will take steps for exemption of income tax on the interest income of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) Trusts from the purview of Income Tax Act, as a substantial amount of the Trust Funds will be spent to clear the tax liability, which will have adverse effect on the Trust Funds and defeat the very objective of the DMF scheme for uplifting the socio-economic condition of the people in mining affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): District Mineral Foundation Trusts can avail tax-exemption under the Income-tax Act, 1961 on the Interest income earned by these class of trusts, if they fulfill the conditions prescribed under section 10(46) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. They need to apply to the CBDT in the prescribed format to claim this exemption. After verification of their applications, the CBDT will notify them under section 10(46) of the Act.

Amending secrecy clause to disclose the borrowers name

2604. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 50 per cent of all NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) that is around ₹ 4.5 lakh crore are owed by top 100 borrowers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise;
- (c) whether Government would amend the secrecy clause which restricts disclosing the borrowers' name;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s data on global operations, aggregate gross advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from Rs. 18,19,074 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 52,15,920 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for the spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of PSBs, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 2,79,016 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018, and as a result of Government's 4R's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined by ₹ 1,56,060 crore to ₹ 7,39,541 crore as on 31.3.2019 (provisional data on global operations for 31.3.2019 as reported by RBI on 2.7.2019).

Government has implemented a comprehensive 4R's strategy, consisting of recognition of NPAs transparently, resolution and recovery of value from stressed accounts, recapitalising of PSBs, and reforms in PSBs and the wider financial ecosystem for a

responsible and clean system. Comprehensive steps have been taken under the 4R's strategy to reduce NPAs of PSBs, including, *inter alia*, the following:—

- (i) Change in credit culture has been 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 have been 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 enabling PSBs to pursue timely resolution of NPAs.
- (iii) Key reforms have been instituted in PSBs as part of the PSBs Reforms Agenda, including 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.

Enabled by the above steps, as per RBI data on global operations, the NPAs of PSBs, after reaching a peak of ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018, have declined by ₹ 1,56,060 crore to ₹ 7,39,541 crore as on 31.3.2019 (provisional data), and PSBs have effected record recovery of ₹ 3,09,568 crore over the last four financial years, including record recovery of ₹ 1,21,076 crore during 2018-19 (provisional data).

As per RBI data on global operations as on 31.3.2019 (provisional data), the total funded amount outstanding of the top 100 NPA borrowers of PSBs was ₹ 3,22,108 crore, amounting to 43.6% of gross NPAs of PSBs.

(c) to (e) As per inputs from RBI, lists of suit-filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above and of suit-filed defaulters of ₹ 1 crore and above stand disclosed in public domain on the websites of Credit Information Companies (CICs) while the list of non-suit filed wilful defaulters is confidential in nature and is exempt from disclosure under section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. No legislation to amend legal disclosability as above has been introduced by the Government. In this connection, RBI has apprised that confidentiality of information related to bank customers is a universally accepted phenomenon.

Note: Figures for PSBs for the financial year 2018-19 exclude those for IDBI Bank Limited, which was recategorised as a private sector bank by RBI with effect from 21.1.2019.

Granting educational loans for post graduate diploma courses

2605. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the instructions/guidelines issued by Government/Reserve Bank of India to the banks including State Bank of India for granting education loans for pursuing higher education;

(b) whether the SBI and a few other nationalised banks are not granting education loan for post-graduation diploma courses conducted by colleges and approved by AICTE;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the students particularly those belonging to poor families are being exploited by the private banks by charging higher interest rates as a result thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks to adopt Education Loan Scheme, formulated by Indian Banks' Association (IBA), *vide* circular RPCD.PLNFS. BC. NO.83/06.12.05/2000-01 dated April 28, 2001.

IBA has formulated and circulated to all member banks including State Bank of India

(SBI) a 'Model Education Loan Scheme' for providing financial support to meritorious students for pursuing higher education in India and abroad. Salient features of the scheme, *inter-alia*, include:—

- I. Loan upto ₹ 10 lakh for study in India and upto ₹ 20 lakh for study abroad.
- II. Collateral free loans upto ₹ 7.5 Lakh under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL).
- III. No Margin for loan up to ₹ 7.50 Lakh
- IV. Repayment period of 15 years.
- V. One year moratorium for repayment after completion of studies in ail cases.
- VI. Moratorium taking into account spells of unemployment/under-employment. say two or three times during the life cycle of the loan.
- VII. Moratorium for the incubation period if the student wants to take up a start-up venture after graduation.

The IBA scheme provides broad guidelines to the banks to operationalise the educational loan scheme. However, the implementing banks may vary their products as may be required.

(b) to (e) As per IBA Model Scheme, approved courses leading to graduate/post graduate degree and P G Diploma conducted by Colleges/Universities recognized by the University Grants Commission, the All India Council for Technical Education, the Indian Council of Medical Research, etc. are eligible for education loan.

SBI and other nationalised banks are granting education loan for post-graduation diploma courses conducted by the colleges and approved by AICTE without any discrimination.

Subsidy on interest accrued on housing loans to weaker sections and low income groups

2606. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide subsidy on the amount of interest accrued on housing loans for the weaker sections and low income groups of the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of rural housing scheme sponsored by nationalised banks in the country; and
- (d) the number of people benefited/likely to be benefited including in rural areas under the said scheme during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Interest subsidy of 6.5% for Economic Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG) beneficiaries in urban areas, calculated on housing loan up to ₹ 6 lakh is provided through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban). Government has also launched the Rural Housing Interest Subsidy Scheme (RHISS) for rural households, outside the Permanent Wait List (PWL) of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin). The scheme provides for interest subsidy of 3% on the principal amount of housing loan up to a maximum of ₹ 2 lakh. Further, nationalised banks offer home loans for financing housing in rural and semi-urban areas as per needs of such customers, on the lines of their general home loan product.

(d) Government has sanctioned an advance interest subsidy of ₹ 48.54 crore on the basis of 12,000 eligible loan applications for RHISS.

Grounds for disinvestment of PSUs

†2607. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is heading towards disinvestment of some Public Sector Units (PSUs);
- (b) if so, the names of some PSUs and the amount of money Government is likely to receive therefrom; and
- (c) the reasons on the basis of which Government proposes to disinvest the PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Disinvestment in CPSEs take shape in two ways:—

- (i) Minority stake sale through instruments approved by Securities and Exchange

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Board of India (SEBI), by way of Stock Market Mechanism like IPO, OFS, ETF etc.

- (ii) Strategic disinvestment of CPSEs.

Disinvestment transactions are price sensitive and depend on the prevailing market conditions.

Reasons for disinvestment are as below:—

- (a) Listing CPSEs on stock exchanges to promote people's ownership through public participation and improving efficiencies of CPSEs through accountability to its shareholders.
- (b) To bring in operational efficiencies in CPSEs through strategic investment, ensuring their greater contribution to economy.
- (c) Adopt a professional approach for financial management of CPSEs in the national interest and investment aimed at expanding public participation in ownership of CPSEs.

Regulating e-sale of drugs

2608. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has created any mechanism to regulate e-sale of drugs, if so, details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has taken action to ensure quality of drugs being sold through e-sale;
- (c) if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government has conducted any study to assess effects of e-cigarettes on human health, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Government has published draft rules *vide* G.S.R. 817 (E) dated 28th August, 2018 for inviting comments from public/stakeholders for amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for incorporating provisions relating to regulation of sale and distribution of drugs through e-pharmacy.

The draft rules contain provisions for registration of e-pharmacy, periodic inspection of e-pharmacy, procedure for distribution or sale of drugs through e-pharmacy, prohibition of advertisement of drugs through e-pharmacy, complaint redressal mechanism, monitoring of e-pharmacy, etc.

(d) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has published a White paper on “Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)” including e-cigarettes which says that use of ENDS or e-cigarettes has documented adverse effects on humans which include DNA damage; carcinogenesis; cellular, molecular and immunological toxicity; respiratory, cardiovascular and neurological disorders and adverse impact on foetal development, pregnancy, infant and child brain development.

Sub-standard medicines

†2609. 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 a fact that the medicines being manufactured by many pharmaccompanies do not meet the prescribed quality standards and are found to be substandard;

(b) the quantum of generic medicines and branded medicines, respectively, among them; and

(c) the details of the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) There is no definition of generic medicines or branded medicines under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made thereunder.

Drugs manufactured in the country, irrespective of whether generic medicines or branded medicines, are required to comply with the same standards as prescribed in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder for their quality. The State Licensing Authorities are empowered to take action against violations of any of the above requirements.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per the information received from various State/UT Drugs Controllers, the number of drugs samples tested, number of drugs samples cleared sub-standard and spurious/adulterated and percentage thereof during 2018-19 are as under:—

Year	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	% of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	% of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated
2018-19	76101	2549	3.35	205	0.27

Such data in respect of various Zonal/Sub-zonal offices of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) are as under:—

Year	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	% of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	% of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated
2018-19	10382	310	2.98	5	0.048

(c) The Government is committed to ensuring that the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs are not compromised. With this in view, the Government has taken a series of measures including strengthening of legal provisions, conducting workshops and training programmes for manufacturers and regulatory officials and measures such as risk based inspections.

Labs for diagnosing cancer

2610. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to set up more cancer hospitals across the country in view of increasing number of cancer cases and also emerging types of various cancers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has proposed to establish labs nearby all Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to undertake all types of tests pertaining to cancer, instead of referring them to tertiary care hospitals;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) 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. State/UT-wise list is given in the 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 Yojana (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.

(b) to (d) “Public Health and Hospitals” being a State subject, the primary responsibility of ensuring sufficient supply of essential life-saving medicines, injections and other medical equipment in public health facilities including Primary Health Centres (PHCs) is that of respective State Governments. Cancer is diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government health care system. Cancer is treated and managed mostly at tertiary care level. 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 objectives of the programme 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. Support is provided under the programme for strengthening of labs or outsourcing for diagnostic at Community Health Centre and District Hospital level as per State Programme Implementation Plan.

Under the NHM, support is being provided to the States to provide free essential medicines and diagnostic services under the Free Drugs and Diagnostic Services Initiative for their primary and secondary health care needs.

In addition, a population level initiative for prevention, control, screening and management for common Non-Communicable Diseases (diabetes, hypertension and cancer viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 215 districts of the country under NHM. as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare.

Under the Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres component, screening of three common cancers - breast, cervix and Oral cancer for 30 years plus population are being carried out and suspected cases are being referred to the higher centres for confirmation and diagnosis. Further, the diagnostic tests lists has been expanded under the Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres - Primary Health Centres to provide 63 tests under the hub and spoke model, which also includes Pap smear test (test for detecting cervical cancer).

Statement

*List of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs)
approved under Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities
scheme of NPCDCS*

Sl. No.	States	Name of the Institute	SCI/TCCC
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	SCI
2.	Assam	Guwahati Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati	SCI
3.	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	SCI
4.	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital	TCCC
5.	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	SCI
6.	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji	TCCC
7.	Haryana	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt	TCCC
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	TCCC

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Medical College, Mandi	TCCC
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmi Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI
11.		Government Medical College, Jammu	SCI
12.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	SCI
13.	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangaluru	SCI
14.		Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya	TCCC
15.	Kerala	Regional Cancer Centre, Tiruvananthapuram	SCI
16.		Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TCCC
17.	Madhya Pradesh	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior	TCCC
18.	Maharashtra	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Nagpur	TCCC
19.		Government Medical College, Aurangabad	SCI
20.		Vivekanand Foundation and Research Centre, Latur	TCCC
21.	Mizoram	Mizoram State Cancer Institute, Aizawl	TCCC
22.	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	TCCC
23.	Odisha	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack	SCI
24.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	SCI
25.		Civil Hospital, Fazilka	TCCC
26.	Rajasthan	S P Medical College, Bikaner	TCCC
27.		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	SCI
28.		Jhalawar Medical College and Hospital, Jhalawar	TCCC

1	2	3	4
29.	Sikkim	Multispecialty Hospital at Sochyangang (Sichey), near Gangtok, Sikkim	TCCC
30.	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC), Adyar, Chennai	SCI
31.	Telangana	MNJ Institute of Oncology and RCC, Hyderabad	SCI
32.	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	SCI
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	TCCC
34.	West Bengal	Government Medical College, Burdwan	TCCC
35.		Murshidabad Medical College and Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad	TCCC
36.		Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital. Kolkata	TCCC

Vacant administrative posts at AIIMS, New Delhi

2611. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Registrar and Chief Administrative Officer at AIIMS, New Delhi are lying vacant;

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

(c) the mode of recruitment for these said posts to be filled up on regular basis and whether any timeline has been fixed for filling up these posts; and

(d) when are the posts likely to be advertised for being filled up on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. The eligibility criteria for promotion to the post of Chief Administrative Officer is Senior Administrative Officer with five years of regular service but no eligible candidate is available in feeder grade post *i.e.* Senior Administrative Officer. However, efforts were made to fill the vacancy on deputation basis but no suitable candidate was found in the last recruitment process.

(c) and (d) The method of recruitment of the post of Chief Administrative Officer is 100% by promotion failing which by deputation. Fresh recruitment action to fill up

the post under deputation mode has been initiated and advertised on 10.07.2019. The post of Registrar is filled under the mode of direct recruitment. Work of Registrar has been entrusted to a Professor in addition to his duty as faculty member of the Institute. This arrangement is proposed to be continued for now.

Prosecution for adulteration of food items

2612. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of individuals and concerned groups/parties against whom proceedings have been initiated for adulteration of food articles in last three years;
- (b) how many have been punished out of them;
- (c) whether Government is aware about the myriad ways of adulteration of edible oils; and
- (d) what steps have been taken to prevent adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Governments. Details of individuals and groups/parties against whom the State enforcement machinery institute proceedings for adulteration of food articles are not mentioned by Central Government. However details of food samples analysed, found adulterated/misbranded, and action taken thereon by the States/UTs during the last three years is given in the Statement-I , II and III respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Instances of case of adulteration in edible oil have come to the notice of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products are being carried out by Food Safety Officers of States/UTs and action is initiated as per the provision of FSS Act, 2006 against the defaulting FBOs. In order to ensure the availability of good quality foodstuffs to the consumers and for keeping a check on the menace of food adulteration state food authorities have been advised from time to time to keep a strict vigil by regularly drawing food samples from all, sources *viz.* manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers and to take strict action against the offenders under the provisions of FSS Act, 2006.

FSSAI has framed a policy for adoption of Rapid Analytical Food Testing methods and is encouraging start-ups to innovate in this area. It has recently provided conformance certificate to a handheld spectrometer device launched by a start up mentored by FSSAI and has allowed the device to be used for surveillance purposes to check for adulteration in edible oils and ghee.

Statement-I*Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found non-confirming	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties	
				Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/amount raised in ₹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,687	552	153	396	8	119/11107000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	302	10	1	8	0	12/₹ 348400
3.	Assam	526	67	3	23	0	2/₹ 30000
4.	Bihar	2,427	42	3	30	6	₹ 73000
5.	Chandigarh	251	19	2	14	1	₹ 300000
6.	Chhattisgarh	1,693	425	—	—	—	—
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44	3	—	3	—	—
8.	Delhi	1,152	120	9	98	106	68/₹ 37,41,500
9.	Goa	874	111	—	5	1	1/₹ 20,000
10.	Gujarat	11,329	839	46	513	2	₹ 1,66,81,000
11.	Haryana	2,033	188	18	243	14	71/₹ 29,82,170

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	210
12.	Himachal Pradesh	315	57		35	23	₹ 1,95,000	Written Answers to
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,952	1,114	24	611	1	320–	[RAJYA SABHA]
14.	Karnataka	2,837	341	26	112	–	112/₹ 21,95,900	
15.	Kerala	1,784	457	83	124	15	4/₹ 3,75,380	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5,461	609	60	483	26	252/₹ 74,27,700	
17.	Maharashtra	10,030	2,529	313	943	0	340/₹ 1,10,80,888	
18.	Manipur	207	30	0	30	0	5/₹ 5,20,000	
18.	Meghalaya	43	3	–	–	–	–	
20.	Mizoram	20	2	0	0	0	–	
21.	Nagaland	285	42	0	0	0	0	
22.	Odisha	508	75	12	52	0	2/₹ 20,000	
23.	Puducherry	495	32	0	0	0	–	Unstarred Questions
24.	Punjab	4,054	2,240	56	1,442	–	₹ 14,10,921	
25.	Rajasthan	4,923	1,276	193	169	0	65/₹ 1,15,557	
26.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Tamil Nadu	3,022	970	244	617	109	442/₹ 78,98,500	

28. Telangana	1,480	330	103	85	15	17/₹ 5,04,000
29. Tripura	173	12	0	6	0	—
30. Uttar Pradesh	13,567	5,663	175	5,101	1,273	2906/₹ 10,19,62,350
31. Uttarakhand	676	119	3	199	—	19/₹ 10,04,000
32. West Bengal	190	48	11		5	₹ 2,00,000
TOTAL	78,340	18,325		13,080	1,605	4757/₹ 17,01,93,266

Source: States/UTs.

Statement-II

Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report/Data for the year 2017-18

Name of the State/UT	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found Adulterated or Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties		
			Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties no.	Penalties amount raised in ₹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	234	49	Nil	285	Nil	285	36,91,500
Andhra Pradesh	3881	765	147	282	75	121	49,11,500

Written Answers to

[16 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	212
Arunachal Pradesh	269	09	04	07	Nil	09	75,500	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
Assam	610	78	04	39	Nil	06	1,22,000	
Bihar	2248	215	28	122	—	—	—	
Chandigarh	376	25	—	21	—	04	2,25,000	
Chhattisgarh	1564	388	15	81	13	30	1,71,004	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	67	04		04	—	—	—	
Daman and Diu	71	06		02	Nil	Nil	—	
Delhi	1271	120	127	0	39	—	2,68,98,000	
Goa	1268	82		08	07	—	7.05,000	
Gujarat	9576	713	27	481	382	382	2,59,82,503	
Haryana	2067	380	33	303	08	280	31,12,360	Unstarred Questions
Himachal Pradesh	164	50	09	08	05	43	9,81,000	
Jammu and Kashmir	3643	992	—	921	310	512	54,89,200	
Jharkhand	580	219		—	—	—	—	
Karnataka	3257	426	53	236		236	40,27,270	
Kerala	3783	703	48	332	88	147	39,89,880	
Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil			Nil			
Madhya Pradesh	6270	904	27	547	10	507	2,39,42,000	

Maharashtra	9022	1532	194	589	83	141	17,34,500
Manipur	830	295	09	19	00	04	2,60,000
Meghalaya	29	03	—		—	—	—
Mizoram	84	52	Nil	Nil	Nil	05	Nil
Nagaland	310	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Odisha	229	54	13	77	Nil	Nil	Nil
Puducherry	3.156	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	11057	3053	40	1022	22	568	46,23,650
Rajasthan	3549	1598	91	171	0	108	7,83,000
Sikkim	04	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	7383	2461	496	825	896	—	2,24,66,700
Telangana	823	175	25	15	01	20	—
Tripura	268	18		—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	19063	8375	102	7232	3237	4219	12,91.85,500
Uttarakhand	1119	120	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	1228	329	—	—	22	—	1,64,000
TOTAL	99,353	24,262	1,506	13,615	5,198	7,627	26,35,41,067

Source: States/UTs.

Written Answers to

[16 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-III

Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report/Data for the year 2018-19

Name of the State/UT	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found Adulterated or Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties		
			Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties no.	Penalties amount raised in ₹
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	268	44	1	90	1	89	12,74,000
Andhra Pradesh	4,269	608	25	171	—	—	1,45,000
Arunachal Pradesh	291	11	1	7	0	6	21,000
Chandigarh	315	30	0	21	0	15	3,35,000
Chhattisgarh	988	208	0	11	—	—	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57	18	0	40	0	—	67,55,000
Daman and Diu	145	4	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	2,464	485	29	110	38	31	47,16,001
Goa	1,550	88		9		17	8,66,000
Gujarat	9,884	822	22	353	22	237	1,95,89,004
Haryana	2,929	569	47	488	5	242	51,16,860

214 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Himachal Pradesh	229	43	4	10	4	35	9,65,500
Jammu and Kashmir	3,600	701	–	698	–	466	57,18,800
Jharkhand	499	208	–	–	–	–	–
Karnataka	3,945	456	71	249	0	146	9,50,800
Kerala	4,378	781	102	565	2	339	1,11,17,000
Madhya Pradesh	7,063	1,352		1,343		842	361,04,200
Manipur	388	56	–	16	–	12	6,89,000
Meghalaya	81	4	1	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	202	45	0	63	0	–	37,500
Odisha	327	91	38	123	0	3	2,20,000
Puducherry	2,037	58	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	11,920	3,403	46	1,861	3	–	1,47,65,200
Tamil Nadu	5730	2,601	666	1,718	306	1485	5,01,11,950
Telangana	1,760	224	33	191	3	–	2,48,000
Tripura	192	8	0	3	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	19,173	9,403	303	7,852	80	–	14,94,95,103
Uttarakhand	755	125	8	28	–	28	2,85,300
TOTAL	85,439	22,446	1,397	16,020	464	3993	30,60,14,418

Source: States/UTs.

Written Answers to

[16 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

Survey on functioning of Government hospitals

2613. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to find out the present status and working of all the Government Hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Post Graduate Institutes of Medical Education and Research (PGIMERs), Delhi and Chandigarh and Central Government controlled hospitals/associated hospitals;

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

(c) the steps taken or being taken by Government to improve the functioning of these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Government of India has not conducted any specific survey to assess the functioning of Government hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Post Graduate Institutes of Medical Education and Research (PGIMERs), Delhi and Chandigarh in the country. However, assessment of the functioning of hospitals is an ongoing process and supervising officials regularly monitor the functioning of these hospitals.

Since "Health" is a State subject, it is responsibility of State Government to make efforts to provide adequate health care facilities to the people by improving its functioning. Central Government supplements the efforts of State Government by way of providing assistance to the State Government through schemes/programmes such as National Health Mission(NHM) and Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) etc.

Further, under NHM, the performance of various health programmes is being regularly assessed, *inter-alia*, through regular review meetings, video conferences and field visits of senior officials, promoting performance by setting up benchmarks for service delivery and rewarding achievements etc. Similarly, Common Review Missions (CRMs) are undertaken to review performance of implementations of NHM Schemes in the States, annually.

At health facility level, Rogi Kalyan, Samitis (RKSSs) are envisaged to act as forum to improve the functioning and service provisioning, increase participation and enhance accountability, for provision of better facilities to the patients at the level of Primary Health Centres and above.

As far as three Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi *i.e.* Safdarjung Hospital, PGIMER and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals are concerned. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, has approved redevelopment plan in the phased manner for improving facilities in all these hospitals. Moreover, for smooth functioning of these hospitals, monitoring is done at various levels. Regular rounds and meetings are taken by the concerned Medical Superintendents/Directors and designated authorities for smooth functioning of the hospitals.

Wellness centres for fishermen

2614. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken steps to set up any national wellness centres for fishermen particularly in Andhra Pradesh with free medical facility;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken to provide emergency medical facility in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the details of the funds allocated for this initiative and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the budget announcement 2017-18, 1.5 lakh Health Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres are to be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres across the country by December, 2022 under Ayushman Bharat (AB-HWCs) for provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive healthcare and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach for all population including Fishermen.

The AB-HWCs will provide an expanded range of services to include care for non-communicable diseases, palliative and rehabilitative care, Oral, Eye and ENT care, mental health and first level care for emergencies and trauma as well as Health promotion and wellness activities like Yoga apart from services already being provided for Maternal and Child Health including immunization and communicable diseases.

Services at AB-HWCs are free and universal to all individuals residing in the service area. So far, approvals for 52,744 Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) have been accorded. Out of those, as reported by the States/UTs, 19,607 AB-HWCs are operationalized till 12th July, 2019.

(c) and (d) “Public Health and Hospitals” being a State subject, the primary responsibility of provision of healthcare including emergency medical facilities lies with State Governments including the State of Andhra Pradesh.

However, under National Health Mission (NHM), support is being provided to all States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare system including emergency healthcare on the basis of proposals received from them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). The details of the approvals accorded in the form of Record of Proceedings (RoPs) for the FY 2007-08 to 2019-20 is available in public domain at <http://nhm.gov.in/index4.php?lang=1&level=0&linkid=52&lid=65>.

Hospital infrastructure to combat AES outbreak

†2615. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that children in large numbers succumb to death due to fever in summer season in some districts of Bihar and some districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider setting up of research institutes or special hospitals for its diagnosis so that its causes could be ascertained and proper arrangements for its treatment are put in place; and

(c) the plan of Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No deaths have been reported during the year 2019 due to Chikungunia, Dengue (till June), Lymphatic Filariasis, Kala-Azar (till June), and Malaria (till May) from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The number of deaths reported due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the year 2019 are as under:—

Uttar Pradesh*	21
Bihar [#]	184

*Till 07.07.2019

[#]Till 13.07.2019

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Government has decided to constitute inter-disciplinary, high quality research team to establish precise cause of recent Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) outbreak and also for timely intervention and management of AES in future to save precious human lives.

(c) 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 National Centre for Disease Control (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.

Opening of Wellness Centres

2616. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has set a target of setting up 1.53 lakh Wellness Centres to cater to the needs of Ayushman Bharat by 2022;

(b) whether it is also a fact that by 2018-19, the Ministry had aimed to open 15,000 Wellness Centres;

(c) if so, the reasons that only 6,000 Wellness Centres have been able to be opened which are fully functional; and

(d) the reasons for lagging behind in opening of Wellness Centres and how many Wellness Centres are fully manned so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the budget announcement 2017-18, 1.5 lakh Health Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres are to be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres across the country by December, 2022 under Ayushman Bharat (AB-HWCs) for provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive healthcare and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach.

(b) The roll out plan of AB-HWCs is given as below:—

- F.Y. 2018-19 = 15,000
- F.Y. 2019-20 = 25,000 (Cumulative 40,000)
- F.Y. 2020-21 = 30,000 (Cumulative 70,000)
- F.Y. 2021-2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,10,000)
- Till 31st December, 2022 - 40,000 (Cumulative 1,50,000)

(c) and (d) On the basis of the proposals received from all States/UTs (except, UT of Delhi), so far, approvals for 52.744 Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) have been accorded. Out of those, as reported by the States/UTs, 19,567 AB-HWC are operationalized till 05th July, 2019. The State-wise list of operational AB-HWCs is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of Operational Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres
(AB-HWCs) as on 05.07.2019*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total
1	2	3
Non-High Focus		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2157
2.	Goa	26
3.	Gujarat	1617
4.	Haryana	452
5.	Himachal Pradesh	18
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	235
7.	Karnataka	708
8.	Kerala	673
9.	Maharashtra	2602
10.	Punjab	847
11.	Tamil Nadu	1577
12.	Telangana	1127
13.	West Bengal	399
Union Territories		
14.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30
15.	Chandigarh	10
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31
17.	Daman and Diu	23
18.	Delhi	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Puducherry	18

1	2	3
North East		
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	54
22.	Assam	933
23.	Manipur	63
24.	Meghalaya	18
25.	Mizoram	4
26.	Nagaland	54
27.	Sikkim	29
28.	Tripura	71
High Focus		
29.	Bihar	600
30.	Chhattisgarh	796
31.	Jharkhand	363
32.	Madhya Pradesh	243
33.	Odisha	1002
34.	Rajasthan	578
35.	Uttar Pradesh	2072
36.	Uttarakhand	137
TOTAL		19567

Source: AB-HWC Portal

National Programme for Prevention of Deafness

2617. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contribution of States' share has been increased from 0 per cent to 25 per cent for National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how successful has the programme been in early identification of deafness; and

(d) how well has it responded to these identified cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines of National Health Mission (NHM), the funding pattern between the Centre and State under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) is 60:40 for all states except for the North Eastern and Himalayan States where the ratio is 90:10. In case of Union Territories, Central funding is 100% for all UTs except the UTs with legislature (*i.e.* Delhi and Puducherry), where this ratio is 60:40.

(c) and (d) The following activities are undertaken under NPPCD:—

- Trained staff is provided at district level for early detection and management of deafness.
- Funds for IEC (Information Education and Communication) activities for awareness regarding deafness are allocated @ ₹20.00 lakh per State/UT and @ ₹2.00 lakh per implementing district.
- Sensitization training is given to Health providers including ENT Surgeons, Obstreticians, Pediatricians, Medical Officers, Paramedical staff and Teachers as well as parents.
- Screening camps are organised in collaboration with RBSK (Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram) for screening of general population in respect of Ear problems, hearing impairment and deafness.

Ear-care services are provided under this programme free of cost to the general public in implementing districts of all States and UTs.

Patients load at AIIMS, Delhi

2618. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients who visited AIIMS Delhi during last two years, department-wise;

(b) whether doctors are posted sufficiently in each department;

(c) how expeditiously they receive treatment; and

(d) the waiting time for treatment, department-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Department-wise/Centre-wise number of patients who visited AIIMS, Delhi OPD in last 2 years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes. Sufficient doctors are posted in each Department of AIIMS, New Delhi.

(c) and (d) Patients in critical condition are treated in Emergency/Casualty immediately. Patients attending OPD of various clinical departments are seen by the respective doctors as expeditiously as possible on the same days. Waiting period in OPDs varies from 5 minutes to 3-4 hours depending on the number of patients on the particular day.

Statement

Number of Patients who visited AIIMS, Delhi

Centre	2017-18	2018-19
Main Hospital	2088171	1656329
Dr. B.R.A. –Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (Dr. BRAIRCH)	171778	181566
Cardiology	150549	149183
Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery (CTVS)	54427	58093
Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Science (Dr. R.P. Centre)	573257	570061
Centre for Dental Education and Research (CDER)	150263	193668
AIIMS Trauma Centre	77139	75188
TOTAL	3265584	2884088

Filling of seats of Non-Clinical Post Graduate Courses

†2619. SHRI GOPAL NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of seats available for Non-Clinical Post Graduate Courses in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the number of seats filled and remaining vacant, respectively, during the current year;
- (c) the reasons for not filling those vacant seats; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to fill these vacant seats, as 2000-3000 seats have remained vacant in last 2-3 years and by when these seats are proposed to be filled and policy to be adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) As per information received from the Medical Council of India, the total number of seats available for Non-Clinical Post Graduate Courses in the country are 6501. 1024 Non-Clinical Post Graduate seats remained vacant during the academic year 2019-20 as less number of candidates opted for these Non-Clinical Post Graduate seats according to their personal preference.

For filling up of vacant seats, the Central Government had lowered the qualifying percentile in respect of National Eligibility cum Entrance Test –Post Graduate (NEET-PG) by 6 percentile for the academic year 2019-20 in consultation with the Board of Governors (BoG) in supersession to Medical Council of India (MCI) and by 15 percentile for the academic year 2018-19 in consultation with Medical Council of India.

Data linkages for health facilities

2620. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is formulating any plan to adopt the WHO Injury Surveillance System to build a mechanism that enables future data linkages, for example with Aadhaar card and National Identification Number for health facilities; and
- (b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Under the Programme “Capacity Building for developing Trauma Care Facilities in Government Hospital on National Highways” , implemented by Dte. GHS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (FYP), one of the objective was establishment of National Trauma Injury Surveillance and Capacity Building Centre (NISC).

Accordingly, NISC was established at Dr. RML Hospital for collection, compilation, analysis of information from the Trauma Care Facilities (TCFs) for the use of policy formation and preventive interventions.

To fulfil the objective of NISC and for the purpose of collection of injury related data from Government Hospitals, the WHO Injury Surveillance format was reviewed by technical experts and a National Injury Surveillance format based on Indian scenario was finalized. Data is presently being collected from 47 Trauma Care Facilities.

Treatment of malaria

2621. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the therapeutic efficiency of the Artemisinin-based Combination Therapies (ACTs) for treatment of malaria in the country, if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(b) the extent to which the said treatment has been effective and successful in the treatment of malaria caused by *Plasmodium falciparum* in the country;

(c) whether any case of development of resistance to the said drug has been reported in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the fresh measures being taken by Government to prevent the spread of malaria in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) in collaboration with National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR) and National Institute of Research for Tribal Health (NIRTH) are regularly carrying out Therapeutic Efficacy Studies (TES) to ascertain the therapeutic efficacy of the anti-malarials recommended by the National Drug Policy (NDP) for treatment of Malaria including Artemisinin based Combination Therapy (ACTs). It has been concluded from these TES that anti-malarials recommended by NDP are efficacious.

(b) ACT-AL (Artemether + Lumefantrine) is recommended in seven North Eastern States and ACT-SP (Artesunate + Sulfadoxine Pyrimethamine) for remaining 29 States/ Union Territories (UTs) for treatment of *falciparum* malaria. Both ACTs have been found effective and successful in treatment of Malaria caused by *Plasmodium falciparum* with efficacy of more than 90%.

(c) All the systematic studies carried out under TES have shown an efficacy of more than 90%. However, a study by Das et al (2018) has shown a failure rate of 15.9% to ACT-SP in West Bengal. The results however needs to be confirmed by proper TES study as per World Health Organisation (WHO) protocol which is underway.

(d) The measures being taken by Government to prevent the spread of malaria in the country are as below:—

- (i) Early Diagnosis and Complete Treatment (EDCT).
- (ii) Integrated Vector Management (IVM) including Indoor Residual Spray (IRS), Anti-larval measures including use of bio-larvicides, use of larvivorous fish and upscaling use of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs).
- (iii) Supportive Interventions including Information, Education and Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC), capacity building and Monitoring and Evaluation.

Revamping health system in Muzaffarpur, Bihar

2622. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of children who died due to encephalitis in Muzaffarpur, Bihar during the last three years, year-wise details thereof;
- (b) steps Government has taken to check the outbreak of encephalitis in Bihar and measures taken to minimise deaths due to encephalitis; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal of Government for modernisation/revamping of the health system in Muzaffarpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The details of number of children died due to encephalitis in various districts of Bihar including Muzaffarpur during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Deaths
2016	6
2017	13
2018	12
2019 (upto 13.07.2019)	184

(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 National Center for Disease Control (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.

(c) The Government of India provides regular financial and technical support to the State Governments under National Health Mission and various other Tertiary sector schemes. The State Governments submit proposals for availing such support from the Central Government. No additional specific proposal has been received from State Government of Bihar for modernization/revamping of the health system in Muzaffarpur.

Shortage of anti-rabies vaccine

2623. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government hospitals in the National Capital are facing acute shortage of anti-rabies vaccine, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Dr. RML and Safdarjung Hospitals are also facing the shortage of this vaccine, if so, by when the vaccine is likely to be supplied to cater to the needs of the patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to make efforts for procurement of vaccines for hospitals under Government of NCT of Delhi. However, recently it has been reported that there has been shortage of Anti-Rabies Vaccines (ARV) in some of the hospitals under Government of NCT of Delhi.

In so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital are concerned, there is no shortage of ARV in Dr. RML Hospital.

However, as reported by Safdarjung Hospital, there is shortage of ARV in Safdarjung Hospital due to huge patient load in the hospital. Currently, Safdarjung Hospital is getting monthly supply of 9000 vials of Anti-Rabies Vaccine. The hospital has reported that as per the current patient load, there is deficit of 4000-5000 vials per months. As informed by the hospital, the additional requirement of ARV in Safdarjung Hospital is being procured by the hospital through local purchase.

Deaths due to AES outbreak

2624. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children affected and died due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) outbreak in various parts of the country during the recent times;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the failure of the existing mechanism to check the outbreak reflects failure of Public Health System in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to fix responsibility of the agencies involved for providing timely treatment and other necessary assistance to victims of the said disease in the country and remedial measures taken by Government to prevent such outbreak in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The number of cases and deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in Bihar in the year 2019 (till 13.07.2019) are as under:—

Cases	903
Deaths	184

The State/UT-wise details of cases and deaths due to AES for other States of the country in the year 2019 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) 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 National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), senior paediatricians, Laboratory technicians from central level are present in Muzaffarpur since Twelfth 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.

Statement

*State-wise cases and deaths due to Acute Encephalitis
Syndrome (AES) in 2019*

(Till 07.07.2019)

Sl. No.	States	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	947	128
4.	Delhi	0	0
5.	Goa	37	0
6.	Haryana	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	305	2
8.	Karnataka	182	0
9.	Kerala	0	0
10.	Maharashtra	71	1
11.	Manipur	42	1

1	2	3	4
12.	Meghalaya	101	0
13.	Nagaland	8	0
14.	Odisha	611	1
15.	Punjab	0	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	348	0
17.	Telangana	44	0
18.	Tripura	87	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	502	21
20.	Uttarakhand	0	0
21.	West Bengal	464	30
TOTAL		3750	184

Preventing AES outbreak

2625. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 150 children have lost their lives in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES);

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to doctors in Muzaffarpur, the deaths were preventable, if poor families had access to good food, clean water and better medical care;

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

(d) the details of action being taken to improve the deadly situation; and

(e) the details of measures being taken by Government to prevent similar situations in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. The number of deaths due

to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the year 2019 are as under:—

Uttar Pradesh	21 (till 07.07.2019)
Bihar	184 (till 13.07.2019)

(b) to (e) 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.
- MoHEW 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 National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), senior paediatricians. Laboratory technicians from central level are present in Muzaffarpur since Twelfth 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.

Child deaths from AES

†2626. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a number of children died because of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (Chamki) in Muzaffarpur in Bihar, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that children under the 10 years of age belonging to poor families contract this disease and it breaks out every year in the months of May-June;

(c) if so, the details of assistance given to the State Government so far by Government for eradicating (AES); and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to prevent the outbreak of AES (Chamki) in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) In the year 2019 (up to 13.07.2019), a total of 546 cases and 101 deaths of children were reported from Muzaffarpur in Bihar due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES).

Government has decided to constitute inter-disciplinary, high quality research team to establish precise cause of recent Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) outbreak and also for timely intervention and management of AES in future to save precious human lives.

(c) and (d) 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.
- MoHEW 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.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- 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 National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), senior paediatricians. Laboratory technicians from central level are present in Muzaffarpur since Twelfth 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.

Schemes to reduce child deaths and Infant Mortality Rates

2627. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the comparative details of rates of childbirth deaths and Infant Mortality Rates for the last decade; and
- (b) the details of schemes and State-wise annual expenditure to prevent such mortalities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Crude Birth Rate (CBR). Crude

Death Rate (CDR), Under five Mortality Rate (U5MR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) estimations are available through Sample Registration System of Registrar General of India. The State/UT-wise detail of Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, Under five Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate is given in the Statement-I to Statement-IV respectively (*See* below).

(b) To reduce Child Mortality Rate and improve child health practices, various programmes and schemes under National Health Mission are being implemented by States/UTs. These are:—

- (1) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (2) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies. Comprehensive Lactation Management Centres (CLMCs) at facilities with SNCU and Lactation Management Units (LMUs) at Sub-district level are made functional to ensure availability of Human Milk for feeding small newborns. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home Based Care of Young Children (HBYC) are being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices.
- (3) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) programme for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary feeding up to

two years) through mass media campaigns and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.

- (4) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus. Hepatitis B and Measles, Rubella, Pneumonia and Meningitis caused by Haemophilus Influenzae B. “Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush” was launched to immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated *i.e.* those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons.
- (5) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (6) Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been set up at public health facilities to treat and manage the children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted with medical complications.
- (7) Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, home visits by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- (8) Health and nutrition education through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) to promote healthy practices and create awareness to generate demand and improve service uptake.
- (9) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.

The detail of State-wise Release and Expenditure for last three Financial years is given in the Statement-V.

Statement-I*Crude Birth Rates (CBR) (per 1000 population) for the year 2008 to 2017*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	India	22.8	22.5	22.1	21.8	21.6	21.4	21	20.8	20.4	20.2
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.9	16.3	15.6	15.1	15	14.6	14.7	12	11.7	11.4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	18.4	18.3	17.9	17.5	17.5	17.4	17	16.8	16.4	16.2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.8	21.1	20.5	19.8	19.4	19.3	19.2	18.8	18.9	18.3
4.	Assam	23.9	23.6	23.2	22.8	22.5	22.4	22.4	22	21.7	21.2
5.	Bihar	28.9	28.5	28.1	27.7	27.7	27.6	25.9	26.3	26.8	26.4
6.	Chandigarh	16.4	15.9	15.6	15	14.8	14.7	14.3	13.7	13.9	13.5
7.	Chhattisgarh	26.1	25.7	25.3	24.9	24.5	24.4	23.4	23.2	22.8	22.7
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27	27	26.6	26.1	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.5	24.5	23.6
9.	Daman and Diu	17.5	19.2	18.8	18.4	18.1	17.9	17.3	17.1	24	20.2
10.	Delhi	18.4	18.1	17.8	17.5	17.3	17.2	16.8	16.4	15.5	15.2
11.	Goa	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.1	13	12.9	12.7	12.9	12.5
12.	Gujarat	22.6	22.3	21.8	21.3	21.1	20.8	20.6	20.4	20.1	19.9
13.	Haryana	23	22.7	22.3	21.8	21.6	21.3	21.2	20.9	20.7	20.5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17.7	17.2	16.9	16.5	16.2	16	16.4	16.3	16.0	15.8
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.8	18.6	18.3	17.8	17.6	17.5	16.8	16.2	15.7	15.4
16.	Jharkhand	25.8	25.6	25.3	25	24.7	24.6	23.8	23.5	22.9	22.7

17.	Karnataka	19.8	19.5	19.2	18.8	18.5	18.3	18.1	17.9	17.6	17.4
18.	Kerala	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.3	14.2
19.	Lakshadweep	14.3	15	14.3	14.7	14.8	14.8	14	14.7	18.9	15
20.	Madhya Pradesh	28	27.7	27.3	26.9	26.6	26.3	25.7	25.5	25.1	24.8
21.	Maharashtra	17.9	17.6	17.1	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.3	15.9	15.7
22.	Manipur	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.4	12.9	14.6
23.	Meghalaya	25.2	24.4	24.5	24.1	24.1	23.9	24.1	23.7	23.7	22.8
24.	Mizoram	17.8	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.3	16.1	16.4	16.2	15.5	15
25.	Nagaland	17.5	17.2	16.8	16.1	15.6	15.4	15.3	14.8	14	13.5
26.	Odisha	21.4	21	20.5	20.1	19.9	19.6	19.4	19.2	18.6	18.3
27.	Puducherry	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.1	15.8	15.7	14.6	13.8	13.9	13.2
28.	Punjab	17.3	17	16.6	16.2	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.2	14.9	14.9
29.	Rajasthan	27.5	27.2	26.7	26.2	25.9	25.6	25	24.8	24.3	24.1
30.	Sikkim	18.4	18.1	17.8	17.6	17.2	17.1	17.1	17	16.6	16.4
31.	Tamil Nadu	16	16.3	15.9	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.4	15.2	15	14.9
32.	Telangana							18	17.8	17.5	17.2
33.	Tripura	15.4	14.8	14.9	14.3	13.9	13.7	14.9	14.7	13.7	13
34.	Uttar Pradesh	29.1	28.7	28.3	27.8	27.4	27.2	27	26.7	26.2	25.9
35.	Uttarakhand	20.1	19.7	19.3	18.9	18.5	18.2	18.2	17.8	16.6	17.3
36.	West Bengal	17.5	17.2	16.8	16.3	16.1	16	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.2

Source: SRS, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Written Answers to

[16 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-II

Crude Death Rates (CDR) (per 1000 population) in different States/UTs (SRS) 2008 to 2017

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	India	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7	7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.2
2.	Assam	8.6	8.4	8.2	8	7.9	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.5
3.	Bihar	7.3	7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.2	6	5.8
4.	Chhattisgarh	8.1	8.1	8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.5
5.	Gujarat	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2
6.	Haryana	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.6
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	5	4.8
9.	Jharkhand	7.1	7	7	6.9	6.8	6.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5
10.	Karnataka	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.5
11.	Kerala	6.6	6.8	7	7	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.6	7.6	6.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.1	8	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.8
13.	Maharashtra	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6	5.8	5.9	5.7
14.	Manipur	5	4.7	4.2	4.1	4	4	4.3	4	4.5	5.3
15.	Meghalaya	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	6.6	6.1
16.	Mizoram	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4

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Unstarred Questions

17.	Nagaland	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3	4.5	3.6
18.	Odisha	9	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.4
19.	Punjab	7.2	7	7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.2	6	7
20.	Rajasthan	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	6
21.	Sikkim	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	5	4.7	4.5
22.	Tamil Nadu	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	7	6.7	6.4	6.7
23.	Telangana							6.7	6.5	6.1	6.6
24.	Tripura	5.9	5.1	5	5	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.2
25.	Uttarakhand	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6	6.4	6.7	6.7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7
27.	West Bengal	6.2	6.2	6	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	5	5.2	5.1
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.6	6	6.2	6.1
30.	Chandigarh	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.1	4	4	4	4.4	4.5	5.4
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.9	4	4.4
32.	Delhi	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.6	4	3.7
33.	Goa	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.2
34.	Daman and Diu	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7
35.	Lakshadweep	7.1	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.2	6	6.5
36.	Puducherry	7.5	7	7.4	7.2	7.1	7	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.3

Source: SRS, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Written Answers to

[16 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-III*Under-Five Mortality Rates (U5MR) (per 1000 live births) – 2008 to 2017*

Sl.No.	States/UT	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	India	69	64	59	55	52	49	45	43	39	37
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58	52	48	45	43	41	40	39	37	35
2.	Assam	88	87	83	78	75	73	66	62	52	48
3.	Bihar	75	70	64	59	57	54	53	48	43	41
4.	Chhattisgarh	71	67	61	57	55	53	49	48	49	47
5.	Delhi	40	37	34	32	28	26	21	20	22	21
6.	Gujarat	60	61	56	52	48	45	41	39	33	33
7.	Haryana	65	60	55	51	48	45	40	43	37	35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50	51	49	46	43	41	36	33	27	25
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	55	50	48	45	43	40	35	28	26	24
10.	Jharkhand	65	62	59	54	50	48	44	39	33	34
11.	Karnataka	55	50	45	40	37	35	31	31	29	28
12.	Kerala	14	14	15	13	13	12	13	13	11	12
13.	Madhya Pradesh	92	89	82	77	73	69	65	62	55	55
14.	Maharashtra	41	36	33	28	28	26	23	24	21	21

15.	Odisha	89	84	78	72	68	66	60	56	50	47
16.	Punjab	49	46	43	38	34	31	27	27	24	24
17.	Rajasthan	80	74	69	64	59	57	51	50	45	43
18.	Tamil Nadu	36	33	27	25	24	23	21	20	19	19
19.	Telangana							37	34	34	32
20.	Uttar Pradesh	91	85	79	73	68	64	57	51	47	46
21.	Uttarakhand							36	38	41	35
22.	West Bengal	42	40	37	38	38		30	30	27	26

Source: SRS, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Statement-IV

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 live births) by residence, 2008 to 2017

Sl.No.	India/States/UTs	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	India	53	50	47	44	42	40	39	37	34	33
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	49	46	43	41	39	39	37	34	32
2.	Assam	64	61	58	55	55	54	49	47	44	44
3.	Bihar	56	52	48	44	43	42	42	42	38	35

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	244
4.	Chhattisgarh	57	54	51	48	47	46	43	41	39	38	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
5.	Delhi	35	33	30	28	25	24	20	18	18	16	
6.	Gujarat	50	48	44	41	38	36	35	33	30	30	
7.	Haryana	54	51	48	44	42	41	36	36	33	30	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	44	45	40	38	36	35	32	28	25	22	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	49	45	43	41	39	37	34	26	24	23	
10.	Jharkhand	46	44	42	39	38	37	34	32	29	29	
11.	Karnataka	45	41	38	35	32	31	29	28	24	25	
12.	Kerala	12	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	70	67	62	59	56	54	52	50	47	47	
14.	Maharashtra	33	31	28	25	25	24	22	21	19	19	Unstarred Questions
15.	Odisha	69		61	57	53	51	49	46	44	41	
16.	Punjab	41	38	34	30	28	26	24	23	21	21	
17.	Rajasthan	63	59	55	52	49	47	46	43	41	38	
18.	Tamil Nadu	31	28	24	22	21	21	20	19	17	16	
19.	Telangana							35	34	31	29	
20.	Uttar Pradesh	67	63	61	57	53	50	48	46	43	41	

21. West Bengal	35	33	31	32	32	31	28	26	25	24
22. Arunachal Pradesh	32	32	31	32	33	32	30	30	36	42
23. Goa	10	11	10	11	10	9	10	9	8	9
24. Manipur	14	16	14	11	10	10	11	9	11	12
25. Meghalaya	58	59	55	52	49	47	46	42	39	39
26. Mizoram	37	36	37	34	35	35	32	32	27	15
27. Nagaland	26	26	23	21	18	18	14	12	12	7
28. Sikkim	33	34	30	26	24	22	19	18	16	12
29. Tripura	34	31	27	29	28	26	21	20	24	29
30. Uttarakhand	44	41	38	36	34	32	33	34	38	32
31. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	27	25	23	24	24	22	20	16	14
32. Chandigarh	28	25	22	20	20	21	23	21	14	14
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34	37	38	35	33	31	26	21	17	13
34. Daman and Diu	31	24	23	22	22	20	18	18	19	17
35. Lakshadweep	31	25	25	24	24	24	20	20	19	20
36. Puducherry	25	22	22	19	17	17	14	11	10	11

Note: Infant Mortality Rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-years period.

Source: SRS, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Written Answers to

[16 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-V

Release and expenditure under RCH Flexible Pool (including RI, PPI and NIDDCP) during the period from F.Y. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and allocation and release for the F.Y. 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.83	7.33	—	3.74	0.50	4.00	4.32	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	176.58	393.22	140.04	174.05	117.00	250.79	119.42	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.18	46.62	31.44	29.89	49.34	33.13	38.92	—
4.	Assam	361.14	567.06	283.47	245.80	319.24	305.40	218.86	—
5.	Bihar	331.28	745.16	307.29	699.23	248.23	780.99	248.78	—
6.	Chandigarh	9.67	9.03	2.53	1.62	2.72	2.52	3.64	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	151.89	263.57	139.63	237.14	98.44	248.50	102.81	62.46
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.51	9.41	3.52	2.87	3.79	2.92	3.90	—
9.	Daman and Diu	4.65	5.33	—	1.18	1.46	2.15	2.91	—

10.	Delhi	104.44	65.49	32.20	18.38	30.88	18.40	33.63	—	<i>Written Answers to</i>
11.	Goa	3.65	7.43	3.59	3.23	2.93	5.19	3.37	—	
12.	Gujarat	216.04	405.75	168.25	376.97	146.23	456.40	146.24	—	
13.	Haryana	77.63	178.25	59.89	85.97	51.74	106.49	52.66	31.55	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	.66.61	78.52	46.95	54.98	43.81	56.42	45.19	27.09	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	133.74	216.82	133.95	85.49	96.85	106.50	100.97	59.54	
16.	Jharkhand	154.98	286.62	125.45	214.75	96.62	248.76	105.00	—	[16 July, 2019]
17.	Karnataka	215.96	340.33	173.21	224.59	131.89	245.83	146.08	86.23	
18.	Kerala	90.14	165.37	76.25	114.53	64.48	137.89	64.48	—	
19.	Lakshadweep	1.19	1.45	0.65	0.48	0.72	1.01	0.84	—	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	361.74	849.97	297.24	682.07	233.97	707.50	244.72	124.58	
21.	Maharashtra	399.98	499.52	264.88	382.23	256.88	424.96	257.44	—	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
22.	Manipur	27.95	31.29	37.23	24.35	27.10	36.51	24.97	—	
23.	Meghalaya	39.51	48.99.	39.16	29.23	35.44	36.24	26.46	—	
24.	Mizoram	15.77	32.93	21.64	14.63	20.02	18.29	14.30	—	
25.	Nagaland	27.29	35.62	24.29	16.33	24.60	23.56	18.26	—	
26.	Odisha	179.64	398.29	138.72	316.77	134.97	351.85	134.97	81.99	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Puducherry	15.28	9.61	7.48	4.20	4.25	4.90	5.65	—
28.	Punjab	84.99	176.81	74.51	79.75	56.54	106.35	57.55	—
29.	Rajasthan	364.19	551.62	298.62	465.00	241.57	551.72	246.16	—
30.	Sikkim	7.76	12.91	8.14	3.48	5.68	6.23	6.49	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	217.40	496.25	196.28	254.65	140.48	272.48	146.95	86.97
32.	Tripura	39.57	36.83	18.25	46.01	37.45	40.51	26.46	—
33.	Uttar Pradesh	658.87	1,435.70	567.80	1,205.68	459.91	1,281.44	495.60	—
34.	Uttarakhand	82.00	113.74	55.71	102.86	61.65	85.72	61.77	37.20
35.	West Bengal	252.44	686.35	191.72	511.36	158.20	434.83	170.66	—
36.	Telangana	107.24	236.16	97.62	118.58	83.95	129.89	85.46	—
GRAND TOTAL		5,059.73	9,445.35	4,067.60	6,832.06	3,489.53	7,526.28	3,465.89	597.61

Note:

1. As there is no relevance of Allocation after the closure of the Financial Year, it has not been provided.
2. The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants and do not include State share contribution.
3. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Expenditure for the F.Y. 2018-19 (upto 31.03.2019 as per FMR) are provisional.
4. RCH Flexible Pool includes RI (cash grant), PPI (cash grant) and NIDDCP.
5. Expenditure for the F.Y. 2019-20 is yet to be reported by the States.

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Suggestions for improvement of Ayushman
Bharat Yojana**

2628. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received suggestions from any State for improvement of Ayushman Bharat Yojana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether the Yojana is doing well to the satisfaction of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The contours of Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) were finalized after extensive consultations with all the State/UT Governments. The Government has not received any suggestion from States for improvement of AB-PMJAY per se. However, there is a robust IT system in place to receive inputs on challenges/issues faced by the States operation of the scheme, which are resolved on day to day basis.

Under Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), regular meetings are being held with States/UTs for their suggestions for providing Comprehensive Primary Health Care.

Caesarean delivery

2629. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that in private hospitals caesarean delivery has become a practice rather than necessity;
- (b) if so, whether Government can fix certain norms to stop it; 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)

- As per National Family Health Survey-IV (2015-16). birth by Caesarean Section (%) in private health facility is 40.9% which is higher than public health facility where it is 11.9%.

- As per WHO statement (April, 2015) “at population level, caesarean section rates higher than 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and new-born mortality rates” .
- In order to curb unnecessary C section rate a communication vide OM M. 12015/182/2015-MCH has been sent to the Principal Secretaries and Mission Directors of all States and UTs urging them to share the WHO statement with all the Obstetricians and Gynaecologists working in public health facilities in their respective States.
- Government of India also has written vide OM M.12015/182/2015-MCH to Federation of Obstetrical and Gynaecologists in India (FOGSI) to share the WHO statement among the Obstetricians and Gynaecologists under the umbrella of FOGSI.
- All CGHS empanelled hospitals are directed to display the information regarding ratio of deliveries by caesarean section *vis-à-vis* normal deliveries vide OM Z15025/2017.
- Under “LaQshya” –Labour room and maternity OT Quality Improvement Initiative, Caesarean section audit has been implemented in all certified public health facilities to ensure that Caesarean sections are undertaken judiciously in only those cases requiring such surgical interventions.

**Implementation of programme for welfare of
hearing impaired**

2630. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approvals have been given for implementing the programme for deafness in 436 districts of 35 States and Union Territory; and

(b) how these challenges can be addressed in the absence of proper infrastructure in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Approvals have been given for implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) in 558 districts of 36 States/UTs.

(b) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure proper infrastructure in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health

Centres (CHCs) 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 system including support for engagement of doctors and other staff on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

Prioritising family planning programmes

2631. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether initiatives are being taken by Government to prioritise Family Planning (FP) programmes especially at the State level, since the National Health Mission (NHM) allocations are made as per the requirement submitted by State Governments;
- (b) if so, how are these initiatives being carried out;
- (c) whether these initiatives will lead to an increase in the allocation of more budget to FP programme; and
- (d) what actions are being taken to expedite the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) approvals and release of funds, so as to give more time for utilisation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Family planning programme is one of the major components of support under the National Health Mission (NHM). States have the flexibility to propose for family planning activities as per their felt need. The Government has come up with various new initiatives like the Mission Parivar Vikas, new spacing methods, Family Planning Logistics Management Information System etc. focusing on quality in family planning. Accordingly, budgetary provisions have been made and there has been an increase in family planning budget every year.

Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) of financial year 2019-20, submitted by all States/UTs were appraised and approvals were granted before the beginning of the financial year. For timely release of funds, regular follow up is done with States to ensure timely compliance of Department of Expenditure (DOE) conditionalities and for timely transfer of funds from State Treasuries to State Health Societies.

New Wellness Centres

†2632. SHRI LAL SINH VODODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to open a large number of Wellness Centres across the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government is also considering to set up Wellness Centres in the State of Gujarat; and
- (c) if so, the number of and the places of the Wellness Centres being set up and by when they would be set up 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 the budget announcement 2017-18, 1.5 lakh Health Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres are to be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres across the country by December, 2022 under Ayushman Bharat (AB-HWCs) for provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive healthcare and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach. The roll out plan of AB-HWCs is given as below:—

- F.Y. 2018-19 = 15,000
- F.Y. 2019-20 = 25,000 (Cumulative 40,000)
- F.Y. 2020-21 = 30,000 (Cumulative 70,000)
- F.Y. 2021-2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,10,000)
- Till 31st December 2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,50,000)

(b) and (c) As mentioned above the timeline for operationalisation of 1.5 lakh HWCs all over the country including in Gujarat is 31st December, 2022. On the basis of the proposals received from all States/UTs (except, UT of Delhi), so far, approvals for 52,744 Ayushman Bharat -Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) have been accorded. Out of those, as reported by the States/UTs, 19,607 AB-HWC are operationalized till 12th July, 2019.

Further, as reported by the State of Gujarat, district-wise details of AB-HWCs approved and operationalised as on 12th July, 2019 in the State is given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*District-wise details of AB-HWCs approved and operationalised
in Gujarat as on 12th July, 2019*

Sl. No.	District	No. of Health and Wellness Centres approved				No. of Health and Wellness Centres operationalized			
		PHC	SHC	UPHC	Total	SHC	PHC	UPHC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Ahmedabad	29	53	21	103	23	23	11	57
2.	Amreli	38	64	0	102	33	38	0	71
3.	Anand	39	139	0	178	20	24	0	44
4.	Aravalli	25	45	1	71	15	16	1	32
5.	Banaskantha	79	167	1	247	44	43	1	88
6.	Bharuch	31	99	1	131	19	20	0	39
7.	Bhavnagar	31	58	7	96	21	17	6	44
8.	Botad	12	25	0	37	4	4	0	8
9.	Chhotaudepur	35	51	0	86	23	24	0	47
10.	Dahod	64	290	0	354	83	62	0	145
11.	Devbhoomi . Dwarka	7	15	0	22	2	4	0	6
12.	Gandhinagar	21	43	5	69	16	18	5	39
13.	Gir Somnath	24	41	0	65	15	22	0	37
14.	Jamnagar	28	56	3	87	26	27	2	55
15.	Junagadh	28	40	4	72	11	11	3	25
16.	Kachchh	52	135	5	192	24	38	1	63
17.	Kheda	41	89	1	131	40	39	0	79
18.	Mahesana	38	73	3	114	33	34	2	69
19.	Mahisagar	22	41	0	63	15	17	0	32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Morbi	22	44	0	66	16	20	0	36
21.	Narmada	23	142	1	166	24	15	0	39
22.	Navsari	36	59	3	98	20	22	3	45
23.	Panchmahals	35	55	1	91	18	22	1	41
24.	Patan	33	58	1	92	26	29	1	56
25.	Porbandar	8	16	1	25	6	8	0	14
26.	Rajkot	34	36	18	88	25	25	10	60
27.	Sabarkantha	38	91	1	130	36	32	1	69
28.	Surat	41	112	29	182	64	36	12	112
29.	Surendranagar	28	90	3	121	10	10	0	20
30.	Tapi	22	39	1	62	11	11	0	22
31.	The Dangs	10	34	0	44	8	10	0	18
32.	Vadodara	27	56	21	104	22	21	10	53
33.	Valsad	46	199	2	247	25	24	1	50
TOTAL		1047	2555	134	3736	778	766	71	1615

Source: AB-HWC Portal (as on 16:30 hrs., 12th July, 2019)

Medical Termination of Pregnancy Bill 2018

2633. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to finalise the proposed Medical Termination of Pregnancy Bill 2018;

(b) if so, the time-line set by Government;

(c) whether Government is proposing to extend the permissible gestation limit for termination of pregnancy of rape survivors to 24 weeks and indefinitely in case of serious foetal abnormalities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) (Amendment) Bill, 2019 has been drafted and is under process for inter-ministerial consultation and finalization.

(c) and (d) The proposed amendments to MTP Act, 1971 focus on improving the scope of legal access to MTP for special category of women which includes survivors of rape, victims of incest, single women, and other vulnerable women. It also proposes increased gestational age limit for terminating pregnancies diagnosed with substantial foetal abnormalities.

Dengue and swine flu cases

2634. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of dengue and swine flu have been reported in the country throughout the year, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has received complaints for inadequate protection to the healthcare workers dealing with patients of dengue and swine flu in Central Government Hospitals during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof along with action taken thereon, hospital-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) During 2018 and 2019 (till June), a total of 101192 and 8058 cases have been reported respectively due to Dengue in the country. Month-wise dengue cases reported by the States/Union Territories (UTs) during the last year and the current year (till June) are given in the Statement-I and month-wise seasonal influenza A (H1N1)/Swine flu reported by the States/UTs for the last year and current year (till 7th July) are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) No such complaints have been received in this regard.

(c) Public Health is a State subject. Government of India (GoI) provides necessary assistance and guidance to State Governments for strengthening their health care system and to take prompt measures to keep Dengue and Swine flu cases under control and to protect the lives of people and healthcare workers. Details of steps taken in this regard are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

(A) Month-wise dengue cases in the year 2019 (Provisional)

Sl.No.	State	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62	32	56	87	71	141	449
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	4	4	3	3	3	17
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	23	12	5	30	8	96
6.	Goa	16	7	8	9	6	47	93
7.	Gujarat	111	55	59	39	76	54	394
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	4	1	3	1	4	18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	1	6	10	4	6	32
12.	Karnataka	51	199	247	219	414	803	1933
13.	Kerala	72	62	58	64	100	464	820
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	22	13	7	5	19	76
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	148	154	150	134	181	202	969
17.	Manipur	1	0	0	0	2	2	5

18. Mizoram	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	Written Answers to [16 July, 2019]
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
20. Odisha	2	0	0	0	0	61	63	
21. Punjab	0	0	0	8	3	52	63	
22. Rajasthan	123	77	57	51	44	46	398	
23. Sikkim	2	3	1	1	0	0	7	
24. Tamil Nadu	376	190	186	100	114	134	1100	
25. Tripura	10	6	3	7	9	11	46	
26. Telangana	85	23	223	177	259	186	953	
27. Uttar Pradesh	20	11	9	3	11	15	69	
28. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions 257
29. West Bengal	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	
30. Andaman and Nicobar Island	24	0	0	0	1	0	25	
31. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	
32. Delhi	1	18	5	16	13	38	91	
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	4	4	4	4	6	22	
34. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
35. Puducherry	64	72	49	60	23	27	295	
TOTAL	1206	967	1156	1008	1379	2342	8058	

(B) Month-wise dengue cases in the year 2018

Sl. No.	State	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90	81	77	46	69	285	928	1162	576	348	199	150	4011
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
3.	Assam	2	1	2	2	3	20	17	10	20	30	56	3	166
4.	Bihar	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	45	166	841	1028	54	2142
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	4	1	0	3	7	170	587	1200	465	189	45	2674
6.	Goa	20	8	11	7	10	68	71	41	36	31	19	13	335
7.	Gujarat	141	102	89	72	100	76	196	583	1518	2854	1347	501	7579
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	3	2	2	9	40	245	768	685	144	1898
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	65	481	1276	1481	1131	228	10	4672
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	21	131	53	7	214
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	3	3	7	18	103	104	77	126	21	463
12.	Karnataka	154	298	230	138	186	415	606	362	300	601	318	819	4427
13.	Kerala	167	94	72	73	439	1454	779	293	282	181	135	114	4083
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	10	3	6	9	17	104	302	853	1928	1130	138	4506
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	28	44
16.	Maharashtra	120	59	55	122	187	550	1046	1728	2047	2278	1823	996	11011

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

17. Manipur	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	3	1	1	14	Written Answers to
18. Mizoram	4	6	12	12	13	6	4	4	2	2	3	0	68	
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	147	77	57	0	369	
20. Odisha	7	6	9	8	5	191	568	1637	1452	915	341	59	5198	
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	5	3	31	317	1970	6555	5454	645	14980	
22. Rajasthan	483	261	252	256	278	280	239	331	962	3917	1928	400	9587	
23. Sikkim	5	0	1	6	1	1	1	67	155	68	15	0	320	
24. Tamil Nadu	917	308	144	87	71	98	132	178	240	605	1016	690	4486	
25. Tripura	3	1	2	0	10	3	9	10	7	22	26	7	100	
26. Telangana	48	99	55	65	94	33	276	529	1173	1149	693	378	4592	
27. Uttar Pradesh	48	24	28	21	17	12	34	126	602	2126	627	164	3829	[16 July, 2019]
28. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	190	335	148	0	689	
29. West Bengal	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	
30. Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	1	2	1	5	2	0	0	10	12	6	10	49	
31. Chandigarh	3	1	1	0	2	5	5	17	56	115	80	16	301	
32. Delhi	5	10	3	8	8	24	49	160	889	2245	2813	922	7136	
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	3	4	7	11	25	18	44	85	160	94	29	493	
34. Daman and Diu	2	1	0	0	0	4	3	8	36	60	35	14	163	
35. Puducherry	60	31	5	4	3	2	9	15	51	95	179	138	592	
TOTAL	2305	1409	1060	948	1535	3658	5815	10092	16877	30125	20852	6516	101192	259

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

*(A) Month-wise Laboratory confirmed cases of seasonal influenza as reported from SSU (IDSP) of concerned States/UTs in 2018**

Sl. No.	State	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	8	145	170	75	402
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	3	12
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	16	11	10	8	12	1	0	6	31	27	9	74	205
11.	Goa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	29	8	7	55
12.	Gujarat	11	16	15	7	1	0	2	15	719	1043	198	137	2164
13.	Haryana	11	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	31	61
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	5	29	77
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	4

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Unstarred Questions

17. Karnataka	2	2	6	6	1	0	5	15	205	678	512	301	1733	Written Answers to [16 July, 2019] Unstarred Questions
18. Kerala	6	1	1	1	2	0	2	15	119	214	289	229	879	
19. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20. Madhya Pradesh	3	2	0	1	4	0	0	2	12	27	23	26	100	
21. Maharashtra	4	8	8	9	3	2	6	140	987	1234	145	47	2593	
22. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
24. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26. Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	15	2	13	33	
27. Puducherry	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	126	18	319	
28. Punjab	9	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	15	47	
29. Rajasthan	697	377	210	47	18	5	1	15	255	375	77	298	2375	
30. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31. Tamil Nadu	7	30	23	11	3	0	1	8	60	728	1248	693	2812	
32. Telangana	7	1	8	0	1	1	1	2	42	319	352	273	1007	
33. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
34. Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	1	9	
35. Uttar Pradesh	8	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	15	9	1	27	65	
36. West Bengal	1	0	1	0	0	2	8	34	100	98	28	23	295	
TOTAL	799	488	297	94	45	11	28	255	2573	5150	3200	2326	15266	

Disclaimer:The reports on cases of seasonal influenza (H1N1) are based on the reports received from States/UTs to Central Surveillance Unit, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, NCDC, Delhi.

*(B) Month-wise Laboratory confirmed cases of seasonal influenza as reported from SSU (IDSP)
of concerned States/UTs in 2019 (*As on 07.07.2019)*

Sl.No.	State	January	February	March	April	May	June	July*	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	60	81	118	39	9	2	1	310
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	2	19	6	0	6	12	5	50
5.	Bihar	0	35	10	2	0	4	0	51
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	10	37	7	0	0	0	0	54
7.	Chhattisgarh	8	46	71	12	7	1	0	145
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	6
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
10.	Delhi	738	2256	548	25	4	2	0	3573
11.	Goa	13	18	35	15	8	7	1	97
12.	Gujarat	737	2377	1522	125	7	4	2	4774
13.	Haryana	457	388	181	7	0	0	0	1033
14.	Himachal Pradesh	86	185	51	10	0	1	0	333
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	137	179	51	71	0	0	0	438
16.	Jharkhand	5	35	30	3	0	1	1	75
17.	Karnataka	230	397	571	283	194	79	12	1766

262 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

18. Kerala	102	91	104	100	126	117	40	680	Written Answers to [16 July, 2019]
19. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20. Madhya Pradesh	44	199	306	86	15	4	0	654	
21. Maharashtra	117	401	580	328	188	102	29	1745	
22. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26. Odisha	4	48	94	40	11	6	0	203	
27. Puducherry	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	9	
28. Punjab	213	262	57	2	0	0	0	534	Unstarred Questions
29. Rajasthan	2123	2041	724	100	33	0	1	5022	
30. Sikkim	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	8	
31. Tamil Nadu	93	131	120	38	16	21	4	423	
32. Telangana	296	417	371	89	24	23	7	1227	
33. Tripura	0	6	19	6	0	0	0	31	
34. Uttarakhand	17	109	109	8	0	0	0	243	
35. Uttar Pradesh	242	846	804	75	0	8	1	1976	
36. West Bengal	81	398	299	107	0	0	0	885	
TOTAL	5821	11004	6791	1589	650	394	104	26353	

Disclaimer:The reports on cases of seasonal influenza (H1N1) are based on the reports received from States/UTs to Central Surveillance Unit, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, NCDC, Delhi.

Statement-III

Details of measures taken by Government of India (GoI) to keep Dengue and Swine flu cases under control and protect the lives of people and healthcare workers

I. Dengue:

GoI has taken the following steps to prevent dengue in the country during 2019:–

- Provided Technical Guidelines for prevention and control, case management and effective community participation to the States for implementation.
- Conducted trainings for capacity building of doctors on case management.
- Advised States to monitor and supervise for early case detection and prevention and control.
- Till date, 7 advisories have been issued and 5 reviews held so far.
- Provided free diagnostic facilities through 673 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 16 Apex Referral laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country.
- Supplied 1207 Dengue (1 Kit=96 tests) IgM test kits through National Institute of Virology, Pune till date.
- Observation of National Dengue Day on 16th May across the country.
- Information Education and Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities to disseminate knowledge for prevention and control.

II. Swine flu:

- Health being a State subject, the State Governments are expected to take prompt measures for preventing the spread of seasonal influenza A/H1N1 virus and for diagnosis, case management and treatment of the patients. The Central Government has been pro-active in assisting the State Governments, in this regard and technical guidelines have been shared with the States.
- Till date (09.06.2019), 25958 laboratory confirmed cases of seasonal Influenza A (H1N1) have been reported in the country in 2019. Majority of cases were reported from Rajasthan, Gujarat, Delhi, Punjab and Haryana followed by Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir

(J&K), Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The decline in trend of cases in the country was observed since 8th week ending on 24th February, 2019.

- Regular review meetings are being held at the highest level and preparedness and response measures are being reviewed. These have been held at the level of Health and Family Welfare Minister, Secretary (Health), Director General of Health Services (DGHS), Additional Secretary (Health) and Joint Secretary (Public Health) in 2018-2019. On the last occasion the situation was reviewed by DGHS in a meeting of Joint Monitoring Group held on 12.06.2019.
- A Public Health Team was deputed in 2019 to Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, and Uttarakhand to assess the situation and assist the States in strengthening response to the increase in cases.
- Advisories for preparedness for seasonal influenza A (H1N1) have been issued from time to time during 2019 by Union Secretary (Health), Joint Secretary (Public Health), and Director, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC).
- Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) and its State units have enhanced the surveillance for Influenza Like Illness (ILI) and Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI).
- Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) assisted lab network of 12 Laboratories are providing laboratory support in terms of testing, quality assurance, guidance, providing viral transport mediums and diagnostic reagents. The laboratory network of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) (41 labs) has also been activated to test for H1N1 cases and beyond these laboratories, States also have their identified State Government and Private laboratories for testing clinical samples of seasonal influenza A (H1N1). In addition, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) is providing diagnostic kits and Viral Transport Medium kits to States as per identified need to be used in laboratories/hospitals identified by the State Governments.
- The States have been asked to follow the guidelines of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (Risk Categorization, Clinical management Protocol, Use of masks for healthcare workers, Guidelines for vaccination with influenza vaccine and Providing Home care) on seasonal influenza A (H1N1) available at MoHFW and NCDC websites.

- Oseltamivir is the drug recommended by World Health Organisation (WHO). The drug is made available through the Public Health System free of cost. Oseltamivir was also made available under Schedule H1 by Government of India so that the drugs are readily available to the needed. All the States have been advised to complete the procurement of required logistics; for managing seasonal influenza A (H1N1) from State budget. However, during crisis in States, Government of India is supplying logistics (drugs, PPE kits, N-95 face masks). Currently in 2019, Govt. of India has supplied the logistics to Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Andhra Pradesh.
 - MOHFW has recommended vaccination for health care workers and other priority groups. The guidelines for influenza vaccination have been shared with all States. The details of manufactures of vaccine (as per recommendation of Govt. of India) provided from Drug Controller General of India (DCGI), has been shared with all States.
 - 3 batches of training were organized on ventilator management and management of critically ill influenza patients in coordination with Emergency Medical Relief (EMR) division in the months of May and June, 2018 in which 14 States with 102 participants were oriented. Another 3 sets of trainings were provided on Seasonal Influenza A (H1N1) guidelines to States Surveillance officers and to State Epidemiologist and Data Manager of SSU (IDSP).
 - Information Education and Communication (IEC)/material *i.e.* infographics on seasonal flu for general public was shared with all States on 05.10.2018. The other IEC materials including audio spot is available on MoHFW website since 2015.
 - The situation is being monitored regularly through Strategic Health Operation Centre (SHOC), situated at NCDC and status is being shared with MoHFW.
- III. The three Central Government hospitals namely Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi and Lady Harding Medical College, New Delhi also take several measures to protect the lives of people and health care workers. These *inter-alia* include, regular survey of areas where there is collection of water for detecting larvae of aedes mosquitoes, weekly Dengue vectors surveillance (Aedes Larva), regular fogging, regular spraying with anti-larva agents, maintenance of cleanliness sanitation and hygiene, regular training of sanitation workers, Multi Tasking Staff etc. on Dengue vector Surveillance, vaccination for swine flu to health

care workers such as doctors, nurses and staff, availability of personal protective measures such as gloves, masks, caps, aprons and any other article required is ensured, regular reporting of Dengue cases to the Ministry on weekly basis.

Healthcare centres

2635. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of healthcare centres is going to decrease across the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No, the number of healthcare centres is not going to decrease across the country.

Vacancies in SC/ST posts of doctors

2636. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of SC/ST vacancies of doctors in Government hospitals and healthcare centres across the country; and
- (b) if so, the details of the steps being taken by Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Health being a State subject, such information is not centrally maintained. However, under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the number of SC and ST vacancies in Teaching, Non-Teaching and Public Health sub-cadre of Central Health Service (CHS) put together are 95 and 67 respectively.

(b) The details of various steps taken by Government to fill vacancies in CHS including the vacancies meant for SC/ST are as under:—

- (i) Every year on the basis of vacancies projected by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Union Public Service Commission conducts Combined Medical Services Examination for recruitment of Medical Officers of GDMO sub-cadre of Central Health Service.

For recruitment of Specialists in Teaching, Non-Teaching and Public Health sub-cadre, interviews are conducted by Union Public Service Commission.

- (ii) Pending recommendations from UPSC, concerned units are permitted to make contractual appointments against the vacant posts, as a stop-gap arrangement, in public interest.

Wastage of vaccines

2637. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for wastage of vaccines under the Universal Immunization Programme; and
- (b) the details of steps taken by Government to reduce the wastage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Main reasons for vaccine wastage are as under:—

1. Vaccine are supplied in multi-dose vial *i.e* containing more than I dose per vial. Vaccines like Japanese Encephalitis, Rotavirus, Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG), Measles Rubella (MR) once open has to be discarded after 4 hours for vaccine safety which leads to wastage. Rest of the vaccines under the programme once open has be to use within 28 days if Vaccine Vial Monitor (VVM) indicates that vaccine is usable.
 2. Change of colour of Vaccine Vial Monitor to unusable condition (VVM) during transportation and storage.
 3. Breakage of vaccine vial/diluents during transportation.
- (b) Following steps/guideline has been issued to reduce vaccine wastage:—
1. Adoption of open vial policy for certain vaccines which can be reuse after following the safety measure like if vaccine vial is not floating in the ice water, Vaccine Vial Monitor not defaced etc.
 2. Temperature monitoring of storage equipment to ensure vaccine integrity.
 3. Real time stock monitoring through Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (eVIN) in 21 states at present to optimize vaccine stock in vaccine storage centres.
 4. Periodic training, supportive supervision and on the job training to ensure compliance to good vaccine management practices ensuring reduction in vaccine wastage.

Impact of strikes by doctors

2638. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of strikes by doctors in the country has risen in the past three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of strikes held by doctors in the country in the past three years, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the details on the adverse impact on the health of patients owing to these strikes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per Constitutional provisions, 'Health' and 'Law and Order' are State subjects. Details of such cases are not maintained centrally.

However, the details of strikes reported (in days) in three Central Government hospitals during the last three years is as under:—

	2017	2018	2019 (till 12.07.19)
Safdarjung Hospital	01	02	04
LHMC and Associated Hospitals	Nil	Nil	01
Dr. RML Hospital	Nil	Nil	02

(d) As far as three Central Government Hospitals namely, Safdarjung, Dr. RML and LHMC and associated hospitals are concerned, emergency services of the hospital were not affected during strike. All patients attending the Emergency were seen and provided with treatment. No patient died due to non-availability of timely medical treatment due to strike recently.

Blood banks in remote areas

2639. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for setting up blood banks on priority basis in remote and rural areas in the country including Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether coordination with voluntary organisations, private and public sectors is there to encourage voluntary blood donations and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by Government to check and stop illegal sale of blood or related illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Government of India has formulated a policy for set up of at least one Blood Bank in every District. Public Health, being a State subject, it is the primary responsibility of the State Government to ensure the establishment of Blood Banks as per their need. However, support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system including strengthening existing blood banks/establishing new blood banks based on the proposals submitted by the States through National Health Mission. This includes six districts of Jharkhand namely Sarai Kela, Khunti, Jamtara, Godda, Ramgarh and Bokaro. In the State of Jharkhand, Blood Storage Units are also functional in the remote and rural areas in CHC and Referral Hospital.

(b) The National Blood Transfusion Council and the Blood Transfusion Councils in each State function as the mechanism aimed at coordinating between the Government on the one side and public sector voluntary organizations, and the private sector on the other. The National Blood Transfusion Council and State Blood Transfusion Council, in collaboration with public sector voluntary organizations, professional associations and private entities, etc. does advocacy for Voluntary Blood Donation, organizes local and pan-India blood donation drives and does Information Education and Communication activities.

(c) National Blood Policy prohibits the sale and purchase of blood since it is a voluntarily donated commodity of human origin. Only licensed blood banks are permitted for collection, processing, storage and transportation of blood and blood components. At licensed blood banks, safety and quality of blood and blood components is ensured by the Food and Drugs Authority at State and National level through licensing and periodic inspections. All licensed blood banks are instructed to follow the guidelines for processing charges for blood and blood components and not levy any additional charges. They are also directed to display the charges prominently in the blood bank premises for public viewing. All hospitals are instructed to obtain blood only from licensed blood banks against such approved processing charges.

Cadre restructuring of physiotherapists in CGHS

2640. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of cadre restructuring for physiotherapists in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), till date;
- (b) whether any committee has been set up for the same;
- (c) if so, tenure of the committee and recommendations provided thereto; and
- (d) time likely to be taken to implement the recommendation of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) There is no cadre of Physiotherapists in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). There is only one sanctioned post of Physiotherapist at CGHS Wellness Centre, Parliament House Annexe, which is filled up.

- (b) No. There is no such proposal at present.
- (c) and (d) Does not arise.

Controlling rising trend of cancer patients

2641. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of cancer patients are ever increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of cancer patients diagnosed, treatment provided, cured and died due to various types of cancer;
- (c) whether Government has taken measures to control the rising trend of cancer patients in the country; 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) and (b) As per the Indian Council of Medical Research's (ICMR) "Three-year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries: 2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016", the estimated number of incidence of cancer cases in the

country is increasing. The estimated number of incidence and mortality of cancer cases reported during last three years is as below:—

Year	2016	2017	2018
Estimated Incidence of Cancer Cases	14,51,417	15,17,426	15,86,571
Estimated Mortality of Cancer Cases	7,32,921	7,66,348	3,01,374

Health is a State subject. Cancer is diagnosed and treated at various levels in the health care system. The details for the same are not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to prevent and control cancer. Some of the steps taken by Central Government are as follows:—

- I. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level 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. Focus of the programme is on Strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion, early diagnosis, management and referral.
- II. 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. Screening for common NCDs is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres.
- III. 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 Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country.
- IV. Oncology is one of the focus areas in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).
- V. Setting up of National Cancer Institute (NCI) at Jhajjar (Haryana) and Second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has been approved.

Increasing retirement age of doctors

2642. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to increase MBBS seats from 2019;
- (b) if so, present status and addition of seat therefor, State-wise;
- (c) whether there are enough faculty in medical colleges for fulfillment of demand supply ratio therein;
- (d) whether it is a fact Government has increased the retirement age of doctors in the country to 65 years; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to depute and/or shift surgeons over 60 years of age from hospitals to colleges *i.e.* technical staff to administrative staff, if so, the details of process and plan thereof, if not, the reasons for not shifting the aged, experienced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) A total of 10590 MBBS seats were increased in the academic year 2019-20. Details of present medical seats, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Number of seats increased State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

To address the issue of shortage of faculty, equivalence of DNB to MD/MS has been granted. Further, 21 hospitals under Armed Forces have been designated as teaching hospitals for purpose of teaching equivalence. The Consultant/Specialist working in a minimum 300 bedded non teaching District Hospital for more than 18 years/10 years and with more than 04/02 research publications in Indexed journals can be considered designated Professor/Associated Professor, respectively. The maximum age up to which a faculty can work in medical college is 70 years, This has been done with the objective of increasing the pool of teaching and designate Government doctors as teaching faculty.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has increased the retirement age of Doctors serving in Central Government Institutions/Departments belonging to Teaching Sub-Cadre to 65 years. Further Teaching, Non-Teaching, Public Health Specialists and General Duty Medical Officer sub-cadre of the Central Health Service shall hold the administrative post till the date of attaining the age of 62 years and thereafter their service shall be placed in Non-Administrative positions. The Medical Council of India has permitted faculty to be employed upto the age of 70 years.

Statement-I*State-wise details of Medical Colleges for AY 2019-20*

Sl. No.	State	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of College	Seats	No. of College	Seats	No. of College	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	2360	18	2800	30	5160
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	100	0	0	1	100
3.	Assam	6	900	0	0	6	900
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	50	0	0	1	50
5.	Bihar	9	1140	5	600	14	1740
6.	Chandigarh	1	100	0	0	1	100
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	770	3	450	9	1220
8.	Delhi	7	1115	2	200	9	1315
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	150	0	0	1	150
10.	Goa	1	180	0	0	1	180
11.	Gujarat	17	3350	12	1840	29	5190
12.	Haryana	5	760	7	1000	12	1760
13.	Himachal Pradesh	6	720	1	150	7	870
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	885	1	100	8	985
15.	Jharkhand	3	380	0	0	3	380
16.	Karnataka	19	2800	40	6345	59	9145
17.	Kerala	10	1505	24	2700	34	4205
18.	Madhya Pradesh	13	1870	9	1600	22	3470
19.	Maharashtra	24	4310	28	4270	52	8580

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Manipur	2	225	0	0	2	225
21.	Meghalaya	1	50	0	0	1	50
22.	Mizoram	1	100	0	0	1	100
23.	Odisha	7	1150	4	500	11	1650
24.	Puducherry	1	180	7	1050	8	1230
25.	Punjab	3	600	5	475	8	1075
26.	Rajasthan	14	2600	8	1300	22	3900
27.	Sikkim	0	0	1	100	1	100
28.	Tamil Nadu	26	3400	23	3750	49	7150
29.	Telangana	10	1740	22	3250	32	4990
30.	Tripura	1	125	1	100	2	225
31.	Uttar Pradesh	24	3225	31	4300	55	7525
32.	Uttarakhand	3	425	2	300	5	725
33.	West Bengal	18	3000	6	850	24	3850
34.	INIs*	16	1357	0	0	16	1357
TOTAL		276	41622	260	38030	536	79652

*INIs (AIIMS Delhi, AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur, Rishikesh, Manglagiri, Nagpur, Rae Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Kalyani, Deoghar, Bhatinda, Bibinagar and JIPMER Puducherry)

Statement-II

Number of MBBS seats increased in the academic year 2019-20

Sl.No.	State	Seats
1.	Andhra Pradesh	460
2.	Assam	174
3.	Bihar	440
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	150
5.	Chhattisgarh	120
6.	Delhi	215

Sl.No.	State	Seats
7.	Goa	30
8.	Gujarat	840
9.	Haryana	310
10.	Himachal Pradesh	120
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	485
12.	Jharkhand	80
13.	Karnataka	300
14.	Kerala	155
15.	Madhya Pradesh	670
16.	Maharashtra	1120
17.	Manipur	25
18.	Odisha	100
19.	Puducherry	30
20.	Punjab	150
21.	Rajasthan	750
22.	Tamil Nadu	600
23.	Telangana	990
24.	Tripura	25
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1126
26.	Uttarakhand	75
27.	West Bengal	1050
TOTAL		10590

Private insurance companies in Ayushman Bharat

2643. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the rationale for involving private insurance companies in Ayushman Bharat when it is well known that such companies would keep a part of people's money as profit for themselves; and

(b) the details of procedures performed under Ayushman Bharat-PMJAY, the number of beneficiaries and money spent, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), states have the flexibility to choose the mode of implementation. They can either implement it in insurance mode, or through a trust or in a mixed mode *i.e.* both the insurance and trust mode. The States implementing scheme through Insurance mode select Insurance Company through open tendering process. The private insurance companies are allowed to bid in the open tendering process to allow level playing field. However, the decision lies with the State Government concerned and the Government has no role in the selection of Insurance company.

(b) Under AB-PMJAY, 1393 procedures have been laid down for treatment of beneficiaries. State-wise number of beneficiaries admitted for treatment and amount on account of hospitalization is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Hospitalization under AB-PMJAY

Sl. No.	State	No. of Hospital Admissions	Amount for Hospital Admissions
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	69,900
2.	Andhra Pradesh	147,378	4,149,416,562
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	709	11,894,687
4.	Assam	57,176	837,883,007
5.	Bihar	56,139	565,105,942
6.	Chandigarh	958	8,793,795
7.	Chhattisgarh	611,216	4,467,368,971
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13,327	84,385,920
9.	Daman And Diu	5,031	42,497,182

1	2	3	4
10.	Goa	1,415	45,784,121
11.	Gujarat	523,011	9,152,275,799
12.	Haryana	31,985	423,768,613
13.	Himachal Pradesh	21,621	189,594,841
14.	Jammu And Kashmir	23,712	143,539,076
15.	Jharkhand	201,369	1,553,624,781
16.	Karnataka	218,461	5,530,356,358
17.	Kerala	574,448	2,863,340,460
18.	Madhya Pradesh	107,718	1,505,484,559
19.	Maharashtra	148,753	3,866,353,985
20.	Manipur	3,801	61,403,820
21.	Meghalaya	21,581	136,463,418
22.	Mizoram	14,823	81,043,280
23.	Nagaland	1,265	12,524,639
24.	Sikkim	171	1,099,250
25.	Tamil Nadu	256,395	6,186,951,217
26.	Tripura	20,499	64,803,621
27.	Uttar Pradesh	130,721	1,434,346,595
28.	Uttarakhand	55,379	462,166,166
29.	West Bengal	17,636	170,981,470
GRAND TOTAL		3,266,721	44,053,322,035

Expenditure on PMJAY

2644. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of money which has so far been spent on Ayushman Bharat and break up of money spent on Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), health and wellness centres; and

(b) the quantum of money which has been spent on the publicity of Ayushman Bharat and breakup of money spent on publicity of PMJAY, Health and wellness centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The details of release and expenditure under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (Comprehensive Primary Health Care) for the FY 2018-19 are provided in the Statement-I (*See below*).

In 2018-19, ₹ 1849.55 crores have been released to State/UTs. The State-wise break up of the fund release is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Expenditure under activity of publicity for the programme for Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres/Comprehensive Primary Health Care for the FY 2018-19 is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

An amount of ₹ 31,69,16,876/- has been spent of the publicity of Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana.

Statement-I

*Release and Expenditure under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres
(Comprehensive primary Health Care) for the FY 2018-19*

₹ in crore

Sl. No.	State	2018-19	
		Central Release	Expenditure reported by the States/UTs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.80	2.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	43.51	11.15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.15	3.75
4.	Assam	68.67	12.48
5.	Bihar	88.50	27.25
6.	Chandigarh	0.71	—

1	2	3	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	36.42	22.94
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.70	0.05
9.	Daman and Diu	0.43	0.21
10.	Delhi	—	—
11.	Goa	0.79	0.10
12.	Gujarat	44.64	23.62
13.	Haryana	18.45	27.10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16.08	3.40
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	32.66	22.70
16.	Jharkhand	26.02	19.67
17.	Karnataka	47.98	27.81
18.	Kerala	18.43	16.14
19.	Lakshadweep	0.18	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	87.74	16.95
21.	Maharashtra	91.27	24.59
22.	Manipur	5.44	4.54
23.	Meghalaya	8.64	0.66
24.	Mizoram	4.03	0.28
25.	Nagaland	5.01	2.29
26.	Odisha	48.34	23.66
27.	Puducherry	14.46	0.14
28.	Punjab	19.69	8.06
29.	Rajasthan	83.70	23.44
30.	Sikkim	2.16	0.32
31.	Tamil Nadu	56.41	59.51
32.	Tripura	10.18	0.75

1	2	3	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	176.10	98.42
34.	Uttarakhand	19.62	2.91
35.	West Bengal	59.47	2.31
36.	Telangana	46.14	3.31
GRAND TOTAL		1,191.52	492.51

Note: 1. The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants and do not include State share contribution.
 2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central release, State release. Expenditure for the FY 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, also known as Ayushman Bharat/Health and Wellness Centres.

Statement-II

Expenditure under Activity of Publicity for the programme for Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres/Comprehensive Primary Health Care for the F.Y. 2018-19

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2018-19
1	2	3
(A) High Focus States		
1.	Bihar	1.07
2.	Chhattisgarh	185.84
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	21.42
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00
7.	Odisha	177.42
8.	Rajasthan	8.06
9.	Uttar Pradesh	80.09
10.	Uttarakhand	0.00
SUB-TOTAL		473.90

1	2	3
(B) NE States		
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
12.	Assam	38.02
13.	Manipur	8.84
14.	Meghalaya	2.74
15.	Mizoram	2.30
16.	Nagaland	0.00
17.	Sikkim	0.05
18.	Tripura	2.60
SUB-TOTAL		54.56
(C) Non-High Focus States		
19.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00
20.	Goa	0.00
21.	Gujarat	45.77
22.	Haryana	6.58
23.	Karnataka	380.50
24.	Kerala	2.87
25.	Maharashtra	182.92
26.	Punjab	32.38
27.	Tamil Nadu	19.81
28.	Telangana	0.00
29.	West Bengal	12.83
SUB-TOTAL		683.65

1	2	3
(D) Small States/UTs		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	1.51
34.	Delhi	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.02
SUB-TOTAL		1.53
GRAND-TOTAL		1213.64

Note: 1. The above figures are as per FMR reported by State/UTs.

2. Above mentioned utilization figures are as reported by States/UTs and includes expenditure against Central Release and State Share, hence provisional.

3. CPHC comprises of CPHC under Health System Strengthening under NRHM and NUHM, also known as Ayushman Bharat/Health and Wellness Centres.

4. The above data comprises of IEC activities for Health and Wellness Centre (H&WC) and Printing activities for H&WC under NRHM and NUHM.

Statement-III

State-wise released made under PMJAY for the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of States to whom Funds are released	Amount [in INR Crore]
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	182.85
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.31
4.	Assam	21.08
5.	Bihar	88.27

1	2	3
6.	Chandigarh	0.68
7.	Chhattisgarh	217.43
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.25
9.	Daman and Diu	1.02
10.	Goa	0.64
11.	Gujarat	77.50
12.	Haryana	26.81
13.	Himachal Pradesh	17.18
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.64
15.	Jharkhand	170.17
16.	Karnataka	159.31
17.	Kerala	25.00
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	72.57
20.	Maharashtra	266.32
21.	Manipur	7.18
22.	Meghalaya	15.57
23.	Mizoram	17.48
24.	Nagaland	4.72
25.	Puducherry	1.52
26.	Punjab	2.24
27.	Sikkim	1.03
28.	Tamil Nadu	304.98
29.	Tripura	12.81
30.	Uttar Pradesh	85.01
31.	Uttarakhand	12.54
32.	West Bengal	31.28
GRAND TOTAL		1849.55

Data transfer of digital health records

2645. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced any legislation on healthcare to ensure data transfer of digital health records of patients between hospitals, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the mechanisms introduced to safeguard the data security and privacy of patients and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) MoHFW had drafted a “Digital Information Security in Healthcare, act (DISHA act)” with objective to ensure data privacy, confidentiality, reliability and security of digital health data. This Ministry forwarded the draft legislation to Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) for seeking their inputs and guidance.

In response, it was informed that MeitY is in process of enacting ‘Data Protection Framework on Digital Information Privacy, Security and Confidentiality’ Act, which would be applicable in all domains including health. This act would provide the framework for Ministry to utilize the patient data in programmes in a secured manner.

Therefore, the Ministry submitted the draft DISHA Act to MeitY to be subsumed in the upcoming ‘Data Protection Framework on Digital Information Privacy, Security and Confidentiality’ Act to avoid the duplicacy of effort.

Coverage of AES under Ayushman Bharat

2646. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was assistance provided to the children who survived and/ or are undergoing treatment of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in Bihar, under the Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana;

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

(c) whether the disease can be covered under the above mentioned scheme; and

(d) the measures Government is taking to ensure capacity building of hospitals in districts across the country in order to ensure they are not ill-equipped to handle crises such as AES?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The State Health Agency, in the State of Bihar, implementing Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) has informed that 57 encephalitis patients have been treated under the scheme. State has conducted several IEC campaigns in Muzaffarpur to raise awareness about encephalitis symptoms and coverage of the disease under AB-PMJAY. Posters have been put up in public hospitals for increased awareness.

(c) Under AB-PMJAY, 1393 benefit packages have been put in place for usage of hospitals empanelled under the scheme for providing the treatment to the beneficiaries. There are 8 health benefit packages related to encephalitis and two of them are for AES.

(d) ‘Public Health and Hospitals’ being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure capacity building of hospitals in districts lies with respective State Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare infrastructure including support for building capacity of the public health facilities based on the proposals received from them. Other measures taken by the government to build the capacity of the districts in handling various emergencies are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in 31 high burdened districts of 5 States namely Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu 10-bedded Pediatric ICUs have been established.

Statement

Measures taken by the Government to build the capacity of the districts in handling various emergencies

- I. MBBS doctors are trained in Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) so as to be able to manage complications during delivery or conduct C-sections to save the life of the mother and foetus.
- II. MBBS doctors are also trained into Life Saving Anaesthesia Skills (LSAS) to skill them in providing appropriate and adequate anaesthesia for emergency obstetric procedures. Both EmOC & LSAS initiatives help strengthen the hospitals in the districts in providing emergency obstetric services, thereby help in reducing maternal deaths and stillbirth in the country.

- III. Government of India mandates presence of a Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) (a nurse, midwife, doctor etc.) in the Labour rooms who is trained in the skills needed to manage normal deliveries, childbirth and immediate post-partum period, and identification, management and referral of complicated cases.
- IV. Capacity building of doctors and nurses in skill lab for provision of essential and emergency obstetric care.
- V. Initiation of training courses e.g. Diplomate of National Board (DNB) at the District Hospitals to address issues of lack of specialists in the districts.
- VI. Provision of a Sick Newborn Care Unit (SNCU) at district hospitals for management of sick new-borns/children.

Multi-disciplinary group to monitor Encephalitis outbreak

2647. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has decided to constitute a permanent multi-disciplinary group of experts at the Centre to monitor and formulate measures to be taken in the event of outbreak of such a situation like Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) or Japanese Encephalitis (JE);

(b) if so, the composition of this group; and

(c) what measures are being taken to further strengthen the management of AES and JE cases in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Government has decided to constitute inter-disciplinary, high quality research team to establish precise cause of recent Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) outbreak and also for timely intervention and management of AES in future to save precious human lives.

(c) 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 National Center for Disease Control (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.

Further, NVBDCP is working for Prevention and Control of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) which is one of the important cause of AES. Under NVBDCP, Sentinel sites report number of AES cases and also confirm Japanese Encephalitis (JE) by testing of samples (Serum/CSF) 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 increased from 12 to 15 for testing of non JE pathogens

in AES cases and quality control. 355 JE Kits have been supplied in 2019 as on 30.06.2019.

The Central Government have also deputed a central team of experts to Gaya to assist State Health Department in investigation, containment, vector control and review of protocol being followed for management of cases of Japanese Encephalitis.

New AIIMS

‡2648. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of AIIMS proposed by Government during the last three years;
- (b) the State-wise number of AIIMS out of the above which are to be built by upgrading the old hospitals and those which will be built as new; and
- (c) the number of AIIMS out of the proposed AIIMS which have become operational and those which are yet to become operational, the details thereof and the deadline for their construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Two new AIIMS in Gujarat and Jharkhand have been announced to be set up in the Budget Speech 2017-18 and AIIMS in Haryana has been announced to be set up in the Interim Budget speech 2019-20.

- (b) No AIIMS is being built by upgrading the old hospitals.
- (c) 21 new AIIMS have been approved by the Union Government in various parts of the country. Of these, six (6) new AIIMS in Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Rishikesh (Uttaranchal) are already functional.

Details of all other 15 new AIIMS including target date of completion are given in the Statement.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of 15 new AIIMS including target date of their completion*

Sl. No.	Phase	Location of AIIMS to be set up under PMSSY	Date of Cabinet approval	Approved Outlay	Target date for completion of project
1.	Phase-II	Rae Bareli, Uttar Pradesh	05th February, 2009 *Revised RCE was approved on 10.07.2017 by HFM/FM	₹ 823 Cr.	June, 2020
2.	Phase-IV (Budget announcement for the year 2014-15)	Mangalagiri near Guntur in Andhra Pradesh	07.10.2015 (Time frame for completion: 60 months)	₹ 1618 Cr.	Sep., 2020
3.		Kalyani in West Bengal	07.10.2015 (Time frame for completion: 60 months)	₹ 1754 Cr.	Sep., 2020
4.		Nagpur in Maharashtra	07.10.2015 (Time frame for completion: 60 months)	₹ 1577 Cr.	Sep., 2020
5.		Gorakhpur in UP	20.07.2016 (Time frame for completion: 45 months)	₹ 1011 Cr.	April, 2020
6.	Phase-V (Budget announcement for the year: 2015-16)	Bathinda in Punjab	27.07.2016 (Time frame for completion: 48 months)	₹ 925 Cr.	July, 2020

7.		Kamrup District in Guwahati, Assam	24.05.2017 (Time frame for completion: 48 months)	₹ 1123 Cr.	May, 2021
8.		Kothipura in Bilaspur District, Himachal Pradesh	03.01.2018 (Time frame for completion: 48 months)	₹ 1351 Cr.	Dec., 2021
9.		Thoppur in Madurai District	17.12.2018 (Time frame for completion: 45 months)	₹ 1264 Cr.	Sep., 2022
10.		Samba District in Jammu	10.01.2019 (Time frame for completion: 48 months)	₹ 1661 Cr.	Jan, 2023
11.		Awantipora, Pulwama in Kashmir	10.01.2019 (Time frame for completion: 72 months)	₹ 1828 Cr.	Jan., 2025
12.	Phase-VI (Budget announcement for the year 2017-18)	Deoghar in Jharkhand	16.05.2018 (Time frame for completion: 45 months)	₹ 1103 Cr.	Feb., 2022
13.		Khanderi, Rajkot, Gujarat	10.01.2019 (Time frame for completion: 45 months)	₹ 1195 Cr.	Oct., 2022
14.	Phase-VII	Bibinagar, Telangana	17.12.2018 (Time frame for completion: 45 months)	₹ 1028 Cr.	Sep., 2022
15.	Phase-VIII (Budget announcement for 2019-20)	Manethi, Rewari, Haryana	28.02.2019 (Time frame for completion: 48 months)	₹ 1299 Cr.	Feb., 2023

Written Answers to

[16 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Prohibition of commercial organ transplants

2649. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to enhance in the national transplant law to prohibit commercial transplants in India; and

(b) whether Government has taken initiatives to bring awareness in the public and to prevent illegal organ trading, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) 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 Rupees 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.

(b) The 'National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO)', 'Regional Organ and Tissue Transplant Organizations (ROTTOS)' and 'State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organizations (SOTTOs)' disseminate relevant information about organ donation in the public. A 24x7 call centre with a toll free helpline number with NOTTO (1800114770) has been made operational. A number of activities, for generating awareness and for imparting training to all those associated with transplant activities including doctors and transplant coordinators, such as celebration of Indian Organ Donation Day, seminars, workshops, debates, sports events, walkathons, participation in marathons, nukkad Natak, etc. are organized at different places in the Country. Audio-visual messages to promote cadaver organ donation are also telecast on Doordarshan and other television channels. Under 'National Organ Transplant Programme' all stakeholders are sensitized regarding provisions of the Act and to prevent commercial dealings in human organs and criminal acts related to organ transplantation.

Establishing super-speciality block in medical colleges

†2650. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to establish super-speciality block in various medical colleges in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to establish super-speciality block in the medical colleges of Uttar Pradesh as well and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) At present, there is no new proposal to establish Super-speciality Block in Medical colleges.

However, the Government has taken up 75 Government Medical College up-gradation Projects in various parts of the country under different phases of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), out of which Super Speciality Blocks have been sanctioned in 63 Government Medical Colleges (GMCs). Details are given in the enclosed Annexure.

Establishment of Super-speciality Blocks taken up in Uttar Pradesh may be seen at Sl.No. 20 of the Table in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Government Medical Colleges taken where Super Speciality Blocks have been sanctioned under PMSSY

Sl. No.	State	Number of GMC	Name of GMC	Phase
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada Govt. Medical College, Anantapur	III
2.	Assam	2	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	III
3.	Bihar	6	Srikrishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur Govt. Medical College, Darbhanga Patna Medical College and Hospital, Patna Government Medical College, Bhagalpur Government Medical College, Gaya IGIMS, Patna	III IV V

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	Government Medical College, Bilaspur Government Medical College, Jagdalpur	IV
5.	Goa	1	Goa Medical College, Panaji	III
6.	Gujarat	3	Govt. Medical College, Rajkot Government Medical College, Surat Government Medical College, Bhavnagar	III IV
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	Government Medical College, Tanda Indira Gandhi Govt. Medical College, Shimla	II III
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Government Medical College, Jammu	I
9.	Jharkhand	2	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Ranchi Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad	I III
10.	Karnataka	2	Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli	I III
11.	Kerala	4	Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram Kozhikode Medical College T.D. Medical College, Alappuzha SCTIMST, Trivandrum	I III V
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	Govt. Medical College, Rewa Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur GR Medical College, Gwalior Government Medical College, Indore	III IV

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	4	Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad Govt. Medical College, Latur Govt. Medical College, Akola Shri Vasant Rao Naik Govt. Medical College, Yavatmal	III
14.	Odisha	3	MKCG Medical College, Bhubaneswar VSS Medical College, Burla Government Medical College, Cuttack	III IV
15.	Punjab	2	Government Medical College, Amritsar Govt. Medical College, Patiala	II III
16.	Rajasthan	4	SP Medical College, Bikaner RNT Medical College, Udaipur Govt. Medical College, Kota Government Medical College, Jaipur	III IV
17.	Tamil Nadu	4	Government Medical College, Salem Government Medical College, Madurai Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli	I II III
18.	Telangana	3	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	I III
19.	Tripura	1	Agartala Govt. Medical College, Tripura	III
20.	Uttar Pradesh	8	SGPGIMS, Lucknow Govt. Medical College, Jhansi	I III

1	2	3	4	5
			Govt. Medical College, Gorakhpur	III
			MLN Medical College, Allahabad	
			LLR Medical College, Meerut	
			Government Medical College, Agra	IV
			Government Medical College, Kanpur	
			SSB at Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi	V
21.	West Bengal	3	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata	I
			BS Medical College, Bankura	III
			North Bengal Medical College, Darjeeling	
TOTAL		63		

Programmes targeting women and children well-being

†2651. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the programmes being organised by Government regarding health issues pertaining to women and children;
- (b) whether Government proposes to relax the norms meant for opening health centres in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Government of India has undertaken various programmes under National Health Mission regarding health issues pertaining to women and children:—

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) scheme was launched in 2005 to encourage institutional delivery among pregnant women by providing conditional cash assistance.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) scheme was launched in 2011 to reduce out of pocket expenditure for pregnant women and sick neonates. Entitlements include free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood, free diet, free transport, free treatment for pregnant women during delivery and sick newborns till 1 year after birth.
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) was launched in 2016 to provide fixed-day, assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.
- First Referral Units (FRUs) have been operationalized across the nation to provide comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care services including cesarean section and blood transfusion services.
- Comprehensive Abortion Care services are being strengthened through trainings of health care providers, supply of drugs, equipments, Information Education and Communication (IEC) etc.
- LaQshya programme was launched in December 2017 to improve the quality of care in Labour room and Maternity operation theatres to ensure that pregnant women receive respectful and quality care during delivery and immediate post-partum.
- Midwifery programme has been initiated in 2018 with an aim to create a cadre for Nurse Practitioners in Midwifery who are skilled in accordance to International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) competencies and capable of providing compassionate women-centered, reproductive, maternal and newborn health care services.
- Delivery points have been strengthened for providing RMNCH+A services by ensuring essential new-born care at all delivery points.

The Special New-born Care Units (SNCU), New-born Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units have been established for the care of sick and small babies. Comprehensive Lactation Management Centres (CLMCs) at facilities with SNCU and Lactation Management Units (LMUs) have also been established at Sub-district level.

- Home Based New-born Care (HBNC) and Home Based Care of Young Children (HBYC) are being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices.
- Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) programme initiated for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, exclusive breastfeeding up to six months and complementary feeding up to two years).
- Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is supported to provide vaccination to children against life threatening diseases. To immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated, Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush were also launched.
- Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been set up at public health facilities to treat and manage children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted with medical complications.
- For the prevention of anaemia among the pregnant women and children, Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation has been promoted under Anaemia Mukht Bharat (AMB) programme. Use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children has also been promoted.
- Health and nutrition education through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) are being implemented to promote healthy practices, to create awareness, to generate demand and to improve service uptake.
- Various trainings are being conducted to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and also for essential new-born care.

(b) and (c) At present, there is no proposal for relaxing the norms for opening health centres in the country.

Allocation out of GDP on healthcare

2652. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how much per cent of GDP is allocated on healthcare sector in India;

(b) whether there is any plan to increase the budgetary allocations for the healthcare sector;

(c) how many AIIMS have been set up by Government in last three years; and

(d) how many new Government hospitals will be set up in the next three years, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) According to the latest National Health Accounts (NHA) Estimates for the year 2015-16, the Public health expenditure is 1.18% of GDP.

(b) The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages raising Government health spending to 2.5% of GDP by 2025. It also envisages increasing State sector health spending to more than 8% of their budget by 2020.

(c) No new AIIMS has been set by the Government in the last three years.

However, 22 new AIIMS have been approved/announced by the Union Government in various parts of the country. Of these, six (6) new AIIMS in Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Rishikesh (Uttaranchal) are already functional.

OPD services have been started in AIIMS at Rae Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh), Mangalagiri (Andhra Pradesh) and Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) in the year 2018-19.

(d) The details of new AIIMS approved for completion in the next three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of new AIIMS approved for completion in the next three years

Sl. No.	State	Location of AIIMS to be set up under PMSSY	Approved date for completion of project
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri near Guntur	Sep., 2020
2.	Assam	Kamrup District in Guwahati	May, 2021
3.	Gujarat	Khanderi in Rajkot	Oct., 2022

1	2	3	4
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Kothipura in Bilaspur	Dec., 2021
5.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	May, 2021
6.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Sep., 2020
7.	Punjab	Bathinda	July, 2020
8.	Tamil Nadu	Thoppur in Madurai	Sep., 2022
9.	Telangana	Bibinagar	Sep., 2022
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	June, 2020
11.		Gorakhpur	April, 2020
12.	West Bengal	Kalyani	Sep., 2020

Bill on Protection of Resident Doctors

2653. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to bring in a special Bill on Protection of Resident Doctors;

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

(c) the norms of working hours and safe environment for doctors in Government run hospitals/healthcare centres in the country, along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Central Government has constituted a Committee to examine various aspects of a uniform legislative framework to address issues of assault on clinical establishments and doctors on duty.

(c) As per Constitutional provisions, 'Health' is a State subject. It is the primary responsibility of the respective State/Union Territory (UT) Government to prescribe norms for fixing working hours for the doctors and other medical practitioners working in their hospitals. As such, no information in this regard is centrally maintained.

As far as three Central Government hospitals namely Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital, Lady Harding Medical College and Associated Hospitals and All India Medical Institute of Sciences, New Delhi are concerned, the working hours

for doctors and other medical practitioner normally do not exceed 40 hours per week. However, the duty timing and working hours of doctors and medical practitioners are guided by exigencies of the work and factors, such as, emergency duty, patient load, etc.

Further, adequate residents/doctors are available in these Central government hospitals to provide due care to the patient. As and when there is increase in work load necessitating increase in number of doctors, new posts are created to ensure that required manpower is available to deliver desired level of clinical care.

Deaths attributable to bidi smoking

2654. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly 6 million people are killed every year globally by tobacco epidemic that is projected to grow to more than 8 million by 2030;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of people died due to bidi consumption in India in the last three years; and
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to reduce deaths due to bidi smoking, if so, the details thereof?

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

No such specific information regarding the total number of deaths due to Bidi consumption in India during the last three years is available with Ministry. However, as per the estimates given in the 2nd round of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS-2) report (2016-17), mortality due to tobacco in India is estimated at upwards of 1.3 million.

(c) Several steps have been taken by the Government to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use so that deaths attributable to tobacco use including bidi smoking may be reduced. Some of the major steps are as under:—

- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of

Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003) to discourage the consumption of tobacco products in order to protect the masses from the health hazards attributable to tobacco use.

- The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched by this Ministry in 2007-08 with the aim to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions under COTPA, 2003, (iv) help the people quit tobacco use, and (v) facilitate implementation of strategies for prevention and control of tobacco advocated by WHO Framework Convention of Tobacco Control.
- The stakeholders are being made aware on a regular basis about the adverse effects of tobacco usage on health through various anti-tobacco campaigns. Various different modes of communication.
- Government of India has notified rules to regulate films and TV programmes depicting scenes of tobacco usage to spread awareness. Such films and TV programmes are statutorily required to run anti-tobacco health spots, disclaimers and static health warnings.
- Size of specified health warnings on tobacco products enhanced w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 to 85% of the principal display area of tobacco product packs. Quitline number has been included in new specified health warnings which will come into effect on 1st September, 2018. This will help in creating awareness among tobacco users to change their behavior and will increase the demand for tobacco cessation.
- The Ministry has also started National Tobacco Quitline to provide tobacco cessation services to the community and has launched a pan-India “mCessation” initiative to reach out to tobacco users who are willing to quit tobacco use and to support them towards successful quitting through text-messaging via mobile phones.
- In order to encourage tobacco workers to shift to alternative vocations, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India in collaboration with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India has initiated ‘Skill Development’ programme for bidi rollers to facilitate them to shift to alternative vocations.

- Bidi has been brought in the tax net and kept along with all tobacco products in the slab of 28% under the Goods and Service Tax (GST).
- Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has extended Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), an on-going sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to 10 tobacco growing States w.e.f. 2015-16 to encourage tobacco growing farmers to shift alternate crops/cropping systems.
- The prevalence of tobacco use has reduced by six percentage points from 34.6% to 28.6% from 2009-10 to 2016-17 as per findings of 2nd round of Global Adult Tobacco Survey.

Fund allocation for Ayushman Bharat Yojana

‡2655. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allotted for treatment under “Ayushman Bharat Yojana” and the funds expended from it;
- (b) whether the allotted funds are found to be inadequate for treatment;
- (c) the number of patients getting registered under this scheme, till date; and
- (d) by when the target would be achieved in view of current rate of registration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) ₹ 2006.38 crore were released for the implementation of Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) in 2018-19. Out of the same, ₹ 1849.55 crore were expended.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) AB-PMJAY is an entitlement-based scheme and no registration of beneficiary is required. The total number of beneficiary families, based on pre-defined criteria of SECC database, to be covered under PMJAY is around 10.74 crore. From the day of launch of the scheme in the State/UT, all beneficiaries are entitled to avail the benefits under the scheme. Hence, no targets for registration are required to be set.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Untimely removal of uterus

†2656. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the incidents of untimely removal of uterus of large number of young women by private hospitals for their personal gain in various parts of the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government to check the trend of untimely removal of uterus of young women; and

(c) whether Government is conducting any study in this regards to know the factual position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No such specific incident has been reported to the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. As per the constitutional provisions, 'Health' is a State subject. Therefore, such complaints would generally be addressed to the State/Union Territory concerned. Data regarding the complaints received by States is not maintained centrally.

It is within the domain of State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration to take appropriate measures under the legal framework applicable in the respective State/UT to check such malpractices, if any.

(c) No.

Eradicating TB by 2025

†2657. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed a National Strategic Plan including the target of eradicating Tuberculosis by the year 2025, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the status of TB in the country and its ratio *vis-a-vis* the population according to the Global TB Report; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to use artificial intelligence device to root out diseases like TB and Cancer, if so, the details 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) The Ministry has developed the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-2025) with the goal of ending TB by 2025.

The key focus areas are:—

- Early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt 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.

(b) According to the World Health Organization Global TB report 2018, the estimated number of TB cases in India in 2017 was 27,40,000, amounting incidence of 204 per lakh population.

(c) Yes, the Government has plans to use Artificial Intelligence (AI) for addressing various issues in TB like AI assisted TB Smear Microscopy and X-Ray in screening for TB. Also AI is being explored for monitoring treatment adherence and surveillance of TB disease at State and District levels.

Subsidy for roof top solar system

2658. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has paid attention and analysed the reason for low take-off of roof top solar power system in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any subsidy element is being proposed for roof top solar project, especially in rural areas where the energy supply is not dependable; and
- (d) the efforts made by Government to popularise roof top solar system in the country in coordination with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Under the Phase-I of rooftop solar programme, which was approved by the Government in December, 2015, an aggregate capacity of 2100 MW was targeted to be achieved in residential, institutional, social and Government sector through central financial assistance by the year 2019-20.

As per data captured on the SPIN portal of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), 1685.89 MW capacity of grid connected rooftop solar PV systems have been reported installed in the country as on 11.07.2019. Of this 903.84 MW has been installed with CFA/incentives and balance 782.05 MW without subsidy/incentives.

(b) to (d) While no formal study has been conducted to study the rooftop solar scenario, the Government has taken/is taking a number of steps to promote rooftop solar in the country, these include:—

- (i) Providing central financial assistance (CFA) for residential/institutional/social sectors and achievement linked incentives for Government sectors rooftop solar projects installed in both urban/rural areas under Phase I of the Rooftop Solar Programme through implementing agencies including State Nodal Agencies/Solar Energy Corporation of India, Govt. Departments etc.
- (ii) Under Phase-II of the programme Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) have been made implementing agencies and CFA is available for residential sector both in rural/urban areas. Incentives for the DISCOMs for achievement of additional capacity above baseline has also been provided for.
- (iii) Persuading States to notify the net/gross metering regulations for RTS projects. Now all the 36 States/UTs/SERCs have notified such regulations and/or tariff orders.
- (iv) Prepared model MoU, PPA and Capex Agreement for expeditious implementation of RTS projects in Govt. Sector.
- (v) Allocate Ministry-wise expert PSUs for handholding and supporting implementation of RTS projects in various Ministries/Departments.
- (vi) Creation of SPIN online platform for expediting project approval, report submission and monitoring progress of implementation of RTS projects.
- (vii) Facilitated availability of concessional loans from World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) to SBI and PNB respectively, for disbursal of loans to industrial and commercial sectors, where CFA/incentive is not being provided by the Ministry.
- (viii) Assisting States in development/integration of online portal and aggregation of demands related to rooftop solar projects.

Approved solar power parks

2659. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of solar power parks approved by Government to achieve its target for solar capacity of 100 GW by March, 2022; and

(b) whether it is a fact that barely 6 GW parks have seen the light of the day so far, if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps Government proposes to take to achieve the target by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) A total no. of 42 solar power parks with an aggregate capacity of around 23 GW have been approved by the Government so far to facilitate achievement of 100 GW target by March, 2022.

(b) Out of approved capacity of 23.40 GW, Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) have been signed for around 9.20 GW and out of this, around 6.40 GW of capacity has been commissioned in various solar parks as on 30.06.2019.

Availability of land and power evacuation are two main constraints in setting up of solar parks. To address these issues, a new mode (Mode-7) has been introduced in the Solar Park Scheme allowing Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) to act as the Solar Power Park Developer (SPPD). SECI, with the assistance of the State Governments, will make land available to successful bidders for setting up RE power projects and also get the external power evacuation infrastructure of the parks developed through External Transmission Development Agencies (ETDA) like Central Transmission Unit (CTU), State Transmission Units (STUs).

Clean and renewable source of energy in Haryana

2660. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken initiative to popularise clean and renewable sources of energy in Haryana;

(b) if so, the target areas and the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made on such initiatives and the amount of energy produced through such sources in the urban areas of Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India

have put in place policies for promotion of renewable energy keeping in view the necessity to reduce greenhouse gasses 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), permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route, issue of standard bidding guidelines to enable the distribution licensees to procure power at competitive rates in cost effective manner.

The State Government of Haryana has notified a Solar Power Policy 2016 with a target of setting up 4030 MW of capacity by 2022 to promote solar energy in state of Haryana. Also, Government of Haryana has notified a Bio Energy Policy-2018 to promote biomass energy projects in the State with a target to set up projects of 150 MW by 2022.

(c) A total of 519.43 MW of grid connected renewable energy capacity has been installed in the state of Haryana as on 30.06.2019.

A total of 655.83 Million Units (MU) of power was produced from various sources of renewable energy in the state of Haryana including the urban areas in the year 2018-19.

Steps to boost off grid renewable power generation

2661. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to boost off-grid renewable power generation in the last three years;

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

(c) the details of the budgetary allocations made in this regard over the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing various schemes such as National Biogas and Manure Management Programme, Biogas Power (off-grid) Generation Programme, Biomass Gasifier Programme, Unnat Chulha Abhiyan (UCA) Programme, Off-grid and Decentralized solar PV Applications Programme, Atal Jyoti Yojana, 70 lakh Solar Study Lamp Scheme, Concentrating Solar Thermal Programme, etc., to promote off-grid renewable energy generation in the country during the last three years.

(c) The details of budget allocated for off-grid renewable energy for the last three years are given below:—

2016-17	:	₹	983 Crore
2017-18	:	₹	918 Crore
2018-19	:	₹	1036 Crore

Increase in production of solar energy

2662. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the solar energy production has increased in the country in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the measures taken by Government to reduce the unit cost of solar production; and
- (d) the details of increase in the installed capacity and production of solar energy in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) State/UT-wise details of increase in solar energy production capacity installed in the country in the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The Government has taken various measures to reduce the unit cost of solar production for solar energy generation in the country. These *inter-alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Issued guidelines for procurement of solar and wind power through tariff based competitive bidding process leading to low tariff;
- (ii) Scheme of solar parks with provision of land and power evacuation facility ensuring that the risk of power developers are reduced;
- (iii) Fiscal and financial incentives such as Capital Subsidy, Viability Gap Funding (VGF), accelerated depreciation benefits, etc;
- (iv) 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;

(v) Permitting 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under the automatic route in renewable energy sector so that low cost of financing becomes available; and

(vi) Raising funds from bilateral and multilateral finance and development institutions, making available low cost of finance.

(d) The State-wise and year-wise details of solar energy capacity installed and production thereof in the country in the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Increase in Solar energy production capacity in the last three years

(in MW)

Sl. No.	State	Cumulative Capacity as on 31.03.2016	Cumulative Capacity as on 31.03.2019	Increase in production capacity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.10	11.73	6.63
2.	Andhra Pradesh	693.72	3085.68	2391.96
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.27	5.39	5.13
4.	Assam	0.00	22.40	22.40
5.	Bihar	5.10	142.45	137.35
6.	Chandigarh	6.81	34.71	27.90
7.	Chhattisgarh	93.58	231.35	137.77
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	5.46	5.46
9.	Daman and Diu	4.00	14.47	10.47
10.	Delhi	25.78	126.89	101.11
11.	Goa	0.00	3.89	3.89
12.	Gujarat	1128.92	2440.13	1311.21
13.	Haryana	27.39	224.52	197.13

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.20	22.68	22.48
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	14.83	13.83
16.	Jharkhand	16.19	34.95	18.76
17.	Karnataka	146.53	6095.55	5949.03
18.	Kerala	13.33	138.59	125.26
19.	Lakshadweep	0.75	0.75	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	769.96	1840.16	1070.20
21.	Maharashtra	365.73	1633.54	1267.81
22.	Manipur	0.00	3.44	3.44
23.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.12	0.12
24.	Mizoram	0.10	0.50	0.40
25.	Nagaland	0.00	1.00	1.00
26.	Odisha	67.92	394.73	326.81
27.	Puducherry	0.03	3.14	3.11
28.	Punjab	412.91	905.62	492.72
29.	Rajasthan	1288.13	3226.79	1938.65
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.01	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	1074.82	2575.22	1500.40
32.	Telangana	422.05	3592.09	3170.04
33.	Tripura	5.00	5.09	0.09
34.	Uttar Pradesh	136.03	960.10	824.08
35.	Uttarakhand	43.00	306.75	263.75
36.	West Bengal	7.74	75.95	68.21
TOTAL		6762.87 *	28180.66	21417.79

*Including 0.81 MW capacity installed by others e.g. CPSUs/M/o Railways.

Statement-II

*(A) State-wise and year-wise details of solar capacity
installed in last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Capacity added during 2016-17 (MW)	Capacity added during 2017-18 (MW)	Capacity added during 2018-19 (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.46	0.00	5.17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1294.26	328.24	890.22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	5.13	0.00
4.	Assam	11.78	0.67	9.95
5.	Bihar	103.42	33.93	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	10.52	7.88	9.51
7.	Chhattisgarh	35.28	102.49	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.97	2.49	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	6.46	0.15	3.86
10.	Delhi	25.99	17.80	57.32
11.	Goa	0.71	0.20	2.98
12.	Gujarat	130.19	328.89	852.13
13.	Haryana	66.01	123.45	7.67
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.53	0.00	21.95
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.36	0.00	13.47
16.	Jharkhand	7.08	2.39	9.28
17.	Karnataka	882.38	3915.22	1151.43
18.	Kerala	61.15	33.46	30.65
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	80.67	448.31	534.81

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	66.61	777.56	394.36
22.	Manipur	0.03	0.03	3.38
23.	Meghalaya	0.01	0.01	0.10
24.	Mizoram	0.00	0.10	0.30
25.	Nagaland	0.50	0.50	0.00
26.	Odisha	12.50	0.15	315.16
27.	Puducherry	0.05	0.08	2.98
28.	Punjab	388.89	104.15	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	543.00	518.49	894.02
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	630.01	213.65	666.65
32.	Telangana	759.13	2004.27	300.84
33.	Tripura	0.09	0.00	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	193.24	357.13	265.69
35.	Uttarakhand	192.35	24.79	46.67
36.	West Bengal	18.37	11.06	38.63
TOTAL		5525.98	9362.63	6529.20

(B) State-wise and year-wise details of solar energy production
in last three years

(All figures in MU)

Sl. No.	State/Utility	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	13.16	7.87	13.51
2.	Delhi	5.68	13.41	10.84
3.	Haryana	19.70	64.65	65.95

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.77	0.00	0.00
5.	Punjab	909.20	1,432.07	1492.90
6.	Rajasthan	2,131.61	3,469.25	4633.95
7.	Uttar Pradesh	230.95	637.02	1192.85
8.	Uttarakhand	37.77	291.08	318.29
9.	NTPC (Dadri, Faridabad and Unchahar)	74.90	480.99	498.99
10.	Oil India Ltd.	25.59	25.46	25.18
11.	Chhattisgarh	120.91	136.54	335.14
12.	NTPC (Rajgarh)	82.21	340.13	478.88
13.	Gujarat	1,738.28	2,048.40	2,410.32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,366.10	1,811.70	2,503.41
15.	Maharashtra	577.83	1,100.67	2,206.62
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.31	5.23	5.76
17.	Daman and Diu	14.43	18.53	18.94
18.	Andhra Pradesh	1,599.78	3,658.97	4,545.80
19.	Telangana	1,337.90	4,013.80	6,297.53
20.	Karnataka	524.67	2,391.73	7,575.83
21.	Kerala	26.52	55.35	110.84
22.	NTPC (Ramagundam)	350.53	426.37	434.89
23.	Tamil Nadu	1,898.34	2,906.01	3,554.50
24.	Lakshadweep	1.59	1.79	1.12
25.	Punducherry	0.34	1.17	2.58
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.17	6.88	8.04

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Bihar	109.18	145.34	179.89
28.	Jharkhand	38.47	19.47	19.14
29.	Odisha	210.81	204.77	249.13
30.	West Bengal	14.96	20.47	40.61
31.	DVC	0.01	0.06	0.06
32.	NTPC (Andaman and Talcher)	20.00	20.43	19.71
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.14	0.23	1.21
34.	Assam	2.69	8.36	6.66
35.	Manipur	0.01	0.15	1.88
36.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.12
37.	NEEPCO	6.89	6.71	7.14
TOTAL		13499.41	25,871.07	39,268.20

Solar energy in group housing buildings

2663. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make it mandatory to set up solar energy in group housing buildings;

(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 Model Building Bye-Law, 2016 issued by the Ministry of Urban Development, stipulates norms for Group Housing for rooftop solar PV installation. It provides that the generation requirement shall be minimum 5% of connected load or 20W/sqft for “available roof space”, whichever is less. This is a Model Law which can be adopted by any State. It has been reported that, State Governments of Haryana, Chandigarh and Uttar Pradesh have issued mandatory notifications on installation of Solar Rooftop Plants for Group Housing Societies having plot area above certain limits.

Target set for new and renewable energy for 2030

2664. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set an ambitious target of producing 500 GW energy by 2030 over and above 175 GW by 2022 as part of climatic commitment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is monitoring the progress being made to achieve the target set for generation of new and renewable energy by 2022; and
- (d) if so, the details on the progress achieved till March, 2019 in solar power and wind power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the Government of India's submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), a cumulative electric power capacity of 40% from non-fossil fuel based energy resources is to be installed by 2030. Accordingly, the Government has set a target of installing renewable energy capacity of 175 GW by the year 2022.

(c) and (d) The Government is regularly monitoring the progress being made to achieve the target of 175 GW by 2022. A total of 80.46 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country as on 30/06/2019 which includes 29.55 GW from Solar and 36.37 GW from Wind power.

Investigation on shortage of electricity

†2665. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has not investigated the role of Government employees and private companies in the shortage of electricity till date, as a result of which shortage of power has not been addressed till today;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and reasons for which the investigation has not been conducted; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if not, the result of the investigation conducted for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Providing electricity to all the consumers is primarily the responsibility of concerned State Governments/Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). At present the installed generation capacity in the country is around 358 GW which is sufficient to meet the demand of electricity in the country. As reported by the States to Central Electricity Authority, the gap between demand and supply on all India basis has reduced to less than 1%. During 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and the current year *i.e.* 2019-20 (upto June, 2019) the energy shortages was 0.7%, 0.7%, 0.6% and 0.4% respectively. This gap is generally on account of factors like constraints in distribution network, financial constraints to purchase power by Distribution Company etc.

Implementation of UDAY

2666. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the States and Union Territories meeting the targets of reducing Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses so far under UDAY;
- (b) the details of the States and Union Territories reducing the gap between the Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised so far under UDAY;
- (c) whether the establishment cost of a majority of discoms under UDAY are still higher, if so, the details thereof as well as reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government is yet to develop norms for establishment costs, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss levels of States/UTs versus targets of Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) as per the data submitted by them are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Details of States/UTs reducing the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR) as per the data submitted by them are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

- (c) and (d) As per data provided by UDAY States, power purchase costs are 77.9% of the Discom costs at an aggregate level. Thus, establishment costs are not the highest contributor to Discom costs. State-wise details of all other costs including Establishment

costs are given in the Statement-III. (*See below*). Establishment costs of Discoms depend on several factors including geographical area, number of consumers, energy handled by the system, consumer density, local conditions, terrain etc. A report on establishment costs of Discoms has been discussed in the Ministry.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of target and achievement of AT&C losses under UDAY

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	Base year achievement figures (2015-16)	Target 2018-19	Achievement 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(In %)	9.41	8.95	13.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	(In %)	64.27	39	Data not provided
3.	Assam	(In %)	25.51	16.1	21.14
4.	Bihar	(In %)	43.74	21	27.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	(In %)	21.79	15	23.28
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	(In %)		7	7.95
7.	Daman and Diu	(In %)	13.25	8.3	9.37
8.	Goa	(In %)	17.12	15	26.03
9.	Gujarat	(In %)	15.04	13	12.59
10.	Haryana	(In %)	29.83	15	17.45
11.	Himachal Pradesh	(In %)	12.92	12.75	8
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	(In %)	61.6	25	49.76
13.	Jharkhand	(In %)	34.71	15	31.95
14.	Karnataka	(In %)	14.94	14.02	14.1
15.	Kerala	(In %)	16.03	11	10.83
16.	Madhya Pradesh	(In %)	23.97	17	31.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Maharashtra	(In %)	19.07	14.98	17.34
18.	Manipur	(In %)	44.21	15	22.55
19.	Meghalaya	(In %)	36.48	21.5	37.76
20.	Puducherry	(In %)	19.88	12	16.41
21.	Punjab	(In %)	15.9	14	12.04
22.	Rajasthan	(In %)	30.41	15	21.29
23.	Sikkim	(In %)	38.06	15	Data not provided
24.	Tamil Nadu	(In %)	14.58	13.5	14.02
25.	Telangana	(In %)	13.95	10	11.77
26.	Tripura	(In %)	20.94	20	15.24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	(In %)	26.47	19.36	24.64
28.	Uttarakhand	(In %)	17.19	14.5	12.64
	UDAY STATES AVERAGE	(In %)	20.8		18.29

Note: Above data is based on provisional data submitted by States/Discoms on UDAY portal.

Statement-II

Details of States reducing ACS-ARR GAP during UDAY period

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Base year data (31.03.2016) GAP (₹/kWh)	GAP for 2018-19 (₹/kWh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.82	0.39
2.	Assam	0.58	0.41
3.	Bihar	0.65	0.41
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.18	0.04
5.	Goa	1.5	0.88

1	2	3	4
6.	Gujarat	-0.02	-0.05
7.	Haryana	0.18	-0.05
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.55	2.13
9.	Jharkhand	1.22	0.54
10.	Karnataka	0.06	-0.03
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.92	0.88
12.	Maharashtra	0.3	-0.04
13.	Manipur	1.31	0.24
14.	Meghalaya	0.88	0.68
15.	Puducherry	0.03	-1.21
16.	Punjab	0.53	0.05
17.	Rajasthan	1.65	-0.58
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.6	0.5
19.	Tripura	0.24	0.05
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.88	0.22

Note: Above data is based on provisional/audited/unaudited data as submitted by States/DISCOMs appearing on UDAY portal as on 08.07.2019.

Statement-III

State-wise details of all other costs including Establishment cost in 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

States/UTs	All other costs of Discoms including Establishment cost in 2018-19	Total Expenditure of Discoms in 2018-19
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	4601.25	36,540
Assam	1006.29	6,463

1	2	3
Bihar	1105.75	16,512
Chhattisgarh	1905.92	15,754
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32.42	3,061
Daman and Diu	36.04	985
Goa	379.66	1,947
Gujarat	3875.39	45,172
Haryana	3202.6141	32,543
Himachal Pradesh	2008	7,100
Jammu and Kashmir	1020.39	7,079
Jharkhand	993.63	6,800
Karnataka	5226.73	41,953
Kerala	4236.54	14,619
Madhya Pradesh	7378.65	41,521
Maharashtra	13641.65	82,586
Manipur	90.92	533
Meghalaya	75.88	738
Puducherry	164.66	1,451
Punjab	8055.34	31,489
Rajasthan	7287.71	52,661
Tamil Nadu	6479.47	50,767
Telangana	2891.9839	38,799
Tripura	294.51	1,438
Uttar Pradesh	4290.66	63,799
Uttarakhand	542.66	6,425

Note 1: Above data is based on data submitted upto Q4FY19 by 24 States and up to Q3 of 2018-19 by two States (Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu).

Note 2: The progress shown above is based on provisional/unaudited data entered by States/DISCOMs on UDAY portal.

Transmission and distribution losses in the power sector

2667. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of transport and distribution losses in the power sector which is posing a great threat to power companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has identified the reasons;
- (d) the remedial measures being taken to control the transmission and distribution losses in the power sector; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As per data provided by the States on the UDAY Portal, State Power Distribution Utilities have reported improvement in their Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses from 20.80% in 2015-16 to 18.76% in 2017-18.

(c) The reasons mainly responsible for AT&C losses are overloading of existing lines and substation equipment; Low HT: LT lines ratio; poor repair and maintenance of equipment; low metering/billing/collection efficiency; and, theft and pilferage of electricity/tampering of meters.

(d) and (e) The responsibility for reduction of AT&C losses in the Distribution network rests with the State Power Departments/Utilities. Government of India have launched various schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to enable States to improve their Distribution infrastructure systems and management of Discoms so that AT&C losses are reduced. Projects under IPDS/DDUGJY schemes envisage creation/augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure, metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers, underground (UG) and Aerial Bunched (AB) cables including IT enablement of distribution infrastructures for reduction of AT&C losses.

Establishment of new training centres

2668. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new training centres established during the last three years by the Ministry through the National Power Training Institute (NPTI), the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the number of people trained in these institutes in the last three years and how many of them are from SC/ST and OBC background; and

(c) whether the Ministry plans to establish more such training institutes, if so, the details thereof and their locations and estimated date of establishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No new training centre has been established during the last three years by Ministry of Power through National Power Training Institute (NPTI). However, two new branches/units of NPTI, one at Alappuzha (Kerala) and another at Shivpuri (Madhya Pradesh), have been sanctioned in 2013-14.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no plan at present to establish more such training institutes under NPTI.

Electrification of villages in the country

2669. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all villages in the country have been electrified till March, 2019; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the number of districts and villages which are proposed to be electrified during the next one year, along with the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the States, all the inhabited census villages across the country stood electrified on 28.04.2018.

Power export to neighbouring countries

2670. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power is exported to neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the names of countries to which it is exported; and

(c) the amount of power exported and the value of export realisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Power is exported to Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar. Bhutan is a net exporter to India; however, sometimes Bhutan imports power from India during low hydro season. During 2018-19, the energy exported to Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar

was 2798.84 Million Units (MU), 5690.31 MU and 6.61 MU respectively. Bhutan has supplied 4657.07 MU to various power entities in India.

The power is exported to these countries according to the terms and conditions of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) entered into by Indian power entities with the power entity(ies) of the neighbouring countries. Thus, the realisation of export of power in terms of value is also settled between the contracting power entities and the same is not collected by the Government.

Coal consumption by NTPC Plant, Lara

2671. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption of coal by thermal power project of NTPC located at Lara in Chhattisgarh adjoining to Odisha border per annum and which subsidiary of Coal India supplies the coal to Lara plant; and

(b) what is the mode of transportation of coal to this plant and what is the number of heavy vehicles that are engaged in transport of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The units of NTPC Lara Stage-I (2x800 MW) have not yet started commercial operation. However, as on date, the coal consumption for achieving Commercial Operation Date (COD) activities of U#1 in FY 2019-20 is around one lakh tonne sourced from NTPC owned mines. The annual coal consumption for NTPC Lara Stage-I after achieving COD will be approx. 7.15 Million Metric Ton at 85% Plant Load factor (PLF). This power project is linked to Talaipalli Coal Mine allotted to NTPC and has a tapering bridge linkage from Mahanadi Coal Limited (MCL) and South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL).

(b) The envisaged mode of transportation of coal to NTPC Lara is through Merry-Go-Round (MGR) system from Talaipalli Coal Mine. Presently, the MGR system is under construction. Once units are commercialized, coal will be transported by rail and/or road as per requirement and feasibility.

Wind power projects in low air velocity States

†2672. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy for the development of wind power projects in the low air velocity States which fall under the category of 'Wind States' by the Ministry; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) how the purchase of power generated from these projects will be ensured, so that financially viable projects may be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government is promoting installation of wind power projects in the country including low wind velocity states through private sector investment by providing various fiscal and financial incentives such as Accelerated Depreciation benefit; and concessional custom duty exemption on certain components of wind electric generators. Besides, Generation Based Incentive (GBI) Scheme was available for the wind projects commissioned on or before 31 March, 2017.

In addition to fiscal and other incentives as stated above, following steps also have been taken to promote installation of wind capacity in the country:—

- Technical support including wind resource assessment and identification of potential sites through the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai.
- In order to facilitate inter-state sale of wind power, the inter-state transmission charges and losses have been waived off for wind and solar projects to be commissioned by March, 2022.
- Issued Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Wind Power Projects. These Guidelines aim to enable the Distribution Licensees to procure wind power at competitive rates in a cost effective manner. Further, the wind power projects are set up by private developers based on techno-economic viability of the project. The Government has issued ‘ Guidelines for Development of Onshore Wind Power Projects’ dated 22 October 2016 for orderly growth of wind power sector in the country, including low wind velocity States.

(b) The electricity generated through wind power projects is purchased through tendering process at competitive prices in accordance with the Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding for wind power issued by the Government on 8th December, 2017. The guidelines *inter-alia* provides that the power purchase agreement period should be not less than 25 years from the date of the scheduled commissioning date or from the date of full commissioning of the projects, whichever is earlier.

Disinvestment of power sector PSUs

2673. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether disinvestment plan of power sector PSUs is pending with Government;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for disinvestment of power sector PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has approved listing through disinvestment upto 25% paid-up equity capital out of Government's shareholding of 100% in NEEPCO and 75% in THDC respectively. The Government had also approved the proposal of Offer For Sale (OFS) upto 10% paid-up equity capital of NTPC out of Government's shareholding of 69.74%. Out of which GoI disinvested 6.63% in August, 2017 and GoI realized an amount of ₹ 9117.92 crores.

- (c) Disinvestment helps CPSEs and also the Government in the following manner:—
 - (i) Minority stake sale, including by listing CPSEs on stock exchanges, promotes and people's ownership and improves efficiencies of CPSEs through accountability of its shareholders.
 - (ii) Efficient management of public investment in CPSEs for accelerating economic development and augmenting Government's resources for higher expenditure.
 - (iii) It brings in operational efficiencies in CPSEs through strategic disinvestment, ensuring their greater contribution to economy.

Formation of power sector council

2674. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to set up a power sector council to address the issues between the Union and the States as part of the Ministry's action plan;
- (b) if so, what is the composition of this council; and
- (c) what measures are being taken for bringing about a common agenda for Union and State Governments and ensure round the-clock power to all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no plan to set up a power sector council to address the issues between the Union and the States as part of the Ministry's action plan.

- (c) Electricity is a concurrent subject under the Constitution of India. To improve the power situation in the country and ensure round the clock power to all, the Ministry of Power, Government of India has taken significant measures through various schemes

like DDUGJY, IPDS, UDAY and SAUBHAGYA. Ministry holds regular Review Planning and Monitoring (RPM) meeting with Power Departments of State Governments and also State Power Utilities to review various programmes/schemes and to discuss important issues of the Power Sector. In addition, State Power Ministers Conferences are also held on a regular basis.

R&D activities by power sector PSUs

2675. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total percentage of profit being used by public sector undertakings in power sector on Research and Development activities;
- (b) what are the various projects and achievements of these R&D undertaken by these undertakings, project-wise; and
- (c) the details thereof, public sector undertaking-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Power have been spending in the range of 0.39% to 3.07% of their Profit After Tax (PAT) on Research and Development (R&D).

(b) and (c) Details of significant R&D projects/activities undertaken by the PSUs in power sector, along with their achievements, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Significant R&D projects/activities undertaken by the PSUs in power sector

Sl.No.	R&D projects/activities	Achievements
1	2	3

North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO)

1.	Study to contain corrosion and scaling at Kopili HE Plant (275 MW), Assam/Meghalaya.	The research established that Quick lime (CaO) has the highest neutralization capacity.
2.	Investigation of deformation modulus of soft tertiary rock at Pare HE Project (110 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.	Completed and data monitoring being continued.

1	2	3
3.	Application of Remote Sensing and GIS (Geographic Information System) in estimation of river inflow/discharge into the reservoir of Kameng H.E. Project (600 MW), Arunachal Pradesh.	The model for Kameng catchment area have been generated using HEC-GeoHMS, HEC-GeoRAS and HEC-HMS module in Arc GIS platform. (HEC-Hydrologic Engineering Centre, HMS-Hydrologic modelling System).
4.	Assessment of turbine efficiency under different reservoir level at Kopili Hydro Electric Plant (275 MW), Assam/Meghalaya.	From the report, it is found that all turbine units are operating close to the reasonable efficiency.
5.	Study of reduction of acidity of the responsible stream in Kopili H.E. Plant at Umrongso.	From the economic analysis it was observed that diethyl amine is found most cost effective.

National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC Ltd.)

1.	Study on bonding of high performance concrete with old Concrete.	The R&D project was completed in May-2018.
2.	Remote sensing based sedimentation studies for Teesta-IV HE Project.	The research projects are yet to be completed.
3.	Hydraulic studies including studies related to cavitation in high head spillway by computational fluid dynamics (CFD) software FLOW3D for Subansiri Lower HE Project.	
4.	Measurement of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions from Reservoir of Chamara-I Power Station on Ravi River in Himachal Pradesh.	
5.	Supply, Installation, testing and commissioning of Online cavitation monitoring system at TEESTA-V Power Station.	

1	2	3
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)		
1. Establishment of 1200kV National Test Station 1200kV UHVAC system development.	Indigenous 1200kV equipment developed.	
2. Development of Process-bus architecture in Substation Automation System.	Successfully implemented in one bay of one of the substation.	
3. Vulnerability assessment studies on Process Bus pilot installation focused on Network security.	Studies completed.	
4. Development of IEC 61850 based scheme for reduction in cables meant for protection and control of Transformer.	After successful development, the new scheme has been included in the technical specifications.	
5. Introduction and evaluation of Transmission Line Arrestors to minimize tripping due to lightning.	After successful installation, more such arrestors are being installed in other lines also.	
6. Development of Pollution Map of Southern Region, Eastern Region and Northern Region.	Pollution Map developed and shared among State Transmission Utilities/ Central Electricity Authority for insulator design.	
7. Pilot project on Battery Energy Storage Systems.	Advanced Lead Acid and Lithium Iron Phosphate completed.	
8. Application of Geographic Information System tools – Transmission Line routing.	Pilot project for new transmission line routing using Geographic Information System tools completed.	
9. Development of RIP bushing for 800kV Transformers and Reactors	Developed.	
10. Design and development of 400 kV Multi-circuit Tower Type QA and QD in wind zone 4 (47).	Tower designed, proto developed and successfully tested.	

1	2	3
11. Proto development and testing of 765kV D/C towers DB & DC type (Vertical Configuration) (Wind Zone-III).		Tower designed, proto developed and successfully tested.
12. Proto Development and Testing of 400kV Multi Circuit Tower (Type QD with Quad Moose Conductor for Wind Zone 4).		Tower designed, proto developed and successfully tested.
13. Indigenous development, Testing and Installation of Air Core Reactor in HVDC station.		Development completed successfully.
14. Introduction of Fault Current Limiter.		Completed successfully.
15. Validation of Electric and Magnetic Field in transmission system.		Studies carried out and design validated against international guidelines for 765kV/400kV/220kV lines.
16. Development of 33kV Mobile Capacitor bank and commissioning.		Developed successfully and field evaluation completed.

Power System Operation Corporation Limited (POSOCO)

1. Pilot Project Deployment of NavIC (Navigation with Indian Constellation) receiver.	ISRO provided NavIC receiver deployed in place of GPS in PMU at Dadri substation on pilot basis. Since then, the module has been working satisfactorily.
2. Data Management Software for National Load Dispatch Centre.	<p>Various types of module developed under the Data Management Software are as under:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral • Deviation Settlement Mechanism • Reporting of Losses • Collective Transaction • Regional Transmission Accounting • Ancillary Services

1	2	3
3.	Implementation of Pilot Project on Automatic Generation Control.	Dadri Stage-II (2x490MW) of NTPC was selected for the project. The mock test of the pilot project was successfully conducted on 29th June, 2017. From 4th Jan 2018, Dadri Stage-II is under continuous operation as a part of Automatic Generation Control pilot project from NLDC.

THDC India Limited

1.	Development of self-compacting concrete for Hydro Power Structures –Experimental works.	Results of the study reveal that quality of concrete shall improve at places where compaction through conventional methods cannot be done.
2.	Assessment of “Sediment Yield from the Catchment Area of Tehri Reservoir” –GIS modelling and Analysis (Old Study).	Rain fall-run off relationship for the Tehri dam catchment has been preliminary established and is useful for assessment of sediment yield, identification of vulnerable areas in the Tehri reservoir basin and to assess its impact on Tehri reservoir.
3.	Analysis of dynamic performance of variable speed hydroelectric plants under grid disturbance.	Results of the study reveal that there is 30% Power saving during operation of turbine by minimization of power losses.
4.	Condition Monitoring of various EM equipment of Tehri and KHEP.	Results of the annual study revealed the health condition of all Electro-mechanical equipments at Tehri and Koteswar HEP, which is necessary to ensure reliability and stability of these projects.
5.	Vibration Data Analysis of Rotary Machines and auxiliaries for Tehri and Koteswar.	The study helped in diagnosis for root cause, check the severity in vibration level, determination of run-time to failure of rotating components and finally for determination of the preventive measure or design of the vibration controller for safe operation.

1	2	3
6.	Setting up of satellite based real time inflow forecasting system for catchment area of Tehri Reservoir.	The system is now capable for inflow forecasting for Tehri dam catchment area with a lead time of 24 hours.
7.	Early Warning System (EWS) in the downstream of Tehri/Koteshwar Dam.	Able to disseminate an accurate warning well in time to save property and many lives in downstream of Tehri and Koteshwar dam by giving lead time for response to various stakeholders.

SJVNL

1.	Formulation of strategic plan for silt management of Satluj area.	Completed.
2.	Centrally controlled advanced warning system for release of water from Dam.	Result of study adopted.
3.	Development of model of hydrology forecasting of Satluj river.	Developed.

NTPC

1.	Retrofitting of flexible control to improve unit primary frequency response and ramp rate.	Developed/Completed.
2.	Solution for emissions reduction in coal based power Plant by modification in ESPs power supply with Pulsed power supply.	
3.	Power System Stabilization (PSS) Tuning on 500MW Unit at Dadri.	
4.	Ash Choking monitoring system.	

1	2	3
5.	Development of Fiber optic vibration sensors for online vibration monitoring of generator overhang windings.	Developed/Completed.
6.	Production of high quality solid fuel (01 TPD) from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) by hydrothermal treatment.	
7.	Development of Fiber optic temperature sensors for online temperature monitoring of flue gas in air preheaters.	
8.	Development of Geo-polymeric road using Fly ash.	
9.	120 TPD flue gas based Desalination plant at Simhadri.	

Solar street lamps

2676. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of solar street lamps that have been installed across the country since 2014; and

(b) how many of these lamps have been manufactured in India under the Make in India initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing schemes such as Off-grid and Decentralised Solar PV Applications Scheme: Phase-II and Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJAY), under which a total of 3,95,810 nos. of solar street lights have been installed in the country since 01st April, 2014.

(b) Under these schemes, only indigenously manufactured solar photo voltaic modules are being used. Further, these solar street lights are manufactured by indigenous manufacturers, thereby supporting domestic manufacturing under the Make in India initiative.

Rural electrification under NRES

2677. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any achievements have been made by Government with regard to the work of rural electrification under its National Rural Electrification Scheme (NRES);
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of villages electrified thereunder, State-wise;
- (c) the number of villages covered under the scheme during the last three years, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government has worked out the modalities regarding the distribution of electricity to villages under the scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure uninterrupted power to the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no scheme by the name of National Rural Electrification Scheme (NRES). The works of rural electrification have been executed under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). As reported by the States, all the inhabited census villages across the country stood electrified on 28th April, 2018. A total 11,266 inhabited un-electrified census villages were electrified during the last three years *i.e.* 2016-17 to 2018-19. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Apart from village electrification, DDUGJY scheme includes strengthening of sub-transmission, distribution and feeder separation facilitating reliable and quality power supply to villages. All States/UTs have entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of India for providing 24x7 power supply to all households, industrial and commercial consumers from April, 2019 and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy. Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the States through its schemes including 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).

Statement

State-wise number of un-electrified villages electrified during the last three years under DDUGJY including RE component

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	175	854	280	1,309
2.	Assam	1,218	572	—	1,790
3.	Bihar	556	332	264	1,152
4.	Chhattisgarh	294	348	31	673
5.	Himachal Pradesh	27	—	—	27
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	35	62	102
7.	Jharkhand	1,104	613	116	1,833
8.	Karnataka	14	25	—	39
9.	Madhya Pradesh	159	44	5	208
10.	Maharashtra	—	—	80	80
11.	Manipur	121	77	93	291
12.	Meghalaya	681	218	151	1,050
13.	Mizoram	24	14	—	38
14.	Nagaland	76	2	—	78
15.	Odisha	1,092	544	381	2,017
16.	Rajasthan	263	1	—	264
17.	Tripura	17	—	—	17
18.	Uttar Pradesh	162	9	22	193
19.	Uttarakhand	18	43	30	91
20.	West Bengal	9	5	—	14
TOTAL		6,015	3,736	1,515	11,266

National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems

2678. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is launching National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS) to be implemented by Department of Science and Technology at a total outlay of ₹ 3,660 crore for a period of five years to address the ever increasing technological requirements of the society, the international trends and roadmaps of leading countries for the next generation technologies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Department of Science and Technology has launched National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS) in April 2019

(b) The Mission has a roadmap for development of next generation technologies like: Artificial Intelligence, Data Science and Predictive analytics, Internet of Things (IoT), Machine Learning (ML), Deep Learning (DL), Big Data Analytics, Robotics, Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology (SMART), Advanced material, Sensor Networks, Quantum Computing, Quantum Communication, Quantum encryption (Quantum Key Distribution), Cyber Security for physical infrastructure, Geographical Information Systems (GIS), Blockchain Technology etc. The Mission is positioned to work on Technology Development, Translational Research, Human Resource Development (HRD) and Skill Enhancement, Entrepreneurial Development and International Collaborative Research in next generation technologies. The mission is implemented through 15 number of Technology Innovation Hubs (TIH), 6 number of Application Innovation Hubs (AIH) and 4 number of Technology Translation Research Parks (TTRPs) across the country.

Promotion of R&D activities

2679. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to come out with new measures and schemes for the promotion of people's participation in research and development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Research and Development (R&D) activities in India is at very low as compared to other developing nations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched a number of new measures and schemes for promotion of people participation in research and development. A number of new schemes launched by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) to attract young researchers that include; National Post Doctoral Fellowship; Early Career Research Award; Overseas Doctoral Fellowship; Overseas Post Doctoral Fellowship; and Teacher Associates for Research Excellence have been launched. These schemes have almost doubled the opportunities for young and aspiring researchers for carrying out R&D in their chosen areas of science and engineering. A new scheme for bringing the best of global science and scientists to India called “Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA)” has been launched recently. To address gender imbalance, a new scheme called “KIRAN” has been launched and a pilot scheme VIGYAN JYOTI has been started to attract and encourage young women scientists. A scheme to encourage young scientists to write popular articles on their research pursuits called “AWSAR” has also been launched. To boost innovation and Start-up activities a national programme titled NIDHI - National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations which addresses the entire value chain of Innovations has been launched. To encourage young students to think innovatively, a new programme called “MANAK” –Million Minds Augmenting National Aspirations and Knowledge has been launched to target 10 lakh students every year from class 6 to 10. An internet based dedicated Science Channel and a hourly daily programme on Doordarshan –DD Science has been launched.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has been providing doctoral and postdoctoral fellowships to young budding researchers through various fellowship programmes such as Junior Research Fellowship- National Eligibility Test (JRF-NET), Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellowships (SPMF), Senior Research Fellowships (SRF-Direct), Research Associateships (RA) and CSIR-Nehru Postdoctoral Research Fellowship (PDF). Each year a large number of JRFs are awarded through CSIR-UGC NET in the area of basic sciences to pursue doctoral research. Further, CSIR awards Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellowships to certain top ranking JRF-NET qualified candidates to nurture the budding scientific talent and to nourish the objective of pursuit of scientific research. Similarly, a large number of young researchers are awarded SRF-Direct in 18 disciplines of basic, engineering, medicinal and pharmaceutical sciences to pursue doctoral research.

The PhD awardees are awarded Research Associateships (RA) for pursuing postdoctoral research. Further, to identify promising young researchers with innovative ideas and provide them with training and research opportunities in niche areas of basic science, engineering, medicine and agriculture, CSIR-Nehru PDF scheme has been instituted. CSIR also provides JRF-GATE fellowship to Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) qualified engineering graduates and Graduate Pharmacy Aptitude Test (GPAT) qualified pharmaceutical graduates to pursue research through a suitable PhD programme in Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR) or in any other institution.

The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is implementing programs to promote peoples participation in the biotechnology research and development activities. Department has created a platform in form of establishing Biotech-Krishi Innovation Science Application Network (Biotech-KISAN) Hubs in each of 15 agro-climatic zones of the country, which aims to connect farmers and scientists to promote Agriculture Innovation and take the new interventions to the farmers and farms.

To attract youth with science background to pursue science as a career, the government has recently enhanced the fellowship stipend.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As per the latest data available on number of annual research publications in Science Citation Index (SCI) journals, India globally ranks 5th and is ahead of all the developing countries except China. Only USA China, UK and Germany are ahead of India in this regard. India recently surpassed Japan, France, Italy and Russia. India has been progressively improving its world's ranking in recent years. The country has maintained an annual publication growth rate of nearly 14% over the years as against 4% of global average. India today globally ranks 3rd in Chemical Engineering, Chemistry, Computer Science, Materials Science, Pharmacology and Toxicology, 6th in agriculture, bio-chemistry and mathematics, and 7th in Physics and astronomy. India's global ranking in terms of quality of research publications has also improved from 14th in 2011 to 11th in 2016 surpassing South Korea, Netherland and Switzerland.

National Institute of Oceanography, Visakhapatnam

2680. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is more than three years since the foundation-stone was laid for shore-based laboratory for National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) near Rushikonda in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Coastal Regulation Zone clearance has already been obtained from the Ministry of Environment and Forest;

(c) if so, reasons for not taking up the works at a time when NIO does not have a proper laboratory since 1976;

(d) in the absence of basic infrastructure, how students and researchers are able to study and do research at NIO; and

(e) by when the Ministry will take up and complete the works?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The foundation-stone for CSIR- National Institute of Oceanography (CSIR- NIO) Regional Centre to be established near Rushikonda in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh was laid on 31-01-2015.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests has been received.

(c) The delay is mainly due to various requirements which were of administrative and statutory nature. The requirements were fulfilled with documentation submitted and clearance is received.

(d) Presently, CSIR- NIO Centre at Visakhapatnam is housed in two rented buildings. The desired Research and Development activities are carried out, since the Centre is equipped with state-of-the-art laboratory equipment.

(e) The construction work of the Centre requires 24 months, subject to availability of all necessary approvals.

Police force for tourism sector

2681. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the atrocities on tourists visiting the country have damaged the country's reputation to a large extent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up a separate police force for tourism sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. In fact, there has been steady growth of tourists into the country which is evident from the following data:—

Particulars	2015	2016	2017
Foreign Tourist Arrivals in the country	8.03	8.80	10.03
(in Million) and its percentage increment	(4.6%)	(9.7%)	(14%)

(c) and (d) The ‘ Public Order’ and ‘ Police’ are State subjects. As such, safety and security of tourists, both domestic and foreign tourists, is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories.

However, with efforts of Ministry of Tourism, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations of Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh have deployed tourists police in one form or the other.

New tourism centres in the country

†2682. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the details of newly developed tourism centres and amount spent thereon along with the details of renovation done in the old tourism centres in last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): The Ministry under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes provides Financial Assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure and facilities in the new and existing tourist sites/circuits of the country. Under the above schemes, Ministry does not provide funds for renovation of old tourist centers. However, Ministry provides financial assistance for developing tourism facilities like Last Mile Connectivity, Public conveniences, Helipads, Tourist Facilitation Centre, Interpretation Centers, Exhibition Halls, CCTVs, Wi-Fi, Sitting Spaces, Parking etc.

The state-wise details of projects sanctioned under the above schemes during last three years are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and Prashad Schemes during last three years

I. Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
2016-17				
1.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure. Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97
3.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	83.88
4.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang –Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94

Written Answers to

[16 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
6.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
7.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit –Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple –Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple -Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80
8.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar -Bardoli- Dandi in Gujarat.	85.01
9.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35
10.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45
11.	Sikkim	North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik-Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	92.97
13.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula- Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.22

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Unstarred Questions

14.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Tirthankar Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri in Bihar.	52.39
15.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35
16.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49
17.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67
18.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	79.13
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir.	90.96
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82

Written Answers to

[16 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit –Srawasti, Kushinagar and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19
27.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-	68.39

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Unstarred Questions

			Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh).		Written Answers to [16 July, 2019]
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	63.77	
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit(Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	34.82	
31.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	
32.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	98.35	
33.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba.	86.85	
34.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.07	Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-MehandipurBalaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	93.90
36.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	98.61
TOTAL of 2016-17				3041.55
2017-18				
37.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	44.65
38.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula -Colva -Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.35
39.	Gujarat	Buddhist circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	35.99

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Unstarred Questions

40.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35
41.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68
42.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (BalaQuila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)- Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (JaisalmerFort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)- Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)- Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60
43.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond' s Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.42
44.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.62

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	133.31
47.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda- Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	52.34
TOTAL of 2017-18				824.8
2018-19				
48.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki- Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi- Girad in Maharashtra.	54.01
49.	–	Development of Wayside Amenities (Sub- Scheme)	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow-Ayodhya-Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gaya- Kushinaga in collaboration with MoRTH.	19.75
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh.	14.52
51.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco Circuit: Dalma-Chandil-Getalsud-Betla National Park-Mirchaiya- Netarhat in Jharkhand.	52.72

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Unstarred Questions

52.	Tripura	North East circuit	Development of North East circuit: Surma Cherra-Unakoti-Jampui Hills-Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari-Matabari-Neermahal-Boxanagar-Chotta khola-Pilak-Avangchaarra in Tripura.	65.00	Written Answers to
53.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Anandpur Sahib-Fatehgarh Sahib-Chamkaur Sahib-Ferozpur-Amritsar-Khatkar Kalan-Kalanour-Patiala in Punjab.	99.95	
54.	Kerala	Rural Circuit	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project in Kerala.	80.37	
55.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram-Arruvipuram-Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania-Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam.	69.47	[16 July, 2019]
56.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Kasaragod, Wayanad, Kannur, Kozhikode, Palakkad, Mallapuram, Thrichur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Allaphuza, Pathananamithitta, Kollam, Trivandrum.	85.23	
57.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw-Krem Tirot-Khudoi and Kohmang Falls-Khri River-Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shynriang- Iooksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel. Siju Caves).	84.97	
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Gorakhnath Temple(Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj).	21.16	Unstarred Questions
TOTAL of 2018-19				647.15	

II. Prashad Scheme

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
Year 2016-17			
1.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23
2.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	42.02
4.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14
5.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48
6.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60
7.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03
TOTAL 2016-17			203.94
Year 2017-18			
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruise Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	10.72
10.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme-II	44.60
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple in Andhra Pradesh under PRASHAD Scheme	47.45
TOTAL 2017-18			181.25
Year 2018-19			
13.	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand)	39.24

1	2	3	4
14.	Gujarat	Development of Promenade at Somnath	44.59
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Govardhan, Mathura	39.74
16.	Jharkhand	Development of Baidyanathji Dham, Deoghar	39.13
17.	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities in Nagaland	25.26
TOTAL 2018-19			187.96

PRASAD scheme in Chhattisgarh

‡2683. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any work to be implemented under the PRASAD scheme in Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the popular pilgrimages like Maa Danteshwari Temple in Bastar district and Maa Kudargarhi temple in Surguja and other pilgrimages are included under PRASAD scheme; and

(c) if so, the amount of fund sanctioned and allocated for each of the temple?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Ministry of Tourism in consultation with State Government of Chhattisgarh, has identified “Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple in Rajnandgaon District” for infrastructure development under PRASHAD Scheme. The concept proposal submitted by State Government has been agreed in principle in the concept presentation meeting held on 26.09.2018. The State Government has to submit draft Detailed Project Report (DPR) as per the decision taken in the concept presentation meeting.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Measures to attract tourists in the country

2684. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to help the State Governments to set up tourist oriented projects to attract tourists in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received a number of proposals from the State Governments in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism in the States/Union Territories is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism, under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD, provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. Submission of project proposals by the State Governments and UT Administrations for funding under the above schemes is a continuous process. The projects are sanctioned subject to their adherence to relevant scheme guidelines, submission of Detailed Project Reports, availability of funds and utilisation of funds released earlier.

Based on the above criteria, till date, the Ministry has sanctioned 77 projects under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for ₹ 6093.08 crore and 28 projects under the PRASHAD Scheme for ₹854.34 crore, covering 30 States/UTs.

Funds for fairs and festivals in Odisha

2685. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the total fund sanctioned as financial assistance for organisation of fairs and festivals in the State of Odisha during the last one year;
- (b) whether Government is sanctioning more funds for organising other fairs and festivals; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Governments/UTs for organizing fairs, festivals and tourism related events subject to the

financial limits of ₹ 50.00 lakh to States and ₹ 30.00 lakh to UTs in a financial year as prescribed in the guidelines of the scheme. There is no proposal to sanction more funds to other fairs and festivals.

Sanctions are based on the proposals submitted by the State Governments/UTs. No proposal from the State Government of Odisha has been received for financial assistance for organisation of fairs and festivals during the last one year.

Funds for development of spiritual circuits in Odisha

2686. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to sanction funds for the development and to promote tourism for the spiritual circuits of Odisha in Akhandalamani Temple, Biraja Temple, Sarala Pitha and Baladev Jew in Kendrapada district of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the proposed amount of funds to be sanctioned; and

(c) 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 and PRASHAD, provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. Upon receipt of project proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations, the projects are sanctioned subject to their adherence to the scheme guidelines, submission of suitable detailed project reports, availability of funds and utilization of funds released earlier.

Based on the above, the Ministry has sanctioned the following projects to the State of Odisha under the above schemes:—

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Scheme/Year	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned
1.	PRASHAD 2014-15	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree JagannathDham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00
2.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49

No project has been sanctioned by the Ministry for the State of Odisha under Spiritual Circuit theme of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

Development of Deepor Beel in Assam

2687. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government received a proposal from Government of Assam who intends to develop Deepor Beel into an eco-tourism hub;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would consider extending all possible help to the State Government to develop Deepor Beel as an eco-tourism hub, particularly in view of tremendous potential of Assam in the development and promotion of tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) The State Government of Assam has not submitted any proposal for development of Deepor Beel into an Eco Tourism Hub to the Ministry of Tourism.

Ministry of Tourism is aware of the enormous potential for promotion and development of tourism in Assam. The Ministry under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan- Integrated development of theme based tourist circuits and PRASHAD- National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive provides Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure at selected sites/circuits in the country. Eco Circuit has been identified as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

The details of projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism to Assam are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Sanction Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Swadesh Darshan 2015-16	Development of Wildlife Circuit: Manas-Probitora- Nameri- Kaziranga- Dibru-Saikhowa	95.67

1	2	3	4
2.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Development of Heritage Circuit: Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar	98.35
3.	PRASHAD 2015-16	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98

{c) The Central Government will examine and take appropriate decision to develop Deepor Beel into an Eco Tourism Hub as and when the proposal is received from the Government of Assam.

**Outperforming of economy by country's
travel and tourism sector**

2688. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is on track to build the world's fourth largest travel and tourism industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that India's travel and tourism industry has outperformed its economy as a whole; and
- (d) whether this sector has generated more than US\$ 230 billion in 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL) (a) and (b){ As per the report of India 2019 Annual Research: Key Highlights released by World Travel and Tourism Council, India's rank in travel and tourism's total contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in terms of long term annual percentage growth during 2019-2029 is the third.

(c) and (d) According to the reports of Tourism Satellite Account prepared by National Council of Applied and Economic Research for the reference year 2015-16 and subsequent estimates, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Tourism GDP (Direct + Indirect) during 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

Parameter	2015-16 (Revised)	2016-17 (Estimated)
GDP	13764040	15253714
Tourism GDP	701982.43	771918.96

Rise in share of global international tourist arrivals

2689. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has implemented initiatives to take advantage of the country's flourishing tourism sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government aims to achieve one per cent share in global international tourists arrivals by 2020 and 2 per cent share by 2025; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government India has taken various initiatives to take advantage of the tourism potential of the country. Some of the important measures taken in this regard include the following:—

- (i) Swadesh Darshan Scheme for integrated development of theme based tourist circuits.
- (ii) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme to beautify and improve amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage sites.
- (iii) Launching of e-Visa.
- (iv) Launching of Incredible India 2.0 Campaign.
- (v) Developing and promoting 'Niche Tourism' products.
- (vi) Providing trained manpower to meet the requirements of the tourism and hospitality industry.
- (vii) Introducing 24x7 toll free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline.
- (viii) Launch of Incredible India Mobile App to assist travellers.
- (ix) Providing Wi-Fi facility at 88 tourist sites.
- (x) A voluntary scheme for classification of hotels under Star Categories and Heritage Categories to standardize the quality of accommodation and services.

The share of India's International tourist arrivals in the world during 2017 was 1.17%.

**Creation of infrastructure for sea fort tourism
in Maharashtra**

2690. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Maharashtra has fairly a good number of sea forts having potential for development as tourist attraction;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and plans Government has formulated to create proper infrastructure for sea fort tourism promotion;
- (c) whether Government has any timeline for tourism promotion and creation of infrastructure to access sea forts in Maharashtra; and
- (d) whether it is not necessary to constitute a co-ordination committee involving concerned Ministries of the Central Government and Departments of Maharashtra Government to give a push to sea fort tourism in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. There are a number of Forts including Sea Forts in Maharashtra which have tourism potential. The following 10 Sea Forts in Maharashtra are under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI):—

Sl. No.	Name of Monuments	Location/District
1.	Suvarna Durg	Dapoli/Ratnagiri
2.	Jaygad Fort	Jaygad/Ratnagiri
3.	Sindhudurg	Malvan/Sindhudurg
4.	Vijaydurg	Vijaydurg/Sindhudurg
5.	Bassein Fort	Vasai/Thane
6.	Arnala Fort	Vasai/Thane
7.	Alibag (Kolaba)Fort	Alibag/Raigad
8.	Korlai Fort	Alibag/Raigad
9.	Kasa Fort	Murud/Raigad
10.	Janjira Fort	Murud/Raigad

The prime concern of ASI is of archaeological researches and protection of the cultural heritage of the nation, maintenance of ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance. ASI provides public facilities like drinking water, toilets, signage' s etc. as per approved conservation plan and availability of funds.

Promotion and marketing of tourist sites/destinations/centres is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. In addition, the State Government of Maharashtra has taken special measures to maintain forts by facilitating the development of forts as tourist centre and providing amenities at these sites.

Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic tourism destination including its various tourism sites and products including the State of Maharashtra in international and domestic markets for exploiting its tourism potential.

Ministry of Tourism under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes provides financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure and facilities in the country including Maharashtra. Ministry has constituted committees under the above schemes comprising of members from central Ministries and State Governments to evaluate the feasibility of projects being taken up by the Ministry for sanctioning and to synergize efforts being carried out by them.

Incentives to promote tourism

2691. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any incentives have been provided to increase travel by ships/cruise to boost tourism in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of schemes available under inland waterways tourism at par with Railway tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Shipping has brought out a Vision Document with a view to develop India as a cruise shipping destination. The Vision Document envisages to develop supporting infrastructure for cruise tourism at ports, give special focus on developing the domestic cruise industry through policy supports, incentives and port infrastructure development.

Further, considering it as one of the growing areas of travel, the Ministry of Tourism has identified Cruise Tourism as one of the Niche Tourism Products. The Ministry of

Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under relevant schemes to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Central Agencies for various tourism projects including Cruise Terminals and Cruise Vessels, subject to availability of funds, submission of Utilization Certificates for funds released earlier and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The Government has taken following steps to increase travel by ships/cruise to boost tourism in the country:—

- (i) Foreign flag vessels carrying passengers with effect from 6th February, 2009 have been allowed to call at Indian ports for a period of 10 years without obtaining a license from Director General of Shipping. This facility has been extended further for a period of 5 years *i.e.* up to 5th February, 2024.
- (ii) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for cruise vessels have been revised and operationalized w.e.f. November 2017 for uniform, redefined processes to be observed by all major ports.
- (iii) The port charges have been reduced and all major port now charge a uniform single rate of \$0.35 per Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) for first 12 hours of stay w.e.f. 3rd November, 2017 and will remain in force for a period of three years.
- (iv) The ports do not levy any priority/ousting/shifting charges for berthing the cruise vessel.
- (v) Walk-in berthing/preferential berthing to homeport cruise without any extra charge is now available.
- (vi) E-visa facility has been extended to five sea ports namely Mumbai, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin and Chennai. Immigration counters have been set up at five major ports visited by cruise ships. In addition cruise passengers arriving with e-visa are exempted from biometric enrolment for a period of three years till 31.12.2020.
- (vii) To address manpower, coordination and logistic issues for handling cruise vessels at ports, Port Level Facilitation Committees have been formed under the respective Chairman of the above-mentioned major Ports to facilitate seamless handling of cruise ships and passengers.
- (viii) Cruise Terminals have been developed at Chennai Port, New Mangalore Port and Mormugao Port with improved facility and infrastructure.

(c) The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) develops and regulates National Waterways declared by the Government for Navigation and Shipping and provides infrastructure and navigation support to riverine cruise vessels on national waterways as per demand. As per IWAI there is no incentive/scheme provided to increase travel by ship/cruise tourism by Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI).

Project on tribal tourism in the country

2692. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers any project on tribal tourism for improving economy of backward areas of the country especially in the tribal areas of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has prepared any action plan to explore the scope of tribal tourism in the country; 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, under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, has identified tribal circuit as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development of tourism infrastructure in the country with the objective of showcasing tribal culture, art, handicrafts and providing livelihood and enhance employment opportunities for tribal populations in the country.

The projects for development under the above scheme are identified in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to their adherence to scheme guidelines, submission of suitable detailed project reports, availability of funds and utilization of funds released earlier.

Based on the above, the list of projects sanctioned by the Ministry under the Tribal Circuit theme are as below:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT and Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Nagaland (2015-16)	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36

1	2	3	4
2.	Chhattisgarh (2015-16)	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel- Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdulpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh	99.21
3.	Telangana (2016-17)	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana	83.88
4.	Nagaland (2016-17)	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67
TOTAL			380.12

No project has been received by the Ministry under the Tribal Circuit from the State Government of Kerala.

Foreign tourists in the country

2693. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of tourists that arrived in India from abroad during the last three years;
- (b) what are the destinations they visited the most;
- (c) the amount of revenue country received due to their visit during the same period and the details of steps taken by Government to grow this sector; and
- (d) whether a feeling of security is there among these visitors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The International Tourist Arrivals in India during 2016, 2017 and 2018 were 14.57 million, 15.54 million and 17.42 million (provisional) respectively.

(b) Assessment of number of tourists at destinations in States/UTs is made in terms of visits in the States/UTs during a calendar year. Ministry of Tourism, Government

of India compiles the State/UT-wise figures of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV) on the basis of information provided by State Governments/ UT Administrations.

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

Sl.No.	DTV	FTV
1.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharashtra
3.	Karnataka	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Delhi
5.	Maharashtra	Rajasthan
6.	Telangana	Punjab
7.	West Bengal	Kerala
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Bihar
9.	Gujarat	Goa
10.	Rajasthan	Karnataka

(c) Ministry does not compile the figures of revenue earned from tourism. However, the estimated Foreign Exchange Earnings through tourism in India during 2016, 2017 and 2018 were ₹ 154146 crore, ₹ 177874 crore and ₹ 194882 crore respectively.

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, 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.

(d) There has been a steady growth of tourists into the country which is evident from the following data of International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs):—

Year	ITAs (in million)	Growth (in %)
2016	14.57	9.7
2017	15.54	6.7
2018	17.42 (P)	12.1

P: provisional

The House then adjourned at twenty-two minutes past twelve of the clock

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statements by Minister correcting answers to questions.
...(Interruptions)...

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

- (i) Statement correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 2330 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 7th August, 2018 regarding ' PHCs transferred under PPP model' ; and
- (ii) Statement correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 419 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 25th June, 2019 regarding ' Fund to Central Government Hospitals' .

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say something on this?
...(Interruptions)... The Minister is saying something on this issue. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs is just informing the House on this very issue. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs is saying something. ...(Interruptions)... He is informing the House. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... मैं आधे घंटे के लिए हाउस adjourn कर रहा हूँ; only for thirty minutes.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

INFORMATION TO THE HOUSE

Regarding cancellation of examination of Postal Department

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF GEETONES AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, certain issues were raised in this House by hon. Members, including my friends from Tamil Nadu. I have examined the matter today itself and it has now been decided to cancel the examination held on 14.07.2019
...(Interruptions)... The examination will now be held in all regional languages, as per Notification dated 10.5.2019 of the Department concerning the examination, including

Tamil. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have said, all regional languages. I have said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him carefully. Please be silent.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am again reading out what I have said. I have examined the matter, and it has now been decided to cancel the examination held on 14.07.2019. The examination will now be held in all local languages as per Notification of 10.05.2019 of the Department concerning the examination, including Tamil.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, two examinations, dated 14th and 15th. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I would like to assure one thing to this House and, and through you, the entire country, that the Government led by Shri Narendra Modi, has respect for all the regional languages of this country, including Tamil. I have myself seen the depth of the Tamil language when I was the in-charge there, and all other languages. Therefore, this Government's commitment to respect all languages is full and total. This issue was brought to my notice. I got a little late —and I apologize for that —as I had called for all the files, examined the matter and then, I took the decision that it should be cancelled. I think this should satisfy everybody, including Dr. Maitreyan. Let the House continue now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we want to record our appreciation. I really thank our hon. Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad and also the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. Thank you, thank you, thank you! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us now move to the Bill. I think we should move to the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to speak for a minute.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Due to the developments in the last couple of days, unfortunately, we were forced to raise the issue in the morning today in our own way. I am really thankful on behalf of my party Members and on behalf of all the Members from other places ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Navaneethakrishnanji has already told this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu and our Government, our sincere thanks are to the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This has already been conveyed by Navaneethakrishnanji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: My beloved leader, Puratachi Thalaivi Amma, will really be blessing you from above.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, through you, I thank the Minister and the hon. Prime Minister also. Now today it happened in Postal Department; tomorrow it may be the Railway and the next day it may be another Department. For all Department exams, local language must be there. I thank you very much, including the hon. Prime Minister for honouring all the regional languages. Convey our thanks to the hon. Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't impose anything.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my Party, DMK, I wholeheartedly thank and congratulate the Minister of Communications, my senior friend, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, for having understood the sentiments of the people of Tamil Nadu as well as all over the country. Sir, on this issue, Members from all the States joined us, and we really thank him for this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we thank the hon. Chairman also, who directed the Government yesterday to come out with a positive answer. I also thank the hon. Prime Minister and the Government. Let this not be repeated in other examinations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I take this opportunity to thank sincerely Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, the hon. Minister of Communications, for making such a categorical statement. Adding to it, Sir, there is no regional language; there is no national language; all languages are Indian languages ...*(Interruptions)*... and all Indian languages must be respected and promoted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द शर्मा जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। Let Anandji speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): *

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द शर्मा जी बोल रहे हैं। अब आप उनको बोलने दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आनन्द शर्मा जी की बात रिकॉर्ड पर जायेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लास्ट नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, we are very happy that the hon. Minister has made this statement to resolve a very challenging situation that had resulted from these examinations that were held. The larger issue, as some of the other Members have raised, is to pre-empt and ensure that there is no recurrence. Therefore, will the Government give a categorical assurance to this House and through the House to the people of the country that for all future recruitments, examinations, and interviews

*Not recorded.

in all Central Government Departments, PSUs and para-military forces, the three-language formula, the assurance of which was given by India's first Prime Minister shall be adhered to, honoured and not diluted in any manner? That is all I want to say.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, वैसे एक सदस्य होने के नाते मैं विनम्रता से निवेदन करता हूँ। सरकार की संवेदनशीलता के लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई और धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ, लेकिन मैं आनन्द जी से यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हम इस बात को भी एश्योर करें कि हमारे में कितनी ही उत्तेजना हो, वेल में आकर सदन के कार्य को न रोकें।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। Now, we move to the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Keshava Rao, it will be an unending debate. ...(Interruptions)... No; we are moving. ...(Interruptions)... Only one sentence.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): While thanking the hon. Minister, I agree that this should be the spirit of any Government committed to inclusiveness. I think respecting all the languages is good. ...(Interruptions)... And the hon. Minister has responded so well. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी पार्टी उन्हें धन्यवाद देती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has spoken already. ...(Interruptions)... Now, the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मेरी भी एक बात सुन ली जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देने के साथ-साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि संसद के दोनों सदनों में दर्जनों बार भोजपुरी जैसी महत्वपूर्ण और बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बोली जाने वाली भाषा को संविधान की अनुसूची में सम्मिलित करने के संबंध में बात हुई, कहा भी गया और आश्वासन भी दिया गया, लेकिन आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। अगर भोजपुरी भाषा को भी शामिल कर लिया जाए, तो उन लोगों की मांग भी पूरी की जा सकेगी। ...(व्यवधान)... उन्हें भी क्यों deprive किया जाए? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): He has requested the Opposition, not to come to the Well. I just wanted to know from Mr. Yadav, how many times, their Members had come to the Well? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी के अतिरिक्त कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I would just convey my sincere gratitude to all the Members who have conveyed their thanks to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Shri Hardeep Singh Puri to move a motion for consideration of the Bill.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to amend the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I may be permitted to say a few words while moving the Bill. Sir, the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill follows from the AERA, which was introduced as legislation, in the year 2008. Sir, it will be recalled that the world prior to 2008 was one which preceded the era of privatisation of Airports. Prior to that, the Airports Authority of India performed the role of the airport operator as well as regulator. The privatisation of two major airports during that period, which necessitated the coming into being of AERA in 2008, resulted in the need to establish an independent regulatory to fix basic issues like aeronautical charges, tariffs for aeronautical services, protection of reasonable interests of users and operation of efficient and usable airports. Sir, in the year, 2006, the total number of passengers which Indian airports had by way of traffic was in the range of approximately 1.5 million passengers per annum. Therefore, a regulatory was required to fix these charges. Since the year 2006, in fact, in 2009, the number of major airports which had this kind of traffic of 1.5 million passengers per annum was two. In the year of 2011, this had gone up to 16 and in the year 2016, this went up to 24. Today, as we speak, Sir, the passenger throughput at the Airport Authority of India airports is in the vicinity of 344.69 million. So, the limited purpose of this Amendment, Sir, is to substitute the figure 1.5 million, which defined a major airport, which reflected 1.3 per cent of the passenger traffic at that point of time, by the figure 3.5 million which accurately reflects the state of traffic today. But, it would maintain proportionality in it that the figure would still be 1.5. Today, the number of airports, which are carrying this kind of traffic, has increased considerably. Now, what

we are hoping to do is that it is a cumbersome process whereby the regulator, every five years, had to undertake a very cumbersome process of fixing the tariff by looking at costs, returns, estimates, etc., and then we found that in a five-year period, it was in the second half of the five-year period, either in the third year or towards the end of the five-year period, that this tariff would come into being. With the advent of privatization and increasing number of airports being privatized, we are now in the situation wherein all that we are seeking to do is to substitute the figure ' 1.5 million' by ' 3.5 million' . In addition, we also seek to introduce a small additional change where it will be said that the Airports Authority shall not determine the tariff or tariff structures in the case of airports which are privatized because the tariff structure is part of the bid, which is offered at the time of the privatization where different people, different economic entities, bidding for the contract, offer the tariff rates as part of their bids.

With these limited words, I would like to say that this is a very limited change of substituting the figure ' 1.5 million' with ' 3.5 million' to reflect the traffic today. It would still retain the proportionality of 1.3 per cent, and also incorporate the changed circumstances on account of privatization of airports. I would be happy to respond to the specific questions or clarifications that hon. Members might have. But, as I mentioned initially, this Amendment seeks to do something extremely limited in terms of reflecting the passenger traffic today. Thank you, Sir.

The question was proposed.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री विवेक के. तन्खा, आपकी पार्टी से दो वक्ता हैं, 24 मिनट समय है, आप आपस में तय कर लें।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, let me thank the hon. Minister for bringing out certain facts and figures, but I start with a caveat that it is not a Bill which is protecting the interest of 344 million people, rather it is a Bill which is now going to deeply enter the pockets of 344 million people. Why? In India, today, there are 18 international airports, 7 customs airports, 78 domestic airports and 26 civil enclaves and Defence airports. I could be wrong with one or two figures. From the regime of the Airports Authority of India, we shifted to the next regime of this AERA. Now, this is a regulator. Why did we shift? We shifted because the Airports Authority of India was doing a dual function. It was an operator and a regulator. Now, when an operator also becomes a regulator, there is problem because there is a mismatch and there are conflicts. So, in 2003, when the Government started thinking of privatization, that was the time this process also began, and finally resulted in a regulator being born. But, the problem that

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we face is that by amending the definition of a major airport, you are reducing the reach or jurisdiction of a regulator, and handing it over to private entities. Now, how do you hand it over? You hand it over through a bid which is for 20 or 25 years. Now, as a public, as a consumer, I am not aware of what provisions are being made to govern recovery of tariff and recovery of fee in a bid document because the bid document is between the Government or the Airports Authority, and the private operator. Now, the question is: why did you bring a regulator? You brought a regulator to regulate the money to be taken from passengers who enter the airport, and this money is under two heads, what you call the aeronautical charges and what you call the fee. If you are going to recover money and these two charges, and, Sir, these charges are also variable, and, these charges also need to be reviewed every five years, who is going to do this in public? If you hand it over to a private entity, I do not know, for 25 years, that private entity is going to be the master of that airport. Sir, fee means *quid pro quo*. They will charge whatever they are going to spend. So, 25 years before hand, you are going to decide as to how much they are going to charge for 25 years and who regulates. A regulator is by nature an independent body. Why do you have regulators everywhere? What I am saying is that a regulator is not an anti-thesis of privatisation. In fact, a regulator helps privatisation because you have to have a level-playing field. If you do not have a level playing field, then, people in authority, would do what they want to do. Today, so often, in courts, we see cases being filed by consumers, by commuters who go there and say this fee is excessive, this is the service they are not rendering, or this could not have been charged. Now, if it is part of the bid document, then, you are rendering the entire Act otiose for major number of airports.

Today, about 31 airports come under the category of major airports. Out of those 31, I think, because of this change of definition, immediately, there will be only 14 major airports. Rest of the airports, you are leaving to the dictates of either the Airports Authority or private operators because where there is no private operator, there would be Airports Authority. Now, Airports Authority was diluted by this Act only because you did not want the Airports Authority to do that function. That is a separate function. There is a dichotomy in this provision that either you are leaving it to a private operator or you are leaving it to Airports Authority, both of which are against the objects of this Act. So, Sir, I feel that this amendment, by itself, does not subserve the interests of the consumers, at least. I can give more arguments. Why can't we improve the capacity of AERA? Instead of saying that AERA will not be able to do its job in so many airports,

why can't you improve the capacity of AERA so that they can do a better job in all the airports? Rather than improving their work, we are diluting the entity.

There is one more thing. Suppose, a particular airport, as per the existing definition, is not a major airport today. Suppose, tomorrow, it becomes a major airport, after five years. Earlier, the definition prescribed 15 lakhs, now it is 35 lakhs footfalls. Now, from 20 lakhs, if an airport goes to 35 lakhs tomorrow, day after tomorrow, or, after two years or four years, then, you will again change the regime. So, I do not know how many times you are going to change the regime. Why can't we have one regulator for all airports? What does he do? Let us look at Section 13. It is not a question of definition. It is dilution of Section 13. Section 13 says, 'Functions of the Authority'. The authority shall perform the following functions in respect of major airport. So, by diluting that you are reducing the number of airports. What are the functions? The functions are, (a) to determine the tariff for the aeronautical services taking into consideration, (i) the capital expenditure incurred and timely investment in improvement of airport facilities; (ii) the service provided, its quality and other relevant factors; (iii) the cost for improving efficiency; (iv) economic and viable operation of major airports; (v) revenue received from services other than the aeronautical services; (vi) the concession offered by the Central Government in any agreement or memorandum of understanding or otherwise; (vii) any other factor which may be relevant for the purposes of this Act.

Further it says, (b) to determine the amount of the development fees in respect of major airports; (c) to determine the amount of the passengers service fee levied; (d) to monitor the set performance standards relating to quality, continuity and reliability of service as may be specified by the Central Government (e) to call for such information as may be necessary, and, (f) to perform such other functions relating to tariff.

Sir, as we all know, fee is a *quid pro quo*. You cannot charge more than what you serve. You cannot charge more than what you give. If under a bid document, you are determining a fee, is it a *quid pro quo*? Where is the measure? When it increases, how will it increase? We don't know that. That is a private agreement. What you have actually done is this. By taking away a regulator from the majority of airports, you are handing over the task to either a private agency or to an airport authority which earlier maybe used to do it but was a mismatch and its interest conflicted as an operator and as a regulator. I am strictly of the view that looking at the objects of this Act, this amendment actually goes against the objects of the Act. What you are doing is that you are reducing and diluting the role of a regulator. And nowhere in the world, the role of a regulator is being diluted. In fact, everywhere it is being enhanced whether it is

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electricity or whether it is water or whether it is anything else. Regulators are today regulating most of the commodities or most of the services because it has to be done by an independent agency. If you don't do that and if you carry on with this Bill, you are, in fact, finishing this Act and bringing a new regime where this Act will have no value and we will have no control over what is going to be charged as fee and what is going to be charged as tariff is something which will be beyond our control. Thank you.

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, वर्ष 2008 से पहले या वर्ष 2014 से पहले, हम याद करें कि हमारे एयरपोर्ट्स की क्या स्थिति थी और टोटल aviation sector की क्या स्थिति थी। हमें एक-एक टिकट लेने के लिए सरकारी दफ्तरों के चक्कर लगाने पड़ते थे, एम.पी. की सिफारिश लेनी पड़ती थी। हमने ऐसे दिन भी देखे हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद हमने देखा कि जब से यह आकाश उन्मुक्त हुआ है, तब से हमने देखा है कि बड़ी तेज़ी से aviation sector में विकास हुआ है और बहुत तेज़ी से नए एयरपोर्ट्स बने, नए एयरपोर्ट्स का विस्तार हुआ। इन सारी चीज़ों के पीछे एक बड़ी सोच थी, जैसा हमने कहा कि हवाई चप्पल वाला व्यक्ति भी हवाई यात्रा करेगा। यह कोई छोटा-मोटा स्टेटमेंट नहीं है, यह बहुत बड़ी सोच है कि एक common man भी air travel करेगा। हमारे यहां common man की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है तो यह fact है कि हमारे पास number of passengers travelling by air, सारे एयरपोर्ट्स पर उनकी संख्या भी बहुत तेज़ी से बढ़ेगी।

महोदय, वर्ष 2008 में जब यह AERA का कानून बना था, जब एयरपोर्ट्स को regulate करने के लिए एक authority बनायी गई थी, उससे पहले ये सारा कुछ सरकारी था और विभागों का काम कैसे चलता है, मुझे यह बोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हम सब उसके मुक्तभोगी हैं कि किस तरह से एयरपोर्ट्स पर अव्यवस्थाएं होती थीं, वहां पर कोई पूछने वाला नहीं था और passenger comfort और सुविधा was the last priority, लेकिन उसके बाद, जब से निजी क्षेत्र aviation sector में आया है, तब से हमने काफी कुछ कानून बनाए, कुछ पैमाने बनाए और उन पैमानों के अनुसार सेवाएं दे रहे हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सब इसका लाभ उठा रहे हैं। महोदय, वर्ष 2008 में 11 एयरपोर्ट्स थे, जो कि इस AERA के कानून के अंतर्गत आए थे, जो अब बढ़कर 31 हो गए हैं। महोदय मैं इसमें वर्ष 2014 की बात नहीं करना चाहूंगा कि वर्ष 2014 के बाद कितने बढ़े हैं, क्योंकि वर्ष 2008 से 2014 तक बहुत कम बढ़े थे और वर्ष 2014 के बाद काफी बढ़े हैं, passenger ट्रैफिक काफी बढ़ा है। यह एक background है, जिसके अंतर्गत आने वाले समय में ज्यादा तेज़ी से विस्तार होगा, अभी जो 31 एयरपोर्ट्स हैं, जिसे तेज़ी से ट्रैफिक बढ़ रहा है, तो बहुत जल्दी इनकी संख्या 50 के ऊपर पहुंच जाएगी। इसके लिए सरकार ने यह सोचा है कि हमें कुछ बड़े एयरपोर्ट्स पर नियंत्रण करना चाहिए। उसके बाद हम बाकी को कुछ अपने आप रेगुलेट करने के लिए छोड़ दें।

महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव में प्रावधान रखा गया है कि जो 15 लाख सालाना ट्रैफिक वाले थे, जो पुराना कानून था, उसको बढ़ाकर 35 लाख कर दिया जाए और आज के दिन में ऐसे करीब-करीब 31 एयरपोर्ट्स हमारे पास हैं।

महोदय, एक-दो अन्य चीज़ें हुई हैं, यह भी प्रावधान किया गया है कि सेवा शुल्क या विकास की फीस का निर्धारण प्राधिकरण नहीं करेगा। केवल उन एयरपोर्ट्स पर, जहां बिडिंग के समय ही प्राधिकरण से consult करने के बाद यह तय कर दिया गया हो और नोटिफाई भी कर दिया गया हो, सिर्फ उन एयरपोर्ट्स पर AERA का कानून लागू नहीं होगा। अर्थात् bidding होने के बाद जो तय किया गया था और जिस डॉक्यूमेंट के आधार पर, जिन शर्तों के आधार पर bidding हुई थी, उसके बाद में यह AERA वहां पर interfere नहीं करेगी। महोदय, इसलिए यह आवश्यक है और हम सब मानते हैं कि इस क्षेत्र में निजी निवेश होना चाहिए, इसके अच्छे परिणाम निकले हैं और आगे इसकी आवश्यकता भी है। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि लोग bidding करें, तो उनको एक निश्चितता चाहिए, एक confirmation चाहिए, एक assurance चाहिए कि वे किन शर्तों पर आगे tariff का revenue करेंगे, चूंकि जिस तरह से हम याद करें कि नोएडा का ब्रिज बना था one of the firsts जो कि बना था, जिसमें कि tariff को toll बेसिस पर चालू किया गया था और एक नोएडा टोल कंपनी बनी थी, जिसके शेयर के दाम इंडिया के one of the highest शेयर्स के दाम थे। महोदय, यह भी एक दुखद पहलू है कि उस टोल टैक्स को बंद करने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट को interfere करना पड़ा था। समय बीत गया था, उसके बाद भी वह कंपनी टोल लिए जा रही थी, लिए जा रही थी।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: महेश जी, आपका माइक, जहां आप बैठे हैं, वह अलग ऑन है, आप वहां से बोलें।

श्री महेश पोद्दार: महोदय, क्षमा करिए। नोएडा का जो अनुभव हुआ, उसके बाद मैं समझता हूं कि ये जितनी regulatory चीज़ें हैं, ये थोड़ा ज्यादा कड़ी हो गई हैं। अब वैसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, लेकिन यह फैक्ट है कि इसके बाद बहुत सारी रोड़ज़ बनीं, बहुत सारे पुल बने, जिनमें टोल का प्रावधान किया गया और सारे देश में बहुत successfully यह मॉडल काम कर रहा है, जहां कि 20, 25 या 30 साल के लिए उनको एक एग्रीमेंट के तहत विधि के प्रस्ताव के साथ एक एग्रीमेंट किया जाता है, जिससे कि वे निवेश करते हैं और धीरे-धीरे करके अपना पैसा वसूल करते हैं और उसी आधार पर फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स, बैंक भी उनको फाइनेंस करते हैं। तन्खा साहब ने जो आशंका व्यक्त की, वह सही है कि आगे 25 साल तक कैसे टैरिफ होगा। यदि आप ध्यान से पढ़ें, तो इसमें there is a provision very clearly specifying that it is linked to some kind of inflation, etc., और यह कोई नई चीज़ नहीं कर रहे हैं। बहुत सारे क्षेत्रों में यह होता आया है, बल्कि बहुत सारे खरीद-बिक्री के long-term contracts होते हैं, उनमें भी इस तरह की inflation index के साथ price linking की जाती है।

महोदय, अभी यदि हम फीस की दर inflation के साथ तय कर देते हैं और उसमें पहले ही हम consultation इस रेग्युलेटरी अथॉरिटी के साथ ले लेते हैं, तो हमारी बहुत सारी आशंकाएं,

[श्री महेश पोदार]

जो तन्खा साहब ने व्यक्त की, वे खत्म हो जाती हैं। महोदय, नगर विमानन मंत्रालय की राष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन नीति, 2016 के अनुसार मंत्रालय ने अक्टूबर, 2016 में क्षेत्रीय संपर्क योजना RCS UDAN का जो काम चालू किया, मैं इसका इसलिए उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ कि हो सकता है कि आने वाले दिनों में जो बहुत छोटे-छोटे एयरपोर्ट होंगे, जिनको कि हम अभी मानकर चलते हैं कि *viable* हैं, वैसे जब छोटी-छोटी जगहों पर भी, एयरपोर्ट पर निजी निवेश आएंगे और उनको हम छूट नहीं देंगे कि इन शर्तों पर तुम्हें 10 साल, 20 साल तक काम करना है, तो शायद इन छोटी जगहों पर निवेशक नहीं आएंगे। महोदय, इसलिए आवश्यक है कि इस तरह का प्रोविज़न किया गया है और रेग्युलेटरी अथॉरिटी को अलग कर दिया गया है, जो केवल बड़े एयरपोर्ट को करेंगे और उसके बाद भी मेरे ख्याल से ऐसा नहीं है कि वे मनमानी करेंगे। आज जिस तरह की सुविधाएं हमें कुछ प्राइवेट एयरपोर्ट्स पर मिल रही हैं, यदि उन्हें मनमानी करने की छूट होती, तो काफी कुछ बढ़ गया होता, काफी कुछ विसंगतियां इस सदन में भी आ गई होतीं, लोग ध्यान में और चर्चा में भी लाते, मीडिया में भी लाते।

महोदय, मैं अंत में इतना कहूंगा कि इस बिल के संशोधन में ये जो दोनों प्रस्ताव आए हैं, ये काफी दूरगामी सोच के साथ आए हैं और इसकी आवश्यकता है। विशेषकर निवेशकों को आमंत्रित करने के लिए उन छोटी जगहों पर जहां एयरपोर्ट बनाना और चलाना *viable* नहीं है, उनको एक *assured and guaranteed* प्रावधानों के तहत काम करने के लिए आमंत्रण देने की व्यवस्था इस बिल के माध्यम से की जा रही है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जब हम एक आम आदमी के लिए, एक साधारण व्यक्ति के लिए उड़ान की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, तो ये सब कदम हमें उठाने पड़ेंगे, धन्यवाद।

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there are two amendments in the Bill. One of the amendments under Section 2 of the Act envisages a change in the definition of the major airports, thereby only airports with a passenger flow of 3.5 million per annum will be classified as major airports as against the existing 1.5 million. As a result, only 14 airports would remain under the regulatory provisions of Airports Economic Regulatory Authority. Another amendment under Section 13 of the principal Act, which enables fixing of fees for landing, parking and other charges under these airports. The remaining 17 airports will now come under the purview of Civil Aviation Ministry. There is a view that instead of strengthening the role of the regulator, its purview is being reduced.

AERA was actually criticized for following a model which led to high airport charges which measured up to 15 per cent of the airlines cost of operations. Now, owing to the proposed amendment, the Government can lease out airport projects on the basis of pre-determined tariff. Because of this, the Government can now award projects after fixing

the airport tariff. With a people friendly policy, it is expected that there will be a respite on such charges.

The Civil Aviation Ministry has a policy declaration that expects wider airport connectivity taking the flight to interior parts of India. Now, that the regulation is restored to Civil Aviation Ministry, with concessional approach to tariff structure, the passengers will stand to benefit. I also request for bringing Karaikal, one of the four enclaves of Puducherry, under the air connectivity ambit and it can also increase the air traffic since Karaikal region is identified as a spiritual hub of South India.

Now, Puducherry is connected only to Bangalore and Hyderabad. The Government should consider connecting it to more places like Rajamundry which will serve to Yanam which is one of the four enclaves of Puducherry. In the same way, a flight to Calicut will link Puducherry to Mahe which is another enclave of Puducherry. I learnt that there is a proposal to link Delhi to Puducherry *via* Hyderabad. But I am afraid this circuitous route may not be advantageous to the passengers in terms of the flight duration. Therefore, I request you to consider the shortest route through Chennai. This will definitely increase the tourism potential of Puducherry which is a major source of income to the Government. With the hope that the hon. Civil Aviation Minister will consider my request favourably, I support the Amendment. Thank you Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं पुनः आप सबसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि रूल्स के अनुसार चर्चा शुरू होने से आधे घंटे पहले नाम आने चाहिए। लगातार, प्रायः यह देखा जा रहा है कि चर्चा बिल्कुल बीच में पहुंच जाती है और तब नाम आते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सभी माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन है कि वे इस बात का ध्यान रखें।

डा. के. केशव राव (आंध्र प्रदेश): बिल भी एक दिन पहले आना चाहिए, लेकिन नहीं आ रहा है।

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, जो बिल्स अमेंडमेंट के लिए आते हैं, उनमें हमें दो दिन का समय मिलता है, लेकिन आज वह दो घंटे का भी नहीं है - कृपया इस बात को भी देख लीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: उसकी व्यवस्था माननीय चेयरमैन ने की है। आपने देखा होगा कि इस बारे में भी उन्होंने व्यवस्था की है।

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the AERA (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Before I move to the Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that even though the present Civil Aviation Minister may be new, but his Government is solely to be blamed for the mess

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

that the Indian aviation sector is in. Apart from Make in India, Standup India, this Government also has a policy called “Sell India” , under which the Government has taken the shortcut by selling loss-making Government enterprises like Air India without even genuinely attempting to revive it. Not only could the Government not save Air India, they failed to save Jet Airways too. Without bailing out the owners, the Government could have easily saved the jobs of 22,000 Jet Airways employees with the help of a presidential promulgation but the Government chose to turn a blind eye. Last five years of mis-governance, Government apathy and negligence have made the Indian aviation sector un-lucrative for investors. Some serious thinking on the part of the Civil Aviation Ministry is urgent and overdue.

Another issue that concerns us all is the way this Government has been bypassing Standing Committees by not sending Bills for scrutiny. In this Session, seven Bills have been passed by both the Houses of the Parliament and not a single Bill has been sent to the Standing Committee. The Government is, in effect, rendering Standing Committees irrelevant. Why is the Government afraid of legislative scrutiny? Why is it creating a mockery of the Parliament and its procedures? The Government must assure the House that they will not bypass legislative scrutiny just because they have a majority.

Sir, moving onto the Bill, the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) Act was enacted in 2008 to regulate tariff and other charges for the aeronautical services rendered at airports and to monitor standards of their performance.

I would like to dwell a bit on the two major amendments in the Bill: The new Bill seeks to change the definition of a “major airport” by increasing its threshold to 3.5 million annual passengers from 1.5 million currently. The explanation given for the change is that with increasing passenger traffic, too many airports are now under the purview of the AERA and, hence, the authority is not able to perform their job efficiently. The Bill will, therefore, reduce the ambit of the AERA as the new Government rule would leave only very few airports under the ‘ major airports’ classification.

It is interesting to note then when the original Bills was being passed in this very House, the then Civil Aviation Minister, Shri Praful Patel, had said that the aim of the Bill is to include more and more airports under the ambit of regulatory framework over a period of time. However, with these amendments, the Government is instead reducing the number of airports under the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority and going against the spirit of the original Bill.

Sir, further, the fact that this amendment has been introduced essentially means that the Airports Authority is unable to keep up with the expansion of aviation market in the country and is, therefore, trying to reduce its burden. Sir, this raises the question: Why isn't the authority trying to solve the problem of efficiency by increasing their human resource capacity? What will happen when after 5 to 7 years, when these airports cross even the 3.5 million annual passenger threshold? Would the Government then amend the Act again to revise the definition?

Sir, the second amendment to the Bill involves amending Section 13 of the AERA Act, 2008 which allows for a predetermined tariff model under which the Government will fix the fee to be charged by the prospective private airport operator, which will be linked to inflation for any future increase. This amendment is a welcome step as it will assure some amount of certainty for the investors with respect to potential revenue and, hence, attract investors to construct and operate airports in India. The move will also eliminate frequent fluctuations in charges levied on the passengers. Thank you, Sir.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, इस हाउस ने अब तक सात बिल पास किए हैं और यह आठवां बिल है, जो zero scrutiny के बगैर यहां आया है। इससे पहले 70 परसेंट से ज्यादा बिल scrutiny के बाद यहां पर आते थे, लेकिन एक नई परंपरा शुरू हुई है कि zero scrutiny के बाद बिल आ रहे हैं, लेकिन हाउस काम कर रहा है और बिल पास भी कर रहा है। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप इसका आगे से ध्यान रखेंगे।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, जो यह amendment bill है, जो केंद्र की सरकार है, उसका एक सपना और एक योजना थी कि चप्पल पहनने वाला व्यक्ति भी हवाई जहाज में यात्रा करे। इस तरह की योजना सरकार की है। जिस तरीके से एयरपोर्ट्स का privatisation किया गया है, जिसे तरीके से बिडिंग सिस्टम लाया गया है, जिस तरीके से टिकट महंगे हो रहे हैं, जिस तरीके से यात्रियों से एयरपोर्ट शुल्क बढ़ाकर लिया जा रहा है, मैं निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूं कि आम यात्री और जो यात्रियों की ग्रोथ रेट है, वह निश्चित रूप से घटेगी और आम व्यक्ति का, चप्पल पहनने वाले व्यक्ति का हवाई यात्रा करने का जो सपना है, वह इस बिल के बाद सरकार की, Civil Aviation Ministry की, जो योजना है, उससे वह सपना पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। इससे आम आदमी प्रभावित होता है और चप्पल पहनने वाला व्यक्ति तो हवाई अड्डे में घुसने से वैसे ही डरता है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, अभी हमारे एक साथी ने डीएनडी के टोल ब्रिज की बात कही थी और यह पहला प्राइवेट सेक्टर का दिल्ली और नोएडा के बीच का ब्रिज बना था। आज जिस तरीके से एयरपोर्ट दिए गए हैं और उनकी बिड में क्या शर्तें हैं और वे कितना शुल्क वसूलेंगे, आम यात्री को उसके बारे में कुछ भी पता नहीं है। इसी तरीके से जब वह डीएनडी ब्रिज बना था, जब यह प्राइवेट कम्पनी को दिया गया था, तो इसमें ऐसी शर्तें रखी गई थीं कि उनसे नोएडा

[श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर]

अथॉरिटी अगले 30 साल भी वह टैक्स वसूल करती, तो वह टोल पूरा नहीं हो सकता था। प्राइवेट सेक्टर को जो एयरपोर्ट्स दिए गए हैं, उनके ऊपर कोई रेगुलेटरी बॉडी नहीं है, उनको बिड में यह अधिकार है कि वे स्वयं तय करेंगे कि शुल्क कितना होगा। अगर हम दूसरी तरफ देखें, पावर सेक्टर की तरफ देखें, तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर उसमें भी है, लेकिन बिजली की दर तय करने के लिए रेगुलेटरी बॉडी वहां पर है। इसी तरीके से इस सेक्टर में भी रेगुलेटरी बॉडी होनी चाहिए, जिससे यात्रियों से मनमर्जी का शुल्क प्राइवेट कंपनियां उगाह न सकें और आम यात्री इससे प्रभावित न हो सके।

दूसरी तरफ सरकार सामाजिक न्याय की बात करती है। अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर को एयरपोर्ट्स दिए जाएंगे, तो नौकरियां कम होंगी। अगर कोई सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित होगा, तो वह रिजर्वेशन होगा। इसमें जो ओबीसीज़ हैं, जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो शैड्यूल्ट कास्ट के लोग हैं, उनकी नौकरियां कम होंगी, इसलिए उनका भी ध्यान सरकार को रखना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा महंगाई निश्चित रूप से बढ़ेगी। अब टिकट्स बहुत महंगी होती जा रही हैं। जब यात्री शुल्क बढ़ा दिया जाता है, तो टिकट महंगा हो जाता है। यात्रियों को तो पता ही नहीं होता है कि उनसे कितना टैक्स टिकट्स पर लिया जा रहा है। निश्चित रूप से इसके बारे में यात्री को जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि उसे जो सुविधाएं मिल रही हैं, उन सुविधाओं के लिए उससे कितना टैक्स वसूला जा रहा है। यह आम यात्री का अधिकार है। यात्री शुल्क बढ़ा दिया जाता है, जिसकी वजह से टिकट का दाम बढ़ जाता है, परन्तु यात्री को पता ही नहीं होता है कि कितना शुल्क बढ़ गया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री को बताना चाहता हूं, हालांकि यह इससे अलग विषय है, जिस तरीके से आज सिविल एविएशन सेक्टर का हाल है, जिस तरीके से आज एयरलाइन्स घाटे में जा रही हैं, जिस तरीके से आज एयरलाइन्स घाटे में जा रही हैं, जिस तरीके से एयरलाइन्स बंद हो रही हैं, निश्चित रूप से सरकार का जो सपना है, जो 10-11 परसेंट ग्रोथ रेट की बात है, वह सपना पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज इस देश में जो सिविल एविएशन सेक्टर की हालत है, वह सबसे खराब है। इस पर भी सरकार को कुछ न कुछ विचार करना चाहिए। एयर इंडिया जैसी कंपनी भी आज संकट के दौर से गुजर रही है। सरकार उसका disinvestment करना चाहती है। मुझे पता नहीं कि इसका लाभ किन लोगों को मिलेगा, लेकिन मेरा मानना है कि सरकार को यह कंपनी के disinvestment से बचना चाहिए, ताकि उसके कर्मचारी और एयर इंडिया पर आधारित जितने लोगों का रोजगार निर्भर है, वे उस संकट से बच सकें और उनके हितों की सुरक्षा हो सके।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि वे इस देश में नए एयरपोर्ट बनवा रहे हैं। मेरे पास के क्षेत्र जेवर में नया एयरपोर्ट बना रहा है। उसके बारे में रोज नई स्टोरी आती है। यह बात सही है कि हमारे देश में एयरपोर्ट बनने चाहिए और आप नए-नए एयरपोर्ट बनवाएं, हम सभी इससे सहमत हैं, लेकिन जिसकी जमीन आप एक्वायर करते हैं, उसे उसका उचित मुआवज़ा भी मिलना चाहिए। मुझे मालूम है कि आप कह देंगे कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। यह बात ठीक है कि यह स्टेट सम्बन्धित है, लेकिन इसी पार्लियामेंट ने कानून बनाया था कि

यदि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की भूमि जनहित के विकास कार्य हेतु अर्जित की जाएगी, तो उसका बाजार मूल्य से चार गुना मुआवज़ा किसानों को दिया जाएगा और यदि शहरी क्षेत्र की जमीन अर्जित की जाएगी, तो उसका दो गुना मुआवज़ा दिया जाएगा, लेकिन जेवर एयरपोर्ट की जमीन अधिग्रहण करने के लिए सरकार ने नियम बदला और नोएडा के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को शहरी क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया। इस प्रकार से जेवर एयरपोर्ट के लिए अधिग्रहण की जाने वाली जमीन का, जहां चार गुना मुआवज़ा किसानों को दिया जाना चाहिए था, वहां शहरी क्षेत्र मानकर केवल दो गुना मुआवज़ा देकर किसानों की जमीन हड़पने का काम वहां की सरकार कर रही है। मुझे विश्वास है कि आप इसका निश्चित रूप से संज्ञान लेंगे।

महोदया, मैं चाहता हूं और इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि एयरपोर्ट बने, लेकिन किसानों की जमीन का उन्हें उचित और नियमानुसार चार गुना मुआवज़ा मिलना चाहिए। मैं कहता हूं कि जो किसान आपको सुविधा देते हैं, जो किसान अन्नदाता हैं, उनकी जमीनों को विकास के नाम पर सस्ती दर पर हड़पने का काम न करें। सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि हमारा कानून जो कहता है, उसके अनुसार उन्हें उनकी जमीनों का चार गुना मुआवज़ा दिया जाना चाहिए। इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. This Amendment to the Act, which has been brought in, had passed through a Standing Committee, when the Bill was initially introduced in 2007. I would like to refer to the Standing Committee's Report in 2008. One of the recommendations was "that the Committee does not find any valid reason to limit the role of AERA to these airports, that is when the limit was only 1.5 lakh million, and recommends that they should regulate all airports used for the operation of commercial flights irrespective of size and ownership." I would like to flag this particular aspect (ownership) since we are talking about private and Government airports. So, ownership, or throughput of the passengers. This was the recommendation of the Standing Committee in 2008. Now, once this has been done, to pass an amendment at this stage to take more airports outside the regulatory regime, defies the real logic.

The second aspect is, once you have certain number of airports under regulatory regime, and a large number outside the regulatory regime, you will have a differential structure. Now, when you have such a differential structure, does the Government think that in future, there will be another regulator to manage those airports which are outside the regulatory framework? For example, those who are coming, let us say, under the private sector. Now, I also have the CAG's Performance Audit Report on the DIAL. The DIAL introduced the bid document, but, did not talk about development fees. But, the DIAL charged the developmental fees and the Government subsequently sanctioned it. This was there in the Report. Now, if this could be done by the private operator, how

[Shri Amar Patnaik]

do you regulate such kind of stuff? Since we are inviting private sector in a large scale into the airport sector, it is welcome, I think, it is a good step, but, there is a need for a regulator to ensure that the bid provisions are also monitored, and in case it is required, it should be revised. I understand the concern expressed by the hon. Member that once you have bid process, you can't really complicate it by putting it under a regulator. But, I am sure, it can be structured in such a manner, because you are giving a bid for thirty years, and in some cases, thirty plus thirty sixty years as in case of DIAL. So, I am sure, it can be put under a regulatory regime. Otherwise, the Government, I am sure, will be faced with a situation of having different structures at different points of time. More importantly, how can you say that the conflict of interest will be addressed only in certain kind of airports and will remain in the other airports? The main object of the Act is that you will not have a conflict of interest between the Airports Authority of India and the regulator, which cannot act as both. Now, in this situation, when you are putting a certain number of airports under the regulator, you are leaving out a large number, who are still facing this conflict of interest, with the AAI or the Private operator. The third point that I would like to bring out is the definition of the aeronautical services under the OMDA. I think that should have been addressed because that was also indicated in the CAG's performance audit report. However, considering the fact that Bhubaneswar which is now under the 15 and 35 lakh airport annual traffic and might graduate into this particular coverage, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through the Chairman, that hon. Chief Minister of Odisha had made a request that from Bhubaneswar to Dubai there should be a direct flight of Air India or some other airlines that would increase the traffic at Bhubaneswar and will come out of this regulatory regime. Thank you.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बिल इस पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ एक चीज़ के लिए मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि प्रभावी कब से होगा। यदि इसकी डेट की जानकारी भी मिल जाएगी तो अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि इसमें हमारे प्रदेश का interest है। हमारे प्रदेश की राजधानी पटना का जो एयरपोर्ट है, मैं लगभग तीन महीने से देख रहा हूँ कि उसका ट्रैफिक 40 लाख के आस-पास है। इकतीस में उसका inclusion है या नहीं, यह डेट पर निर्भर करेगा, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इसको देख लिया जाए। इसके साथ ही, अभी चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान सिविल एविएशन में दुनिया में थर्ड लार्जस्ट सेक्टर है, लेकिन हमारे यहां एक सबसे बड़ी विडंबना भी है। अगर आप देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में इतनी नयी-नयी एयरलाइन्स आती तो हैं, लेकिन वे सब एक-एक करके बंद हो जाती हैं। पहले पटना से सिर्फ सहारा एयरलाइन्स चलती थी, उसके बाद Air Deccan आई, किंगफिशर बंद हुई, अभी जेट एयरलाइन्स भी बंद हो गई है, इसलिए हमें इस पर गहराई से सोचना चाहिए कि इसमें कैसे स्थिरता आए और लोगों में भी certainty रहनी चाहिए कि आगे हमारी सिविल एविएशन

में कैसे और किस तरह के प्लेयर्स आएंगे। हमें इसके बारे में पता होना चाहिए। महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके पीछे कुछ और कारण नहीं है, इसके पीछे कारण यह है कि हमारे यहां एयरक्राफ्ट्स बनते नहीं हैं, ये सभी लीज़ एग्रीमेंट पर आते हैं। किस प्रकार का लीज़ एग्रीमेंट होता है, कितने वर्षों के लिए लीज़ एग्रीमेंट होता है, उस लीज़ एग्रीमेंट का ठीक से पालन होता है या नहीं होता है, मुझे लगता है कि अगर इसकी ठीक से monitoring की जाएगी, तो जो स्थिति रहती है, उसमें निश्चित रूप से सुधार होगा।

महोदय, इसके अलावा मुझे बिहार के बारे में दो-तीन बातें कहनी हैं। आप जानते हैं कि गया सभी लोगों के लिए एक बहुत ही important destination है। कई बार वहां से international flights शुरू करने की बात तो होती है, लेकिन हो नहीं हो पाई है। आप दरभंगा से शुरू करने जा रहे हैं, मैं आपके इसके लिए बधाई देता हूँ। हमारा भागलपुर क्षेत्र भी बहुत important है, वहां से भी flights शुरू की जानी चाहिए। पटना में हमारा नया एयरपोर्ट बनने वाला है, पर वहां पर बहुत सारी समस्याएं आएंगी, क्योंकि ट्रैफिक बढ़ रहा है, इसलिए उस पर भी तत्काल संज्ञान लिया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, इसके अतिरिक्त वाल्मीकि नगर, जो एक tiger reserve है, वहां बहुत अच्छा एयरपोर्ट है। वहां पर बाहर से बहुत लोग आते हैं। अगर आप उस पर भी ध्यान देंगे, तो हमारे जो बाहर से टूरिस्ट्स आएंगे, वे और आएंगे।

महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले पटना सीधे काठमांडू से connected भी था, काठमांडू से फ्लाइट आती थी, बहुत लोगों का तो रिश्ता भी बिहार से है। अगर आप इस पर भी विचार करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से इससे हमारे पूरे इलाके का फायदा होगा, पूरे देश को फायदा होगा। मैं अंत में इतना ही अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि जो यह सबसे बड़ी समस्या है कि जो प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स आ रहे हैं, इनके बारे में जनता को कैसे पता चले कि इतने वर्षों तक काम करेंगे? पता चला कि उन्होंने दस साल काम किया, फिर बंद हो गई। इसकी monitoring के लिए भी कोई न कोई mechanism जरूर होना चाहिए। आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

The present Bill redefines ‘major airport’ as a civilian airport with annual passenger traffic of over 35 lakhs. This Bill deals with tariff, tariff structures or the development fees in cases where these amounts were a part of the bid document on the basis of which the airport operations were awarded.

Sir, under the proposed Bill, the executive and private operators must remember that they are only custodians of public assets on behalf of the people of India. This, in some sense, defines their primary responsibility.

The model, however, suffers from one basic drawback. It tries to achieve equilibrium between administered pricing and some free market pricing rights. This is caught between these two opposite forces resulting in citizen rights, inevitably, suffering the most.

[Dr. Banda Prakash]

Sir, the model says the concessionaire can price certain services outside the administered pricing regime, but subject to regulation. For example, passenger and staff entry charges or vehicle entry and parking charges, revenue from restaurants, retail outlets and duty-free shops will be free from any pricing regulation.

This is also true for all real estate activities outside the aeronautical area, such as hotels and malls. What is left unclear is what regulation means or what shape it will take in practice. This is where the model plants seed and gives elbowroom for future legal liabilities.

Lack of clarity on the desired regulatory framework or a clear demarcation between concessionaire and citizen rights could end up generating the kind of debates that currently bedevil multiplexes. The current overpricing of food inside multiplex cinemas skirts the core principle of how many States providing multiplex promoters with significant tax breaks.

Sir, going back to the aviation sector, two fundamental points need consideration. One is, the regulator regime referred to in the model will presumably be governed by the AERA which is an independent regulatory body established through an Act of Parliament to protect the interests of airports, airlines and passengers. Setting up of AERA in the Act or subsequent amendment Bill aims to prioritize citizen rights over operator rights is not at the core of this legislation. This is vital and brings up the second point. All airports are built on public land and any agreement or PPP arrangement, allowing a private sector company to build and operate on that land, has to keep in mind the hierarchy of rights in relation to the ownership of that land.

While concentrating on big airports, I request the hon. Minister to please take note of UDAN projects where small airports of the country are totally neglected. I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that before formation of my State, even in the Hyderabad State or in united Andhra Pradesh, we have airports. Sir, even during Nizam's regime, we were having airports in Telangana area. So, I request the hon. Minister to kindly revive Mamoor, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Ramagundam, Kothagudem and all other airports which provide air facility to the people of Telangana. I am saying this because every airport that I mentioned has a distance of about 180-240 kms from our capital. So, I humbly request the hon. Minister, along with major/big airports to also concentrate on small airports of the country. Thank you.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, this Bill aims to amend the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008. It has given reasons, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, behind the proposed amendment. It states, ‘ it felt that if too many airports come under the purview of the Authority, it will be difficult on the part of the Authority to efficiently determine tariffs and monitor service standards of major airports with limited resources available with the Authority.’ What is the meaning of this ‘ limited resources available?’ Who is responsible for that? Why cannot the Government strengthen the Authority to give better service to people? Instead of that, you are handing over Authority’s activities to private hands! That is what is going on. Our country is the fastest growing economy. But, the Government says that it is not in a position to serve the people and hence it is giving a part of it to US or a part of it to UK! It is like this. You are privatizing the prestigious public sector undertakings and all the assets of this nation built through decades of hard work are being sold at throwaway price to private entities! That is what is happening here. The AERA will not be having any say in determining the tariff or service that will be provided by the private entities. The fees will be determined by the market forces. Ultimately, the moto of private investment is only the return on investment, not the service of the people. Even drinking water is a profitable thing for the private entities. In such a situation, our valuable airports are being given in the hands of private entities! Not only are we giving airports, related real estate assets and built up area, which had been developed by the Airport Authority by spending crores of rupees, are also being given to the private entities. This will lead to shooting up of all the service charges. Many of the airports are being privatised. The Air India is also planned to be sold. Even the last Government also invited bids for selling the Air India. But, it did not find any bidders. Now, again, you are trying to sell it. In the name of modernisation, you have also decided to privatize the Railways. The Railway manufacturing units, like, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Raebareli Coach Factory, are being closed.

Under these circumstances, it would be a burden on the people. Please do not give these assets to the private entities.

With these words, I conclude, Sir.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in aviation, there is a concept called ‘ clear air turbulence’ . And, hon. Minister must be aware that there is turbulence in the aviation sector, which has been caused by high landing charges, high parking fees, costly aviation turbine fuel, and not to forget, the depreciating rupee.

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

Sir, we are all familiar with the ‘ King of Good Times’ . Now, he is emperor without clothes. We are familiar with what happened with Jet Airways. In just a few years, dozens of airlines have disappeared in thin air, in the clear air turbulence. They impact families. They leave with bleeding images. And, why is it happening? We are seeking solution from a source, which is the cause of the problem, that is, blatant, brazen privatisation. I stand against it. I know the Bill will be passed. But, I want my voice to be recorded for posterity. This is my second concern.

Sir, the teachers are using in business ethics class in business schools, the case studies how not to lend loans to some of these airlines which faltered subsequently. Can’ t the Government have some kind of wisdom, derived from those business ethics class, and then apply it in their policy framework?

I am told that there is a commitment to private airlines. Why not the same commitment to public sector undertakings, including Air India? The other day, I was coming from Imphal. महोदय, एयर इंडिया के जो महाराजा हैं, लगता था कि वे हाथ जोड़कर कह रहे हैं कि मुझे बचा लो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे बचा लो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... महाराजा को बचाना, सिर्फ विपक्ष की ही नहीं, सत्ता पक्ष की भी जिम्मेदारी है। वह आपका एक नेशनल कैरियर है, आपका एक pride है और हम उसे प्रतिदिन नया नाम देते हैं, ताकि उसका कत्ल किया जा सके, उसका ज़िबह किया जा सके। मैं आग्रह करूंगा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, एयर इंडिया को बचा लीजिए, हाथ जोड़कर कहता हूँ कि महाराजा को बचा लीजिए। वह common man का महाराजा है।

Sir, I wish to tell you that the AERA was created to look after the interests of the consumers as well as the interests of the airlines. It has summarily failed to protect either –either the consumers or the airlines. What I wish to say is that when it happens, you rename, you reclassify, you say 1.5 to 3.5, all these appear as an *alibi*. I say it an *alibi* for going for privatisation. Hon. Minister, Sir, a time will come when you would realise that though the House agreed to your Bill –I also might join in –the fact is, this has not proved to be in the national interest subsequently. Sir, nobody is asking.. (*Time-bell rings*) सर, मैं एक आखिरी टिप्पणी कर देता हूँ।

सर, मेरी आखिरी टिप्पणी यह है कि हमारी प्राथमिकताएं कोई और तय कर रहा है। सरकारें आती हैं, सरकारें जाती हैं, लेकिन सर, सरकारों की प्राथमिकताएं सरकार के ही लोग तय कर रहे हों, ऐसा नहीं है। मैं इस सदन में पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि *crony* पूंजी के हाथ बहुत लम्बे हैं। वे इधर भी दिखते हैं, वे उधर भी दिखते हैं। उस हाथ से हम सब को डरना चाहिए।

राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति के नाम पर, नेशनल कैरियर के नाम पर कुछ नहीं बचेगा। अतः मैंने जो शुरु में कहा कि महाराजा की आंखों में आंसू हैं, उसे पोंछ दीजिए, उसे बचा लीजिए, शुक्रिया।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019, when it was originally passed in 2008, the threshold limit was 15 lakh passengers. At that point of time, when the Bill was passed, 11 airports came under the purview of this Bill, the AERA Bill. Subsequently, in the last 10 years, 17 more have been added. Now, as of today, before this Amendment Bill is passed, the total number of airports that come under the purview of the AERA is 28, as per the records. Sir, under this Bill, the hon. Minister proposes to increase the threshold limit to 35 lakh passengers. The point here is whether increasing the threshold limit is the solution for the problem. What is the problem? Why has this problem cropped up? The Minister's statement is that because of the exponential growth in the aviation sector, there has been a manifold increase in the workload, which has caused the problem; further, the AERA is not in a position to withstand this increase in the workload. This is the reasoning which has been given. If that is the case, the ideal solution is, improve the infrastructure and increase the manpower so that the 28 airports which are there under the purview of the AERA could be maintained. This is the real solution. Sir, in this regard, I have two suggestions to be made to the hon. Minister. One is, you can classify them under two categories. Category-I should have the airports where the passenger traffic is between 15 lakhs and 35 lakhs. Category-II should have passengers over and above 35 lakhs, that is, the airports which have got more than 35 lakh passengers. So, it can be classified in two categories. There can be less intensity of monitoring in case of airports where passenger traffic is 15 to 35 lakh. More intensive monitoring can be made in case of airports where the passenger traffic is more than 35 lakhs. These are my suggestions to the hon. Minister. Thank you.

श्री सुरेश प्रभु (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में आपके सामने खड़ा हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का मौका दिया है।

सर, हम सब जानते हैं कि नागर विमानन क्षेत्र में पिछले पांच सालों में सही मायने में क्रांति हुई है। हम सब जानते हैं कि एक जमाना ऐसा था कि हर बच्चा आसमान छूने की बात सोचता था। जब मैं बच्चा था, तो मैं भी ऊपर आसमान की तरफ देखता था, जब कोई हवाई जहाज आसमान में जा रहा होता था, तो मैं भी सोचता था, आसमान को छूने की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, कि कम-से-कम हवाई जहाज को छू सकूंगा या नहीं। ऐसी स्थिति में आज हम देख रहे हैं कि जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था, हवाई चप्पल पहनने वाला हर आदमी आज हवाई सफर कर रहा है। यह जो क्रांति हुई है, इसके कारण पिछले पांच सालों में हमने देखा है कि हर कोई,

[श्री सुरेश प्रभु]

जो हवाई सफर करने की चाहत रखता है, वह हवाई सफर करने में सफल हो पाया है। इसका कारण यह है कि हवाई क्षेत्र में बड़ी मात्रा में बदलाव लाए गए हैं, जिसके कारण इसका विस्तार हुआ है। इसका सबसे बड़ा लाभ यदि किसी को मिला है, तो देश के आम आदमी को मिला है। हमने देखा है, जब कभी भी connectivity आती है, वह चाहे किसी भी तरह की हो, उसके कारण जो विकास होता है, वह सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावी होता है। देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा विकास करने के लिए, ज्यादा से ज्यादा connectivity की जरूरत होती है। पिछले पांच साल में air connectivity का विकास, सरकार की एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि रही है। इसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

सर, हम जानते हैं कि air connectivity को बढ़ाने के लिए 'उड़ान' नाम की एक नई योजना शुरू की गई है। 'उड़ान' के माध्यम से आदमी 2,500 रुपये से भी कम कीमत में air ticket निकाल सकता है और हवाई सफर कर सकता है। हमारे सभी मित्र इस बात को जरूर मानेंगे कि आज यदि हम सब यहां बैठे हैं, तो आम लोगों के कारण ही बैठे हैं। यह House of People तो नहीं है, House of States है, लेकिन यहां हम सभी लोग भारत के लोगों को ही represent करते हैं। यदि आज भारत का आम आदमी किसी योजना के कारण आसानी से हवाई सफर करने में सफल हुआ है, तो उसके पीछे का कारण जो भी रहा हो, हमें उसे धन्यवाद देना चाहिए, उसकी सराहना करनी चाहिए। इसके लिए मैं 'उड़ान' नाम की इस योजना की सराहना करता हूं, क्योंकि इसी योजना के कारण यह काम हुआ है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी, कृपया सीट पर बैठ कर न बोलें।

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: इसके साथ-साथ 'उड़ान' ने अभी एक और नई उड़ान ली है। केन्द्र सरकार ने असम सरकार के साथ मिलकर यह तय किया है कि असम से international flights शुरू होंगी। असम से नेपाल जाने के लिए, असम से बंगला देश जाने के लिए international उड़ानों की शुरुआत भी कर दी गई है। साथ ही हमें इस बात की भी खुशी होनी चाहिए कि एक नई योजना और बनाई गई है, जिसके ऊपर मैं अभी आ रहा हूं। इसी के कारण हम आज यह चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हम सोचते हैं कि जहां airport ही नहीं होगा, वहां हवाई जहाज़ कैसे उतरेगा? ऐसे में तो हवाई जहाज़ हवा में ही घूमता रहेगा, क्योंकि हवाई जहाज़ को उतरने के लिए एयरपोर्ट तो चाहिए ही चाहिए, जहां वह land कर सके। इसके लिए हम लोगों ने एक नई योजना बनाई है। हवाई जहाज़ अब सिर्फ एयरपोर्ट पर ही नहीं, पानी पर भी उतर सकता है। देश में यह पहली बार हुआ है। समुद्र हो, तालाब हो, नदी हो, जहां भी पानी का स्रोत है, वहां-वहां हवाई जहाज़ उतर सकता है।

सर, हमारे देश में 13 ऐसे राज्य हैं, including Union Territories, जिनको हम coastal States कहते हैं। पुदुचेरी भी इसमें शामिल है। ऐसे राज्यों को एक बहुत बड़ा लाभ होगा। land-locked राज्य भी है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के एक मित्र अभी बात कर रहे थे। वैसे भी ओडिशा तो एक coastal State है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश है, बिहार है, ऐसे राज्यों में भी हवाई जहाज़ उतर

पाएगा और लोगों को इसका बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिल सकेगा। मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आज पूरे विश्व में भारत third largest aviation sector बन गया है। US और चीन के बाद, तीसरा क्रमांक हमारे देश का आता है। अगर हम इसी रफ्तार से आगे बढ़ते रहेंगे, तो अगले पांच सालों में शायद हम उनसे भी आगे तरक्की कर पाएंगे। तरक्की करने के लिए हमारा जो हवाई सेक्टर है, हमें उसको viable रखना चाहिए, क्योंकि जब तक हमारे Airports develop नहीं होंगे, तब तक सही मायने में हमारी हवाई सेवा develop नहीं हो पाएगी। अभी हम passengers की बात कर रहे थे, उसमें मैं एक और पहलू जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी करने का प्रधान लक्ष्य रखा है और उस लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए, सही मायने में एक बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया गया है। इसके लिए सरकार ने एक 'कृषि निर्यात नीति', 'Agriculture Export Policy' बनाई है। अभी passengers की संख्या बढ़ने की बात हो रही थी, लेकिन इस पॉलिसी के माध्यम से air cargo भी बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बढ़ेगा। आसान connectivity के कारण आम आदमी को इससे लाभ होगा, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सेक्टर का holistic development होना चाहिए।

इसके बाद ड्रोन की बात भी कही गई। ड्रोन भी बढ़ेंगे, लेकिन जिसे हम ground reality कह सकते हैं कि इन सभी चीज़ों के लिए, ultimately अच्छे airports भी होने चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश में अलग-अलग लोगों के पास एयरपोर्ट थे, डिफेंस के पास थे, कुछ लोगों के पास निजी थे, सरकार ने कुछ बनाए, राज्य सरकारों ने भी कुछ बनाए। दरभंगा वह जगह है, जहां पर एयरपोर्ट शुरू करने के लिए हमने काम शुरू किया है। इसके साथ ही साथ अलग लोगों के पास भी थे, जैसे कुछ पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटैकिंग के पास भी थे, पहले कुछ राजा-महाराजाओं के पास भी होंगे, ऐसे सभी एयरपोर्ट्स को कार्यान्वित करके आज देश में 130 से ज्यादा हवाई अड्डे कार्यान्वित हो चुके हैं।

सर, आज का जो यह बिल है, इसमें regulation की बात है। मैं मानता हूँ कि aviation sector को बढ़ाने के लिए यह एक बहुत बड़ा उपाय हो सकता है, क्योंकि 2008 में इसी सदन में इस विधेयक को पारित करते हुए उसको कानून का स्वरूप दिया है। वह कानून इसीलिए बनाया गया, क्योंकि हम सबने सोचा कि यदि regulation नहीं होगा, तो इस सेक्टर का विकास नहीं हो सकता और यह सही भी है। जैसा कि हमारे कुछ मित्र बोल रहे थे कि पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट को प्रोटेक्ट करना चाहिए। यह तो मैं मानता हूँ कि कोई भी पब्लिक पॉलिसी का सबसे अहम उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिए कि public interest should be protected first by any public policy, and to protect the public interest, sometimes, it is also better to involve the private sector. The private sector can be involved; Public-Private Partnership models can be developed. Public interest should not only be promoted and protected, but also enhanced. If more airports come up, more people can fly. That is public interest. But for more airports to come, you need investment and for investment you obviously need a regulation. Otherwise, who is going to invest if someone is uncertain about anything that is going to happen? Jairam Ramesh also has been championing that regulation was

[श्री सुरेश प्रभु]

important when he was the Minister of Power; he was my successor. Therefore, we believe that regulation is important. Therefore, rightly so, in 2008, the Regulation was passed by this Parliament. Subsequently, we realised that regulation has two components today in India. One, Airports Authority itself decides the tariff for the airport. It is like judge and the jury at the same time. I am deciding the tariff and I am also running the airport. If I say, to increase my profit you pay me more, how is the public interest protected? Therefore, it was decided that to promote public interest there should be an independent authority and, therefore, this authority was created. There is also an appellate body which was created. In case there are aggrieved parties, who feel that they need to prefer an appeal, they could go there. This particular Bill has a limited application. One, it says that earlier अगर कोई एयरपोर्ट 15 लाख लोगों तक का है, तो उसको regulatory body देखती है, आज उसकी सीमा 35 लाख तक बढ़ाई गई है। सर, यदि हवाई क्षेत्र इतनी तेजी से बढ़ गया है...(व्यवधान)...

दूसरी बात यह है कि pre-determined tariff, यह हम लोगों ने एक नई पहल की है कि यदि एयरपोर्ट की bidding होती है, तो इसमें पहले से ही tariff बता कर चलना है। कोई योजना इतनी transparent नहीं हो सकती है जो पहले बताएं कि किस तरह से tariff तय किए जाएंगे। इसका लाभ हवाई सफर करने वाले लोगों को होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि यह क्षेत्र आगे बढ़ता है, तो इससे सबको लाभ होगा। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोगों जो बात कही, वह सही भी है कि सफर करने वाले जो आम लोग हैं, उनके हित की रक्षा किस तरह की जाएगी। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने passenger charter भी बनाया। इसमें सभी लोगों का क्या हक है, उनको क्या मिलना चाहिए, उनके अधिकार क्या है, इन सब पर पहल की गई है। इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि आज इस बिल के कारण एक नया अध्याय शुरू होगा, जिसमें we will be able to strike a right balance between public interest and private sector participation which, in turn, will promote public interest. Therefore, I feel that this is a very good Bill. I welcome and support it. In fact, there is no Member who would like to oppose it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why would anybody like to oppose a Bill which, in turn, is going to bring more and more people to fly? And who are the people who are going to fly? They are people who voted for us. So, we feel that we all must support this Bill to make sure that we really move forward and make flying a memorable, pleasurable experience for all the common people of India. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्नाटक): उपसभापति जी, यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि मंत्री जी ने बिल introduce किया और बाद में पूर्व मंत्री ने पूरा रिप्लाय दे दिया है।...(व्यवधान)... यह सौभाग्य की बात है।...(व्यवधान)... Sir, while introducing the Bill, the Minister was saying that it is just

a very small, limited amendment in the AERA. Sir, it is not a limited Amendment. As you all know, the entire Civil Aviation Industry is bleeding so badly. Some of the Members have mentioned as to how some of the major Airlines have been closed down. Sir, the other day, I was keenly watching the Finance Minister, while presenting her Budget, when she said that Air India would be disinvested, I don't know what pleasure the NDA Members were just getting, they were all thumping the desks, I don't know what for! Air India is a national carrier.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN) in the Chair]

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: I don't know what pleasure they get by thumping the desk in the Parliament. Sir, it is very unfortunate that the national carrier also has been targeted by this NDA Government. Sir, I still feel, I endorse some of our friends while saying that at all costs, we have to protect Air India, it is one of the oldest Airlines. But, you may say, the public sector because there is a myth especially in the NDA that the private sector is the best sectors for the development of India. Let me tell you, Sir, I come from the Bengaluru City. It is the city which is the hub of the public sector units. Almost about fifty, sixty public sector units are there which have paved way for some of the major developments in Bengaluru City. That is how it is called the second Silicon City of the world. Likewise, Sir, even electronics, we have seen the public sector; how they are working. Sir, as you have mentioned, as of today, there are 110 operational airports in India. This include 74 domestic, 26 international and 8 customs airport, of these 7 are managed by the private operators, that is joint venture. Sir, we are not opposed to PPP model, we are for it. But the way the things are getting privatised, it is very dangerous for this sector because everybody thought that it is only the Air India which makes losses; what happened to Kingfisher, what happened to Jet Airways, what happened to Damania, what happened to ModiLuft? You can name any private airlines, all have been closed. Why don't you protect Air India? Its losses are not that big as compared to what the private sectors have committed. Sir, my point is, in this Amendment, in Para 3, Section 13, it says, "Fees in respect of an airport or part thereof, if such tariff or tariff structures or the amount of development fees has been incorporated in the bidding document, which is the basis for award of operatorship of that airport: provided that the Authority shall be consulted" . Authority may be not consulted; but, ' in concurrence with the Authority' , that would be fair enough. Sir, this is my point. Generally, when we have brought this Amendment, it is widely accepted that the Government is not able to handle the pressure of aviation industry with growing demands and the sharp U-turn in the aviation industry. Sir, the most viable event was,

4.00 P.M.

[Shri B.K. Hariprasad]

we have seen, the suspension of so many Airlines. Sir, the sharp U-turn in the aviation industry due to the Government's negligence and flip-flop policies towards it and the Government introducing this Bill, relieving all its responsibilities, so that this grand failure cannot be blamed on the Government in future.

It is a sharp U-turn of the Government's own challenges and failures. Sir, there is a monopoly of the airlines. The airlines in India have been appealing in vain to the Government for the reduction of taxes on fuel. The jet fuel is 35 to 40 per cent more expensive in India than in the rest of the world because of relatively high tax rates. The fundamental issues of the business have not been addressed by the Government. India is a price-sensitive market. If the fuel price is low, the airlines can make money even in the current revenue levels. Sir, the Civil Aviation Ministry and the regulator have been allegedly slow in addressing the issues. For example, India was one of the last nations to ground the Boeing-737 planes. Executives speak of old rules called the Route Dispersal Guidelines that mandate airlines to fly certain percentage of flights in smaller unprofitable routes. Sir, my point is that before privatizing these airports or the airlines, you have to be very cautious. Take the example of Bengaluru, which has got the third largest domestic air traffic in the country after Delhi and Mumbai. The State Government of Karnataka has given a lot of incentive for the development of this Airport. Almost 1,400 acres of land has been given to this Airport, but whenever you visit this airport, I would say that a bus stand in Bengaluru is far better than this airport. Though it is a modern airport and they say that it is a world-class airport, but still, the multi-level departure and arrival is not there in this new Airport. Then, Sir, there are some mofussil airports in Karnataka, especially the Mangalore, Hubli and the Belgaum, which is an educational and financial hub. Most of the Air India flights have been cancelled to these routes and the private airlines are operating on these routes. If I travel to Mangalore, it is just about 450 kilometres, but sometimes, I have to shell out about ₹40,000, whereas I can come to Delhi in ₹10,000 to ₹11,000. The privatization of airlines and airports make the customer or the passengers to pay heavy price even for travelling short distances.

Sir, Karnataka has got four important airports. Apart from Bengaluru, we have Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwad, Belgaum and Bellary. As you know, some of them have said that हवाई चप्पल पहनने वाला व्यक्ति भी हवाई यात्रा करेगा I They should not insult people who wear *hawai chappal*. I don't want to name the State, but multi-billionaires also wear

hawai chappal even today. Don't insult them. They should not underestimate the people who wear *hawai chappal*. So, the people who do not know the demography, they may say, that हवाई चप्पल वाला व्यक्ति हवाई यात्रा करेगा। Please, for heaven's sake, don't do it. Even some of the Chief Ministers wear *hawai chappal*. Just for the sake of popularity and coining popular slogans, using these kinds of phrases is not good.

Sir, recently, the Government has given away the Mangalore Airport to one of the important corporate houses. Only one company has got six airports. Mangalore Airport is not only a domestic airport; it is an international airport. Highest Gulf passengers, coming from Kerala and Mangaluru, travel from this airport. It was a profit-making airport, and they have still privatized it. I can understand the privatization of airports which are making losses. But I don't understand the logic behind privatizing the airports which are making profits. As I said, the Bengaluru City is the biggest role model in the country. I have heard a lot of people talking about the Gujarat model. Still, after six years, I have not understood what the Gujarat model is. But, the Bengaluru City is the role model for so many things –information technology, bio technology, aviation. You name it and it is there. We have produced results through the support of the public sector enterprises. For heaven's sake, don't underestimate the public sector. Public sector has got the social obligation, social commitment, whereas the private sector only thinks about profit-making. If they do not make profit, they just take huge loans and run away to London or other European countries by degrading the entire system. You have brought this Bill when the entire aviation industry is bleeding. For heaven's sake, keep in mind that some more active participation of the Government is needed. It needs support and there is no doubt about that. I know the Minister personally. He has brought this Bill with a good intention. But the industry is not like that. You may have to pump in a lot of support for Air India.

Sir, Bengaluru is known as the Garden City and there is no dearth of gardens in Bengaluru. As far as Bangalore International Airport is concerned, there is a beautiful garden at the entrance of the airport but after entering the airport, you will find that the facilities at the Bus stand are better than the facilities at the airport. They are building a new airport there. Please see that there are multi-level departure and arrival facilities in this new airport because Bengaluru deserves a better airport of the international standard. Sir, it is no use if the Bills are passed only to be by-passed by the authorities, the mighty people and the capitalists. If this Bill has got a good real meaning, it should help the passengers who are enjoying the travel in the flights. I think, it should continue.

[Shri B.K. Hariprasad]

Sir, my friend from West Bengal is here. I have travelled all over the world, and I have travelled intensively in India and I have seen almost the smallest airports. You say that public sector is not fit for anything. But please go and see the Calcutta Airport. It is one of the best airports in the world, I can say. See the elevation or the facilities which are available in Calcutta Airport, these have been built by Airports Authority of India, not by any private organization. Please respect the public sector. They can provide the best of the best. But you under-estimate the public sector and by under-estimating the public sector, you are under-estimating the real nationalists of this country. With these words, I again urge the Government to please save this bleeding aviation industry. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. You have three minutes' time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he is insisting me to start with the *hawai chappal*. Sir, the former Minister for Civil Aviation, my friend, Suresh Prabhu, was very proud in telling that this Government is happy that a person wearing *hawai chappal* is able to fly in an aeroplane. Sir, the growth cannot be signified by way of a person wearing *hawai chappal* being able to fly in an aeroplane. It should be ensured that those who are not able to wear even *hawai chappal* is fed with three meals a day. That must be the basic thing which the Government should keep in mind, and, this should be an indicator, whether it is a growing country or a developed country, when all its citizens are properly fed three times a day. It cannot be measured by the figures of people flying in the aeroplanes.

Sir, the hon. Minister, Puri *ji*, mentioned, a new era came which created a necessity for creating AERA. Now, because of the number of passengers counting, the airports under the control of AERA are being reduced, and, again, they are being given to the Airports Authority or some new private players who are going to come in. Sir, the purpose of creating the regulatory authority was that. Earlier, it was maintained by the Airports Authority. It had two obligations, one as regulator and the other as operator. Since there was conflict of interest, this regulatory authority was created. But now when you are reducing the number of airports and giving them back to the Airports Authority, will it not again amount to conflict of interest? And, some private players are also coming in. See, the purpose of this Bill is not just to facilitate

something. It says very clearly that many private players are going to come in, and, so, they are going to be encouraged.

Yes, you encourage them for some green airports. Why do you give existing airports to them? This is my question. Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons clearly mentions that the exponential growth of the sector has put tremendous pressure on AERA while its resources are limited. Therefore, if too many airports come under the purview of AERA, it will not be able to perform its functions efficiently.

Sir, yesterday, there was a starred question on a single tribunal for river disputes. The reply clearly says that earlier there were water disputes tribunals for adjudication of water disputes. Now the recent amendment envisages constitution of a single tribunal with permanent establishment so as to obviate the need to set up a separate tribunal for each water dispute which invariably is a time-consuming process. So, there are two standards. At one place, you are dissolving all the river tribunals and creating a single tribunal. You are centralizing powers. And here you are decentralizing the regularity authority. It means whenever a private player is coming in, you will decentralize the powers and distribute it to them. But when necessity is there...We are against that tribunal is not relevant here. I would like to say this that for one thing you have one standard.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: For another thing, a different parameter. Earlier this regulatory body decided everything. It was a determining body. But now it is only a consultative body. Consultation, of course, means that it can be only consulted, but consent is not required. Hereafter, the existence of regulatory authority will be only for the sake of it and would not be the purpose for which it was created. We clearly understand that it is to encourage some private players. That is all. But my request is this. Don't reduce the powers of regulatory authority because the purpose of creating or bringing in such an Act is even now in demand. If at all you want to do something...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: When there is so much growth, instead of diluting that, you strengthen AERA. That will help. That is what we have to do. Instead of strengthening AERA, you are diluting it. That is not a good sign. I again request you to kindly strengthen AERA and establish the purpose for which the Act was enacted. Thank you very much.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। इस संशोधन के तहत सरकार, जहाँ पर 35 लाख यात्रियों की आवाजाही होगी, ऐसे airports को major airports की सूची में लाना चाहती है। Airports Authority of India Limited का 2017-18 का जो आमदनी का आंकड़ा है, वह 2,800 करोड़ रुपए है और जो उनका टोटल reserve का आंकड़ा है, वह 14 हजार करोड़ रुपए का है। इसका मतलब इस नियम के तहत, इस संशोधन के तहत आप सरकार को ही घाटे में ले जाना चाहे हैं और कुछ private players को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं। आपकी यही नीति हर जगह लागू हो रही है - हर चीज़ को निजी हाथों में देने की आपकी योजना है। इसके तहत अभी तक 27 airports, जो major airports की सूची में आते हैं, उनकी संख्या घटकर 10, 11 या 12 की रह जाएगी। उसमें आप कुछ बड़े players को, private players को लेकर आएं, जिसकी शुरुआत आपने कर दी है - 6-8 airports आपने अडानी ग्रुप को दे दिए हैं। आप हर चीज़ का निजीकरण करने की अपनी योजना को बंद कीजिए, इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। आप LIC बेच देना चाहते हैं, कोल इंडिया बेच देना चाहते हैं, एयर इंडिया बेच देना चाहते हैं, BSNL बेच देना चाहते हैं, रेल बेच देना चाहते हैं, बिजली आपने पहले बेच दी, पानी आपने बेच दिया - अगर आप सब कुछ बेचते रहेंगे, निजी हाथों में देते रहेंगे, अगर आपकी यही हालत रही तो धीरे-धीरे देश ही बिक जाएगा। इसलिए देश को बेचने की इस योजना पर आप रोक लगाइए। आप अपने ऊपर भी कुछ विश्वास रखिए, सरकारी कर्मचारियों के ऊपर भी कुछ विश्वास रखिए। जो सरकारी कर्मचारी रेलवे में वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं, अपनी सेवाएं दे रहे हैं - आज आपने फैसला ले लिया कि आप रेल का निजीकरण करेंगे, उसकी शुरुआत आपने कर दी है, आप 'शताब्दी' को बेच रहे हैं, आप platforms बेच रहे हैं। इसी तरह से जेट एयरवेज़ की क्या हालत है? जेट एयरवेज़ को आज आपने भुखमरी के कगार पर पहुंचा दिया है। आप प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स को जहाँ पर आपकी मर्जी होती है, वहाँ पर मदद करने के लिए आगे आ जाते हैं। आपने पिछले पांच सालों के अंदर साढ़े पांच लाख करोड़ रुपया चंद पूंजीपतियों का माफ कर दिया। जेट एयरवेज़, जिसके कर्मचारी आज भुखमरी के कगार पर हैं और उनके चार कर्मचारी या तो आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं या सदमे से, बीमारी के कारण, उनकी जान जा चुकी है। जेट एयरवेज़ के वे employees जिनकी संख्या 15,000 है और जिनसे जुड़े हुए लोगों की संख्या लगभग एक लाख है, उन लोगों को आपने भुखमरी के कगार पर पहुंचा दिया है। उनको 6 महीने से तनखाह नहीं मिल रही है, वे सड़क पर आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, रो रहे हैं और आपके सामने गिड़गिड़ा रहे हैं, उनकी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। आपके अंदर की संवेदना पूरी तरह से खत्म हो गई है। आप इतने बड़े सैक्टर को डूबने दे रहे हैं। एयर इंडिया आज घाटे में कैसे पहुंची है? यहाँ पर बैठे हुए सारे लोग जानते हैं। उनकी जितनी भी important flights थीं, आपने उनके समय बदल दिए, उनकी उड़ानों के टाइम आपने परिवर्तित कर दिए...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

श्री संजय सिंह: आपने उनके टैरिफ अनाप-शनाप बढ़ा दिए, इन कारणों से आपका कहीं नियंत्रण नहीं रहा। आप सब कुछ बेचने की तैयारी में मत रहिए। बेचने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

श्री संजय सिंह: आप लोग उस संस्था से निकले हैं, जो स्वदेशी का आंदोलन चलाते थे। मान्यवर, मैं अंतिम बात कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। मैंने बचपन में स्वदेशी जागरण मंच के लोगों को गली-गली जाते हुए देखा है, पर्चे बांटते हुए देखा है कि ये तेल इस्तेमाल किया करो, यह साबुन इस्तेमाल किया करो, यह सर्फ इस्तेमाल किया करो।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Hon. Member, please conclude.

श्री संजय सिंह: आज आप लोग हर चीज़ निजी हाथों में देने के लिए तैयार हैं, सब कुछ बेचने के लिए तैयार हैं। रेल हो, पानी हो, बिजली हो, एयरपोर्ट हो, कोयला हो, SAIL हो, HAL हो, आप सब बेचने के लिए तैयार हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए इस पर सरकार को पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए और अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Now, Shri Veer Singh. You have three minutes.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, यह अधिनियम भारतीय विमानपत्तन आर्थिक विनियामक प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2008 का संशोधन करने के लिए लाया गया है। इसके द्वारा विमानपत्तन की परिभाषा को संशोधित किया गया है, जिसमें यात्रियों की वार्षिक आवाजाही वर्तमान 15 लाख से बढ़ाकर 35 लाख होना प्रस्तावित है। साथ ही प्राधिकरण धारा 13 के अंतर्गत अब टैरिफ, टैरिफ संरचनाओं या विकास शुल्क निर्धारित नहीं करेगा, यदि ऐसे मामले बोली प्रक्रिया का भाग हैं।

महोदय, देश में वर्ष 2030 तक हवाई यातायात 10 प्रतिशत की औसत वार्षिक दर से बढ़ने की उम्मीद है। इसके मुताबिक कुछ वर्षों में, अन्य 10 हवाई अड्डों पर यातायात 35 लाख से अधिक हो जाएगा और वे फिर से प्राधिकरण के दायरे में आ जायेंगे और इन हवाई अड्डों पर नियामक शासन में बदलाव हो जाएगा। महोदय, प्राधिकरण की स्थापना हवाई उद्योग में बढ़ती प्रतिस्पर्धा को विनियमित करने के लिए और विभिन्न श्रेणी के हवाई अड्डों के बीच एक समान स्तर प्रदान करने के लिए की गई थी। विधेयक के खंड 3 के प्रावधान के तहत, प्राधिकरण अब कम हवाई अड्डों पर टैरिफ को विनियमित करेगा। मेरा मानना है कि इससे नियामक की भूमिका कमजोर बनाई जा रही है और इसका दायरा कम किया जा रहा है। ऐसे में क्षमता बढ़ने का सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता है।

महोदय, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में प्राइवेट भागीदारी ने नागरिक हवाई अड्डों का संचालन शुरू कर दिया है और ये निजी हवाई अड्डे एकाधिकार करना चाहते हैं। शहरों में आम तौर पर एक नागरिक हवाई अड्डा है, जो उस क्षेत्र में सभी वैमानिकी सेवाओं को संचालित करता है। निजी हवाई अड्डा संचालक अपना एकाधिकार का दुरुपयोग न करे, इसी के लिए इस प्राधिकरण की स्थापना वर्ष 2008 में की गई थी, जो प्रमुख हवाई अड्डों पर वैमानिकी सेवाओं, जैसे हवाई यातायात प्रबंधन, विमान की लैंडिंग और पार्किंग, ग्राउंड हैंडलिंग सेवाओं के लिए शुल्क और अन्य शुल्क जैसे विकास शुल्क और यात्री सेवा शुल्क को नियंत्रित करता है।

[श्री वीर सिंह]

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा कि प्राधिकरण को बोली प्रक्रिया में ऐसे टैरिफ को शामिल करने से पहले रियायत प्राधिकरण और नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय द्वारा परामर्श आवश्यक रूप से किया जाए और ऐसे टैरिफ को अधिसूचित भी किया जाए। प्राधिकरण को केवल प्रमुख अड्डों पर टैरिफ और निगरानी के मानकों को विनियमित करना चाहिए और भविष्य के विकास के आधार पर, अन्य कार्य बाद में नियामक को सौंपे जाने चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे दिल्ली और मुंबई में, टैरिफ निर्धारण से आदर्श परिचालन लागत तय करें, जिसे अन्य हवाई अड्डों पर भी लागू किया जा सके। इसी के साथ, इन दोनों हवाई अड्डों का दक्षता अध्ययन भी कराएं और यह देखें कि टैरिफ तय करने के लिए रख-रखाव और श्रम जैसी लागतें उचित हैं या नहीं। यात्री सेवा शुल्क (PSF), उपयोगकर्ता विकास शुल्क (UDF) और विकास शुल्क (DF) यात्रियों पर लगाया जाता है, इसे समीक्षा कर खत्म करने की आवश्यकता है। हवाई अड्डे के टैरिफ में मुख्य रूप से यात्रियों द्वारा भुगतान किया जाने वाला उपयोक्ता विकास शुल्क और एयरलाइनों पर पार्किंग और लैंडिंग शुल्क शामिल हैं, जैसे दिल्ली में प्रत्येक प्रस्थान करने वाले यात्री पर 77 रुपये का फ्लैट शुल्क लिया जाता है, जबकि वाहक लैंडिंग विमान के लिए 171-228 रुपये/मीट्रिक टन और पार्किंग शुल्क 7.40 रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन का भुगतान करना होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसे अधिक तर्कसंगत बनाया जाए और इसमें से ऑपरेटरों द्वारा अनावश्यक लागतों को निकाल कर "वैश्विक बेंचमार्क" बनाया जाए और हमें अपने हवाई अड्डों के लिए एक "मानक मॉडल" रखना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... साथ ही उच्च परिचालन लागत भी एक मुद्दा है, जिसे भी नजरअंदाज नहीं करना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

श्री वीर सिंह: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक मांग सरकार से और है। आप सभी विभागों को प्राइवेटाइज़ करते चले जा रहे हैं। आप एयर इंडिया को, एयरलाइंस को प्राइवेटाइज़ कर रहे हैं। ठीक है, आप इसमें संशोधन लाए हैं, किन्तु मेरा कहना यह है कि जैसे पहले एयर इंडिया में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था थी, उसी तरह से अब आप इस संशोधन में भी इसकी व्यवस्था करें। अगर आप अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति और ओबीसी के हितैषी हैं, तो उसमें आरक्षण की व्यवस्था जरूर करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब कोई फेस्टिवल आता है, तो टिकट बहुत महंगा हो जाता है। आम तौर पर टिकट 5,000 रुपये में मिलता है, लेकिन जब कोई फेस्टिवल आ जाता है, तो वही टिकट 25,000 रुपये का हो जाता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

श्री वीर सिंह: इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि इस तरह से टिकट के दाम बढ़ने पर रोक लगनी चाहिए और टिकट का दाम हर महीने एक समान होना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Shri Ramkumar Verma, five minutes.

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस इम्पोर्टेंट बिल पर बोलने के लिए आपने मुझे मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019, जिसमें सरकार द्वारा संशोधन किया गया है और AERA 2008 का जो एक्ट है, उसके अंदर कुछ माइनर संशोधन हैं। जैसा कि पूर्व वक्ताओं ने बताया है कि सैक्शन 2 के अंदर जो हमारे मेजर एयरपोर्ट्स की डेफिनेशन है, उसमें तब्दीली की गई है। जिस तरह से हवाई यात्रा का क्रेज़ देश भर में बढ़ा है, मैं मानता हूँ कि उसके पीछे माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार चल रही है और मंत्रालय ने जो स्टेप्स उठाए हैं, वे अद्वितीय हैं। जब मोदी जी किसी तरह से गरीबों की बात करते हैं, तो हमारे कई मित्र और विपक्षीगण उनकी बात को हंसी और मजाक में लेते हुए, उनका मजाक उड़ाते हैं। उन्होंने इसी तरह से अनेक योजनाएं लागू की हैं। जब हवाई चप्पल पहने वाले गरीब को हवाई यात्रा करवाने का उन्होंने संकल्प लिया था, उस समय भी हंसी उड़ाई गई थी। आप देख सकते हैं कि आज देश के अंदर जिस तरह से एयरपोर्ट्स की वृद्धि हुई है और एयरपोर्ट्स की वृद्धि के साथ ही साथ एयरलाइन्स की कनेक्टिविटी रीजनल बेसिस पर की है, उसके कारण हमारे यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ी है। यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ने के साथ, जो पैसेंजर्स के मानक थे, जो मेजर एयरपोर्ट्स की परिभाषा थी, उसको सैक्शन 2 में चेंज किया गया है। जो 15 लाख का हमारा मानक था, उसको 35 लाख किया गया है। इस बिल के तहत जो अधिनियम बनेगा, उसमें इनको मेजर एयरपोर्ट्स माना जाएगा।

इसमें दूसरा संशोधन सैक्शन 3 के अंदर किया गया है। उसमें AERA अथॉरिटी को जो पावर्स थीं - डेवलपमेंट सर्विसेज़ से, एयरलाइन्स सर्विसेज़ से, पैसेंजर्स से जितने टैरिफ थे और डेवलपमेंट फीस थी, इतना huge network होने के बाद में, जो उसके लिमिटेड रिसोर्सेज़ हैं, उनमें संभव नहीं है कि वह अपने आप में इंडिपेंडेंट होकर उन टैरिफ का, सर्विसेज़ फीस का निर्धारण कर सके। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का और सरकार का यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट दृष्टिकोण है कि सरकार का निर्णय सर्वस्पर्शी होगा, समयावेशी होगा और उसमें पारदर्शिता रहेगी और पारदर्शिता के साथ में जवाबदेही भी रहेगी। आज उसी माध्यम से, आज जो वातावरण है, वह समयानुकूल और प्रासंगिक है। जिस तरह का एक अमेंडमेंट सैक्शन 3 में किया गया है और आने वाले समय में पीपी मोड के माध्यम से... क्योंकि मोदी जी ने कहा था कि हम देश के 125 करोड़ लोगों का, 130 करोड़ लोगों का सहयोग लेंगे। महोदय, मोदी जी ने कहा था कि हम देश के 130 करोड़ लोगों का internal सहयोग लेंगे और external सहयोग भी लेंगे। सबका सहयोग लेकर, सबका साथ और सबका विकास करने के साथ में, अगर हम investors को attract करना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि देश का भी investor आए और विदेश का भी investor आए, तो विदेशी निवेशक के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उसे देश का वातावरण अच्छा मिले, देश की सरकार stable हो, उसकी नीतियां स्पष्ट हों, ताकि आने वाले को यह स्पष्ट मालूम हो कि मुझे क्या करना है और किन शर्तों पर काम करना है।

[श्री रामकुमार वर्मा]

महोदय, अब हमारे देश के हर क्षेत्र में PPP मॉडल के माध्यम से इन्वेस्टर्स आ रहे हैं, उसी अवधारणा को मजबूत करने के लिए और अधिक अच्छी सेवाएं देने के लिए सैक्शन 3 में अमेंडमेंट किया जा रहा है कि जो हमारे टैरिफ चार्जेज़ और सर्विस चार्जेज़ होंगे, वे प्रीडिक्टर्मिन्ड होंगे और इसके बाद जब बिडिंग होगी, तो उसके तहत भी स्पष्टता रहेगी। हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने इसमें संदेह किया है। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पांच सालों में जिस प्रकार से देश का विकास हुआ है, उस पर बहुत सारे संदेह किए गए थे, लेकिन विगत पांच वर्षों में हमारे देश की economy का विश्व में जो 11वां स्थान था, वह अब छठे स्थान पर आ गई है। जब हम domestic civil aviation की बात करते हैं, तो हम देखते हैं कि हमारा देश, विश्व के सबसे बड़े domestic civil aviation में तीसरे नंबर पर है।

महोदय, जिस तरह की प्रतिबद्धता और कमिटमेंट के साथ, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का नेतृत्व और उनकी यह सोच, जो देश के लिए समर्पित है, उसके अनुसार काम किया जा रहा है और जो स्टेप्स लिए जा रहे हैं, उन्हें देखते हुए, मैं समझता हूँ कि आगे आने वाले समय में हमारा देश बहुत ऊंचे स्थान पर जाएगा। इस बारे में किसी को कोई संदेह नहीं होना चाहिए।

महोदय, जो PPP मॉडल रखा गया है, उसकी बहुत सारी शर्तें हैं और वे बहुत ही स्पष्ट हैं। उन शर्तों के अनुसार जो PPP मॉडल आएगा, उसमें हमारी एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी का इन्वॉल्वमेंट रहेगा, उनके जो कर्मचारी और अधिकारी हैं, उन्हें एम्प्लॉयमेंट दिया जाएगा और डिप्लॉय किया जाएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude. ...(*Time bell-rings*)... Please conclude..

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: इसके साथ-साथ जो डेवलपर आएगा, वह अपनी व्यापारिक गतिविधि से आने वाले पैसे से बाद में डेवलप करते हुए और पैसेंजर के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए अच्छा काम करेगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संशोधन से देश के एयरवेज़ और पैसेंजर्स, दोनों को प्रोटेक्शन मिलेगा और उससे लाभ होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Next is Shri Harshvardhan. You have five minutes to speak.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, over the last few years, India has emerged as the third largest domestic aviation market in the world and the number of major airports has increased from 12 to 30 during the period 2007-2017. It may have increased by a few more now. Exponential growth of the sector has added tremendous pressure on the Authority. The private operators are entering the sector in the form of Public Private Partnership (PPP). For engaging private

partners in the infrastructure projects, several models are followed such as predetermined tariff or tariff based on bidding and the airport project is awarded to the concessionaire who offers the lowest tariff.

Sir, the major part of this Bill is to amend the definition of major airports and as the Minister rightly said that it is in excess of three and a half million instead of existing one and a half million. In one stroke, this takes 17 airports outside the AERA's purview, leaving it to administer 13. Sir, AERA is based in Delhi. The Government's explanation for this decision is to keep a lid on airport charges like parking and landing fees, ground-handling services, and so on. It is significant perhaps that this Cabinet decision marks the third attempt to introduce this Bill.

Sir, the airline claims that they cannot expand frequency of their flights due to severe slot constraints. So, that is one issue that has to be looked into. The GVK group was unable to provide more slots to the airlines and thus they could not increase their air frequencies. In an order in December, 2015, AERA proposed to slash Delhi Airport charges by a whopping 96.08 per cent. Accordingly, the User Development Fee would be cut to ₹ 10 for each departing domestic passenger. For international travellers, it would be ₹ 45 and arriving passengers would not be required to pay any fee. Another problem is litigation, which I am just going to mention.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, the Delhi Airport run by the GMR Group similarly challenged the order and got a stay. The case is still pending. The airport operators have moved tribunal challenging AERA's order. The airlines have similarly challenged AERA's orders multiple times. It has become a classic case of regulator proposing and the Government disposing. The operators say that the regulatory philosophy should be light-handed and in management, that facilitates development of airports. The regulator has to take steps to remove uncertainties in the tariff regulatory philosophy. The AERA Chief feels that the regulatory body has been slow to fix its house after being set up in 2009. However, the regulator feels that it is unfair to blame AERA for any loss of airport operator's revenue. The AERA Chief says that the regulator takes significant care to ensure that the airport operator is not short of money. The tariff is based on certain parameters and that takes into consideration expenses, assets, return, over-investment and taxes paid by the operators. Typically, airport charges are comparatively higher—this is a point to note—during the initial period of commencements of airports' operations. However, these charges get substantially reduced as the investment for development is recovered. Some aviation experts feel that the regulator will complicate things, and the airlines and the

[Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur]

air operators should be allowed to fix it between them. In many Western economies, the regulator plays a very limited role. That is also a point to note. Sir, Air India executives argue that the economies can do without regulation and it is not a monopoly situation. In a city like London, Gatwick and Heathrow compete to attract airlines because one city has two airports. This is not the case in Delhi or Mumbai, although, Delhi has got T-1, T-2 and T-3. Sir, I would like to suggest a few things to the hon. Minister that we need to upgrade Goa and Jaipur airports. My friend, Hariprasadji has said about various Karnataka airports, but we need to start Mysore airport also. It is very important to start Mysore airport. I think the loss in Air India is much larger than private airlines, as was there in the previous Governments, yours and ours.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I would like to start by thanking all the hon. Members who have taken the floor. Eighteen of them have spoken and I want to thank each one of them for what has clearly been a very rich contribution by the hon. Members. I will make an attempt to respond to each of the points that the hon. Members have raised, but before I do that, I just want to make one or two general observations. Sitting through this debate and profiting from every word that was uttered, I sometimes wonder whether we were addressing the same civil aviation sector because one of my learned friends, in fact, referred to our civil aviation sector in terms of air turbulence. He said that it is characterised by clear air turbulence—I am trying to find the exact quote, he said, something to the effect that the Emperor has no clothes on. I would just submit, Sir, through you that we have the third largest civil aviation sector in the world today. I also want to submit that it is one of the fastest growing sectors.

Now, the reference to the ‘Emperor’ may well have been to the ‘Maharaja’ because that was a preoccupation with many of the comments which were made. And you know, Air India, apart from being the flag carrier, has for many of us, specially people like me, who have grown up, having to represent the country, the ‘Maharaja’ was the sentiment, the symbol, the pride of India. But, the fact of the matter is, and this is, what I need to drive home, all of us want to ensure that the ‘Maharaja’ and what accompanies the ‘Maharaja’ as a echo system in terms of the flag carrier, which is, Air India, should remain in Indian hands. But equally, I submit this as a point, which needs consideration, today, at the end of the financial year 2018-19, which concluded on 31st March, 2019, the provisional figures I have for Air India’s operating profits/loss will be something to the

tune of ₹ 7, 330 crores. I am awaiting the audited figures. But, I am sure that the audited figures will reflect that. Now, if an Airline has run up something like ₹ 70,000 crore as a cumulative loss, not because it is not a viable Airline; it is, in fact, a first class asset. It has 125 planes; it flies to forty international destinations; it flies to eighty domestic destinations. It has very well qualified and professional people servicing the Airline, but, why have we reached this situation? I would think that those of my friends from the Opposition Benches who have commented, might like to reflect on what happened. It is because the Airline has come to incur an unsustainable debt burden. Now, if you are running a loss of ₹ 20 crores or ₹ 25 crores or ₹ 30 crores a day, you would need to ask yourself a question, divorced from whether you are for the public sector or the private sector. Left to myself, I would all be interested entirely in supporting the public sector. But, the question arises, is the Government equipped to run an entity, like Air India, where operational decisions on a day to day basis have to be taken on the spot? If you are going to be tied down in terms of inviting tenders, in terms of going for L1, etc., then, you end up in the situation in which we have ended up, inherited from many years of governance of Air India, provided by my distinguished colleagues and their party, which have taken the floor today, and who have enlightened us. And I would like to have that debate sometime as to who is exactly responsible for this situation that we are in. My situation, very frankly, is that when we approach any of these issues, let us take the ideological view whether we are for privatization, or whether, we are for the public sector; I think, we owe a duty to the citizens of India to whom we have to provide efficient and reliable services at low cost. This brings me to another issue in the narrative. Many of my distinguished colleagues have said, and they have been creating and contributing to what I think, is a forged narrative. Air fares have gone up; there is turbulence in the sky; things have come to a stop. Where? After April 2019, when a large airline company ceased operations, you named that company, I would normally not, we had 540 planes in the air. Today, as we speak, we have close to 580 planes in air, and I am sure, we are heading in the direction of not 600, but 1000. Air fares have come down. They have not gone up. I do not know which fares we are quoting. Let me tell you something. It is not something for which I claim credit. I was delighted when my distinguished friend and colleague, Shri Suresh Prabhu spoke. This Bill was conceived when he was the Minister. This Bill we tried to bring into Parliament some time, I think, in July 2018. I have had the privilege of being associated with the Civil Aviation Ministry only for a few weeks. But, this Bill is entirely necessary. References have been made to ‘Udan’. ‘Udan’ is a demand-driven scheme. The Government is very proud. Under Modi ji’s leadership, we have operationalised 174 Udan routes. And UDAN becomes

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operational because the State Government, the Central Government and all other agencies put something on the table, but how will the State Government and the Central Government put something on the table if you don't have a system of cross-subsidization provided by private-public partnership? So, we have a situation where some of my hon. Members would want us to go on financing loss-making entities, and at the same time, providing resources for connecting unserved and underserved airports. If we were in an ideal situation in which there is no limitation or scarcity of resources, something which is utopia, I think, it would be doable, but in a country where you have to provide for every development scheme, you ask yourself the question, 'which part requires subsidization and which part should be allowed to operate according to market forces?' Let me come to some specific comments which were made. Shri Vivek Tankha also spoke. First of all, I would like to place the facts squarely before you. After the amendment, 16 airports will still be under the jurisdiction of AERA. Tariff fixation, etc. of airports, which will not be major airports, will not be privatised straightaway. So, there is a fundamental misunderstanding that if there is something going out of AERA it immediately gets privatised. Not at all. These are separate processes. AERA which has one Chairman, two members and a few limited staff will be allowed, after the 16 airports have been taken out of AERA, to concentrate on the ones where they need to, where the passenger throughput is 3.5 million passengers per annum. All the other airports which would not be major airports will continue to be looked after, for these purposes, by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Government of India and it will not be private operators who will decide. It will be the Ministry of Civil Aviation which will decide. Now, in so far as privatisation of airports is concerned, I want to submit the experience we have had of late. Earlier, we were inviting bids for privatisation where the bidding was confined to those who had previous experience. So, what happened in a few cases, I think in eight or nine, you had the same two bidders coming up repeatedly. When you remove that limit, today for the last six airports, three of which we are going ahead with, Mr. Deputy Chairman, you found that the number of bidders has increased substantially, and in the last six bids, in respect of the persons who will be operating the airports, the final decisions have not been taken even though some business entities were named, —in three we have decided —they will pay upfront to the Airports Authority ₹ 2330 crores, if my memory serves me right, and it would be linked. This is a much more scientific way of bidding where the tariffs, the contribution of bid will be determined on the basis of the number of passengers, which does not lend itself to fudging. In the earlier system of gross revenue, you have a gross revenue figure and then you build in all kinds of

other costs in that and that is what has led to some litigation about which an hon. Member mentioned. Shri Mahesh Poddar mentioned that the pre-determined tax is indexed to the cost of CPI and WPI and so the problem of inflation would be addressed through that process. Shri Gokulakrishnan also spoke. First of all, there is a fundamental point which needs to be submitted and I say this not only to the hon. Members but also to others who have spoken on this. Airlines are already in the private sector, with the exception of Air India. Jet Airways, which was a profitable entity up to a point of time, made a lot of money and then it suddenly started losing. It produces its own business plan. My good friend and distinguished Member, Shri Sanjay Singh, said that Jet Airways ceased its operations, several members of its staff committed suicide, what has the Government done. Sir, I have a fundamental question. Any business operation run in the private sector produces its own business plans. We are sensitive to failure. We are willing to see what can be done within the Governmental system to cushion that failure. But, to suggest that a private sector entity goes belly-up and the Government has to take the responsibility, I don't think that is correct. What we are doing and that is what I want to place on record. Sir, we are in touch with all the other private airline operators –SpiceJet, IndiGo, etc., –and we are suggesting to them that the surplus staff of the erstwhile Jet Airways, in case Jet Airways is not revived after the NCLT process, be taken on board. And, Sir, I am very happy to report, through you, to the hon. Member, hundreds of employees have been taken on the rolls of other operating airlines. We are also producing a website which is ready. I wish I had the capacity of telling you the website is up, every employee would be listed there and the prospects for their re-employment or employment in other entities will be facilitated by the Government. Having said that, I want to reiterate, the Government cannot assume the responsibility for a business failure conducted by a private party.

Sir, now, I come back to the related issues. When we are talking in terms of –this is in reference to Shri Amar Patnaik; I am delighted to see him here; last I interacted with him when I was in New York and he was auditing some of our peacekeeping operations mandated by the UN –differential structure for different airports after passing of this Bill and how conflict of interest would be addressed. Sir, the Ministry of Civil Aviation determines tariffs of all non-major airports, AAI and private airports. So, there is no conflict of interest. The AERA will now deal with only those airports which have the passenger capacity of 3.5 million per annum. The rest, as we go along, will be determined by the AAI, and if we feel that there is need for private capital to come into some of the larger airports. Believe me, if you open up all the airports to privatization, you would not get bids. The private sector will come in for investing only where they see a return.

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But, that is where we have to step in. We have to ensure that the bidding is done in such a manner that the beneficiary is, ultimately, the Indian citizen who is the flier and the State gets resources which can then be utilized for cross subsidization to the UDAN Scheme where it is the question of connectivity and connecting 100 un-served and under-served airports, helipads and waterports.

Shri Amar Patnaik whom I referred to just now –I had my previous association with him –also drew my attention to a letter of the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha asking for a Bhubaneswar-Dubai flight. Well, my colleagues have just reminded me that presently Bhubaneswar has flights to Kuala Lumpur where Air Asia and Berhad have four services a week. It has a flight to Dongwang where Thai and Air Asia have three services a week. Insofar as, Bhubaneswar-Dubai is concerned, in term of our civil aviation arrangement, any Indian carrier can mount a flight any day, because they have surplus capacity on the Middle East sector. I would be happy to say that this is going to be the lines of my reply to hon. Chief Minister. But, since you have asked this question here, I am giving you an indication on the lines on which I am going to reply.

Sir, a question was asked by Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh about the new terminal building and expansion of the existing terminal building in Patna to overcome the situation at Patna. Sir, Patna is one of those airports where, I believe, the existing airport cannot be expanded. We are in the process now to finalize this. We are expanding the terminal. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am a new Minister. I apologize. I am turning briefly to where some of the raw data is coming from. I thank you for checking me. I should try not to do it. Insofar as Bihta Airport is concerned, I have already written a letter to the hon. Member indicating the precise timeline within which we will be able to get the expansion of terminal building in Patna done. Equally, for the Bihta Airport, we have also developed it along with the IAF so that it can jointly be used.

Sir, I have a large number of other points. But, I might perhaps be better off in responding to the individual points individually to the hon. Members later on. But, I again want to come back, for a minute, to the UDAN Scheme. The attempt here is to make all-out efforts to link the non-functional airports –the hundred un-served and under-served strips that we have in tier-II and tier-III cities. Most of these will serve a developmental purpose. I don't want to get into a debate whether we should underestimate a person who wears *hawai chappal*. I have an experience that the looks and the kind of clothes people wear are extremely deceptive. I don't want to get into all that. But,

the point is, the common man, the people who need to be able to travel from areas which are under-served, will be benefitted by the UDAN Scheme, which will link those one hundred un-served and under-served airports. It is precisely achieving that objective.

I come back, once again, to loss-making. A reference was made as to why airlines lose. Well, it is a very interesting situation, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. Airlines pay something like 35 to 40 per cent on Aviation Turbine Fuel. They also pay very high on other taxes. We are in the process of trying to correct that. But, this is an issue. If it has to be covered by the GST, which has to be covered, a decision has to be taken by the GST Council. I would urge all Members—who are committed to bringing down civil aviation cost—that they should ask their States, especially the Finance Ministers of the non-BJP States, to support this when we try and bring it up in the GST Council. I don't know when we are going to be ready for that. Secondly, we have a situation in which the OEMs, the original equipment manufacturers, are making money; airports are doing well, but all the airlines are operating on a very thin margin.

I was referring to airfares earlier. And, I had an occasion to mention this during a response to a Starred Question in Parliament. Airfares on Delhi-Mumbai sector have not gone up during the last twenty years. It used to be ₹ 5,100/-, as a high average fare. And, it is same today. I think, all airlines, the Government, and the regulator, should be committed, as I believe they are, to ensuring affordable, reliable, and secure services are made available to the consumer. And, I think, we are succeeding.

I want to conclude with one overall comment. We are a third-largest aviation market in the world. We are one of the fastest growing economies. And, as we transition from a 2.8 trillion US dollar economy to a five trillion US dollar economy, with a seventeen per cent growth rate and only seven per cent penetration, it is only a matter of time before the six hundred aircraft in the Indian skies will become one thousand and two thousand because the demand for that sector is there. This Bill, by changing the definition of 'Major Airport' from 1.5 million to 3.5 million, merely seeks to reflect the change that has already come about in the civil aviation market. Secondly, dissection on privatisation is already going on. We are merely trying to say that, in future, if any privatisation takes place, the AERA or the non-AERA parts of it will not be burdened by tariff in privatised airports because the bidder will have to bid on the basis of what it can offer for that bid itself, which will be revenue to the Government that will provide resources which can be used for cross-subsidisation to UDAN and other schemes. Thank you very much, Sir.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, just a minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. But, please be brief.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जिस बात का पूरे फसाने में जिक्र न था, वही बात उन्हें नागवार गुजरी है। Sir, I had said in context of the Kingfisher Airlines that the king of good times has become emperor without clothes. I was nowhere attributing it to the Government policies or whatever it is with regard to the aviation sector. Thank you, Sir.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: माननीय उपसभापति जी, जेट एयरलाइन्स वाला जो सवाल आया, मैं उस संबंध में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जेट एयरलाइन्स के लिए कोई resolution plan गवर्नमेंट को दिया गया था? जो उनके लेंडर्स हैं एसबीआई और बोर्ड ऑफ डायरेक्टर्स, Board of Etihad और जेट के जो बोर्ड ऑफ डायरेक्टर्स हैं, उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट को कोई resolution plan दिया था? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो जेट के प्लेन्स हैं, उनको de-register किया गया और उसके बाद कुछ लोगों को लाभ देने के लिए उन्हीं प्लेन्स को इंडिया में register कर दिया गया, ऐसा क्यों?

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I have a specific point. I had mentioned about the airfare between Bengaluru and Mangalore. As has been rightly pointed out by the Minister, between Delhi and Mumbai, the airfare may be ₹ 6,000/-, but, the airfare between Bengaluru and Mangaluru, it is almost ₹ 35,000/- or ₹ 40,000/-. This is the clarification I seek from the hon. Minister.

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उनको जेट एयरवेज़ के employees की चिंता है। पहले तो मैं बता दूँ कि 6 महीने हो चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक वे सारे employees किसी भी एयरलाइन्स में नहीं रखे गए। दूसरी तरफ जो कुछ employees को रखने की बात कह रहे हैं, उसमें दिक्कत यह आ रही है कि पहले वे लोग जिस तनखाह पर काम करते थे, जिस सैलेरी पर काम करते थे, वह तनखाह या सैलेरी उनको दूसरी एयरलाइन्स में नहीं मिल रही है। कहीं यह उनकी पीड़ा है, कृपया आप उसको address करें।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please, let me move to other Bill.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: One minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: I understand that he is a new Minister. He has mentioned about the GST Council. All right. But, he has mentioned about the non-BJP

States. A Minister should not distinguish States as BJP and non-BJP States. That should be expunged from the record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. We will see. Now, the question is:...
(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Under UDAN Scheme, in Tamil Nadu, already two places have been chosen, one in Hosur and another in Ramanathapuram. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the work will be taken up as early as possible.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर बोल चुके हैं, अगर वे कुछ कहना चाहें, तो ठीक है, नहीं तो we will move further.

The question is:

“That the Bill to amend the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, we have been overeducated on the civil aviation sector today by both the former Minister and the current Minister and we thank them for it. However, I want to say that this is the first regulatory body that is introducing a distinction. All regulatory bodies exist to regulate privatisation and competition. This is the first regulatory body which is saying that there is a threshold below which there will be no regulation. I just want the House to know that this is the first such Bill that we are passing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Jairam Rameshji.

Now, we move to the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

5.00 P.M.

The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक'): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2009 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।"

श्री उपसभापति: क्या आप बोलना चाहते हैं।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, आंध्र प्रदेश पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 2014 में यह प्रावधान था...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, यह सभी का आग्रह है कि यह महत्वपूर्ण बिल है, इस पर चर्चा के लिए एक घंटे का समय उपयुक्त नहीं है। इसके लिए समय बढ़ाया जाए, ताकि सदस्य अपनी बात कह सकें। इस पर sense of House ली जाए। इसके लिए एक घंटा उपयुक्त नहीं है। सभी लोगों की यही राय है।...(व्यवधान)... जीरो ऑवर की तरह एक-एक मिनट नहीं होना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी।...(व्यवधान)... माननीय आनन्द जी।...(व्यवधान)... माननीय चेयरमैन ने बीएसी मीटिंग में इस पर कहा था...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर यह बीएसी मीटिंग नहीं है, यहां sense of House होता है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर जीरो ऑवर में भी तीन मिनट मिलते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: इस बारे में आप लोगों और सरकार के बीच बातचीत हो।...(व्यवधान)... आप लोगों और सरकार के बीच बातचीत हो।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. के. केशव राव: सर, बीएसी मीटिंग में इस पर डिस्कशन हुआ था।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, हमने एक घंटा कभी नहीं माना है।...(व्यवधान)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: In the BAC, ...(Interruptions)... two hours for any Bill. ...(Interruptions)... Then you people said(Interruptions)... You give three minutes in Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह बिल एक घंटे में नहीं होगा।...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, the BAC had allocated unanimously one hour.

...(Interruptions)... Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)... You can speak after that.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: LoP wants to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I agree with the hon. Members from this side that education and health are most important subjects and everybody would like to discuss it; and I suppose the Government is equally interested in education and health care. So one hour is not enough. Maybe, we might have agreed in the Business Advisory Committee but the House is more supreme than the Business Advisory Committee. So, if it has been agreed upon by the Government and the Minister also, then I personally feel that the Government should have no objection. The Government is not objecting to discussing the subject or the Bill; the Government is supporting the Bill. While supporting the Bill, why should the Government have any objection to discuss this issue threadbare? So, my submission is that minimum 'two-and-a-half hour' should be allocated for this so that the discussion is to everybody's satisfaction. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: I think, 'one-and-half-hour' is a reasonable time.
...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: माननीय मंत्री जी, तीस मिनट में क्या हो जाएगा? इसके लिए दो घंटे होने चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: 'Business Advisory Committee's minutes' is there for everybody to refer. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): The House is supreme. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Whoever has participated has got that and that says 'one hour'. No objection was raised. ...(Interruptions)... However, since the LoP has suggested that the Members want to discuss it more, the Government is not against discussion on any Bill for the Members to express their opinion. So, 'one-and-a-half-hour' is more than enough. But if somebody feels(Interruptions)... So, you are coming down from three to two. Okay, I agree for two. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य।...(व्यवधान)... अभी मिनिस्टर बोल रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)... सॉरी, सॉरी।...(व्यवधान)... माननीय मंत्री जी बोलें।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': माननीय उपसभापति जी, आंध्र प्रदेश पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 2014 की 13वीं अनुसूची में यह प्रावधान था कि आंध्र प्रदेश में एक केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय और एक केंद्रीय

[श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक']

जनजाति विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जाएगा। श्रीमन्, इसी संदर्भ में आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के लिए 491.23 एकड़ भूमि और जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय के लिए 525.01 एकड़ भूमि की पेशकश की। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय ने एक समिति का गठन किया, जिसने उन सभी स्थानों का निरीक्षण करने के बाद मंत्रालय को अपनी संस्तुति दी। अनंतपुर जिले में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय और विजयनगरम जिले में जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय के लिए स्थलों का चयन हुआ। इन सिफारिशों को मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकार किया गया और उसके बाद उस पर एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट, डीपीआर बनाने के लिए EdCIL द्वारा निर्देशित की गई और जो डीपीआर तैयार हुई, उस पर निवेश बोर्ड और व्यय-वित्त समिति ने अपनी संस्तुति दी और उसके बाद मंत्रिमंडल ने इसको स्वीकृत करने की दिशा में 16 मई, 2018 को न केवल अपनी संस्तुति दी, बल्कि आंध्र प्रदेश के अनंतपुर जिले में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के साथ इसके पहले चरण में 450 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया और एक स्थायी परिसर में इस विश्वविद्यालय को शीघ्र शुरू करने का सिद्धांततः अनुमोदन दिया। केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के अनुमोदन के लिए केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2009 को संशोधित करने के लिए भी सदन में विधेयक पेश करने की अपनी संस्तुति दी। जहां केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के लिए इस दिशा में तेज़ी से कार्यक्रम हुआ, वहीं केन्द्रीय जनजाति विश्वविद्यालय की दिशा में भी 08.11.2018 को केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने अपनी सहमति दी और आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य के विजयनगरम जिले में केन्द्रीय जनजाति विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना, इस प्रयोजन के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2009 को संशोधित करने की दिशा में संसद में विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने का भी अनुमोदन दिया और इसके पहले चरण में 420 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि का प्रावधान किया।

श्रीमन्, इन दोनों Bills को लेकर संयुक्त रूप से आंध्र प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय और एक केन्द्रीय जनजाति विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की दिशा में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय संशोधन विधेयक, 2018 को 14.12.2018 को लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया, परन्तु इस पर विचार नहीं हो सका और इसके बाद वर्ष 2018 चला गया, अब वर्ष 2019 आया तो फिर पुनः इस पर संशोधन किया गया और मंत्रिमंडल ने फिर इस पर अपनी सहमति दी। इसको 12.02.2019 और 13.02.2019 को दो बार सूचीबद्ध किया गया, लेकिन चर्चा नहीं हो सकी और 16वीं लोक सभा का विघटन हो गया। यह स्वाभाविक ही था कि जब 17वीं लोक सभा आयी, तो तत्काल प्रभाव से मंत्रिमंडल ने 24.06.2019 को अपनी बैठक में आंध्र प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय और केन्द्रीय जनजाति विश्वविद्यालय, दोनों का अनुमोदन किया और इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय संशोधन विधेयक, 2019 को प्रस्तुत किया, अनुमोदन किया।

श्रीमन्, मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि 8 जुलाई, 2019 को लोक सभा में यह प्रस्तुत हुआ और 12 जुलाई, 2019 को लोक सभा ने इसे पारित कर दिया। श्रीमन्, हम इसके लिए साथ ही साथ वित्तीय प्रावधान भी लाए, जहां केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय... वह जो परिसर में शुरू भी हो गया, लेकिन इसके लिए विधिवत् तरीके से केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के लिए हम लोग विधिवत्

व्यवस्था करके लाए। केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का इसका पूरा का पूरा जो आकलन था, वह 902.07 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है, जबकि इसको पहले चरण में 450 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान स्वीकृत हुआ है और केन्द्रीय जनजाति विश्वविद्यालय का पहले चरण के लिए 420 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है, लेकिन कुल अनुमोदन 834.83 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ है।

श्रीमन्, मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत कम समय में जिस तरह से केन्द्र की सरकार ने आंध्र प्रदेश पुनर्गठन एक्ट के होते ही वहां पर आईआईटी तिरुपति का निर्माण किया, इन एनआईटी का निर्माण किया, आईआईएम की स्वीकृति दी... आईआईएम की स्वीकृति दी, आईआईएमएसआर की स्वीकृति दी और आईआईआईटी की स्वीकृति दी और अब उन पांच महत्वपूर्ण संस्थानों के बाद ये दो विश्वविद्यालय, आज विचार के लिए और पारित करने के लिए हम आपके बीच लाए हैं। श्रीमान्, आज का दिन आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए एक स्वर्णिम इतिहास का दिन है। जब उसके इतिहास में एक और बड़ी उपलब्धि जुड़ रही है। श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत विनम्रता से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इस पर विचार किया जाए और बड़े खुश दिल से इसको सर्वसम्मति से पास किया जाए।

The question was proposed.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana):*

श्री उपसभापति: सिर्फ उनकी बात में रिकॉर्ड में जाएगी। डा. बांडा प्रकाश जी, आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है। कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, while moving the further amendment of the Central Universities Act, 2009, what has been said very clearly by the hon. Minister? He said that two Universities are coming in Andhra Pradesh. One is the Tribal University and another is the general Central University. Fair enough. I welcome it because you are going to set up a Tribal University for a particular purpose, as you have mentioned, that is, the Tribal University will promote advance knowledge by providing the institutional and research facilities in tribal art, culture, customs and advancement in technology to the tribal population in India, etc., etc. Just good enough. You have chosen Andhra Pradesh; it is fair enough. Hon. Minister, I am sure you will agree with me that in some other parts of our country such as Chhattisgarh, the concentration of tribal people is much more. You will also agree with me that in Telangana also, the tribal population is very much. In other States also such as Maharashtra, I don't want to mention the names of all the States, you have said that there are so many places where tribal concentration is there. When you are going to set up a Tribal University, why is it in a particular State? I have no objection to setting up a Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh, but why not in Chhattisgarh where the concentration of tribal population is

*Not Recorded.

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

much more? It is not known to me. Unfortunately, in Jharkhand, you didn't do so. In Jharkhand and West Bengal tribal, population is quite high; it is also a maoist-concentrated area. Now, of course, it is peaceful. When your Minister including the Prime Minister visited those areas, it was a commitment made that for tribal people educational institutions will come up as a new venture. Where is it? Sir, I have gone through this Amendment Bill. In Clause 4 of the Bill, you have mentioned sixteen Universities, that is, two in Andhra Pradesh, two in Bihar, one in Gujarat, one in Haryana, one in Himachal Pradesh, two in Jammu and Kashmir, one in Jharkhand, one in Karnataka, one in Kerala, one in Odisha, one in Punjab, one in Rajasthan and one in Tamil Nadu. Visva-Bharati University is in West Bengal. Rabindranath Tagore established this University and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Chancellor of that University. I know that Visva-Bharati University has a separate Act, but it is a Central University. Sir, in a Central University, when you have mentioned the Central University, why are you not going to complete the structure? What would be the structure, how many Vice-Chancellors in a University, and what would be the procedure, that is not clear here. That is omitted. Sir, as you know, in a Central University, as I know in Visva Bharati and other Central Universities, the Search Committee was formed and the Search Committee consisted of three or four people. Qualified educationists are there as the members of the Search Committee. They sit together and finalise two-three names and send it to the HRD Ministry and through the Ministry, send to the President of India and there, it will be finalised because the Central Universities' Vice-Chancellors will be appointed by the President of India. I have the experience. Sometimes, I have seen, though the HRD Ministry, citing a proper logic, wish to remove any Vice-Chancellor from the University, they cannot do this thing. I recall, in the case of Visva Bharati Vice-Chancellor, when I got some complaints —your predecessors were there, she was there —I raised all those complaints before this House and the investigation took place. A three-member committee was formed and the committee members then submitted the report. Even though it took six months to remove that Vice-Chancellor, that time I had requested the hon. Minister to change this Central University Act thoroughly. Sir, you were going to change, the hon. Minister is going to change Section 9, only to set up two Universities. But, the Central University Act, as a whole, is an old Act. It requires a thorough change because nowadays so many Central Universities are there and in the institutions and Universities, so many changes are taking place. So, it requires the most modern arrangements like e-education system and all those things. But, I think the hon. Minister will consider and I feel that the hon. Minister will come out very soon to change the Central Act as a whole. Sir, I have come

to know from Calcutta University, one of the best Universities in the country, that some instructions have been given through UGC to follow some of the guidelines. Why? Why is the Central Government sending some sort of instructions to the Universities and telling them, directing them to follow all these things? They should not do that thing. I am not talking about the educational policy and systems. When the hon. Minister will discuss this thing, certainly, I will raise this issue. But, today I am trying to know in regard to these two Universities, when you are going to select the Vice-Chancellor, is it true that the educational curriculum and all these things will be guided by the Central Government. Sir, all the universities have their own statutes. Who will prepare the statute? Will it be prepared by the Government of India, or, by somebody else? I don't know which will be that organization. So, I feel that the hon. Minister should take proper action so that he can make arrangements for some independent organizations to prepare this statute.

Then, I would say that in West Bengal, Jadavpur University is one of the best universities. For a long time, we have been asking to make it a Central University. But, unfortunately, the Government of India has not done this so far. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

Lastly, these two Universities should function freely and properly without having any direction or any other pressure from the Central Government. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, since this Bill concerns establishment of one Central University and one Central Tribal University in the State of Andhra Pradesh, and both these Universities are being set up in the State of Andhra Pradesh as per the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh State Reorganisation Act of 2014, I wish to speak in my mother tongue, Telugu. I had requested the Secretariat to arrange for the translation.

Before that, I would like to say that higher education is a very important catalyst for economic development, economic transformation, and this is also very important in building a very strong society. Before I go into the specific subject of these two Central Universities, let me go into the background.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN) *in the Chair*.]

* “After the bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh in 2014, the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh now comprises thirteen districts. If we carefully observe, after

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

[Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao]

Independence, the boundaries of this State and its Capital were changed on a number of occasions. I don't think people of any other State might have experienced what people of Andhra Pradesh experienced regarding these changes. The Coastal and Rayalaseema regions were carved out of the Madras State in 1953, with Kurnool as its Capital city. Firstly, for the Seemandhra people Madras was their Capital city. Later, Kurnool became the Capital city. In 1956, the States Reorganisation Act formed Andhra Pradesh with the Telugu-speaking areas with Hyderabad as its Capital city. So, for the people of Andhra Pradesh the Capital kept changing. Initially, it was Madras, then Kurnool and later Hyderabad. In 2014, after the bifurcation of the State, people of Andhra Pradesh were again in search of their Capital city. Amaravati was selected as the State Capital and buildings were constructed on temporary basis for the same purpose. However, there is no clarity whether Amaravati will remain as the Capital city for the State of Andhra Pradesh. If we look at the problems faced by the people of Andhra Pradesh, I have no doubt in telling that, everyone will have a feeling that, not even ones' foes should face such problems. People of Andhra Pradesh are experiencing such terrible conditions. Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh was supported by all the political parties. Bifurcation of the State did not take place because of one party. Though some regional parties started movement for the bifurcation of the State, even we desired formation of Andhra Pradesh and formation of Telangana State. The same was desired by other parties and regional parties too. Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh was done with the support of almost all the parties. Didn't one know earlier that the State will be bifurcated? The desire of Telangana people to have a separate State for themselves did not start all of a sudden. They had been protesting for separate Telangana State since 1969. Separate Jai Andhra Movement was initiated in 1973. When one was aware that, some day we had to separate amicably as brethren they should have worked for the development of entire Andhra Pradesh. But unfortunately that didn't happen.

From 1956 to 1971, the United Andhra Pradesh had Chief Ministers from Andhra Pradesh region. Similarly, from 1982 to 2014, nearly for thirty two years Andhra Pradesh had Chief Ministers from Andhra Pradesh region. Sir, I fail to understand why they had not tried for balanced development or development of entire Andhra Pradesh. Few months back, I raised few questions in the Parliament. I requested for the list of National Institutions allocated for the State of Andhra Pradesh prior to bifurcation along with their location. In the reply I received, it was stated that most of the Institutions were concentrated in and around Hyderabad. The former Chief Ministers did not have a

vision. They should have thought, we are together now but we will separate amicably as brothers in future. And, if development were spread across entire Andhra Pradesh there won't be a problem in the future. But, it did not happen this way. I am saying this because, if we see the list of Institutions established, they were all concentrated in one region. University of Hyderabad was established in Hyderabad and it was unanimous decision. Apart from School of Planning and Architecture established in the year in 2008 in Coastal Andhra, rest of the Institutes are located in and around Hyderabad. The leaders in the then Government should take responsibility for this. As development did not spread across the entire Andhra Pradesh, people feel injustice was done to them. Leaders of the previous Governments in the State should be held responsible for this. The mistakes committed by these leaders have become a curse for the people of newly formed Andhra Pradesh.

If we observe the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, in the Schedule Thirteenth it has been mentioned that ten National Institutions should be established in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act mentions that steps should be taken for the establishment of the National Institutes before the Thirteenth Five Year Plan.”

The Central Government was given almost ten years to take steps for the establishment of these institutions. But because hon. Prime Minister and the Central Government are committed to the fulfillment of all the considerations, all the clauses in the Act, and we are committed to the development of Andhra Pradesh, all these institutions have been set up in the very first year after the formation of the Government under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji. As per the Act, the Central Government had time till 2020-22 to start IIT and no action can be taken against the Central Government as per the Act for the delay as classes for IIT started in the year 2015-16. The Central Government thought that the State of Andhra Pradesh had faced injustice and if adequate educational opportunities are provided, it will enhance the economic development of the State. Hence, classes for IIT started during 2015-16. Classes for NIT started during 2015-16. Classes for Indian Institute of Management (IIM) also started during 2015-16 in Visakhapatnam. Classes for Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) started during 2015-16 in Tirupathi. Classes for Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) started during 2015-16.

Many prestigious National Institutions such as IIT, IIM, IIIT, NIT and IISER were established in Andhra Pradesh and I think no other State received as many institutions as Andhra Pradesh received after Independence that too in such a short span of time.

[Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao]

I received this information in writing from Ministry of Human Resource Development. No other State in the country was allotted as many institutes as Andhra Pradesh received in such a less time. Along with this, the Central Government has started classes in Anantapur from 2018-19. Classes for Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy started during 2016-17 in Visakhapatnam. The funds allocated to these institutes were not totally spent and it will take another one or two more years for these institutions to spend the funds towards construction and infrastructure.

The seven institutions under the Ministry of HRD include IIT, NIT, IIM, IISER, IIIT, Central University and Tribal University. The total allocation made under these institutions is ₹ 6,190 crore. * “Apart from this ₹ 1618 crores were allocated for the establishment of AIIMS” .

Allocation of ₹ 1618 crore is there for the establishment of AIIMS at Mangalagiri in Guntur district.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): This is not related to the subject.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): कृपया आप शांति बनाए रखें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: For Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy, the total allocation is ₹1,056 crore and the people and the parties which have... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: This is not related to the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): कृपया आप शांति बनाए रखें। जब आप अपनी बात कहें, तब आप इन बातों को कहें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I will tell you that this is historic. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is historic. No Government, in the history of independent India, has ever sanctioned so many institutions and allocated so much funds. ...*(Interruptions)*... But despite this, you have political parties.....*(Interruptions)*... All this is official information. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they have a problem,**.

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): माननीय सदस्य, कृपया शांति बनाए रखें।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप चेयर की तरफ देखिए।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप बोलिए, लेकिन ये कैसे बोल सकते हैं। ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: But, I cannot be disturbed in this manner. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have every right to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Madam, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): Under which rule?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: It is under Rule 258. The hon. Member, while speaking, said that if other Members do not like it, they may *. He cannot say that. So, that part should be expunged.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I am only stating facts. These are from the replies given in Parliament. If you have a problem with this information, you can move a privilege motion against the Minister who gave these answers. All this information is authentic and official. Because you have been trying to pervade lies, people have rejected such political parties in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Madam, he should stick to the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is giving all the history. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): माननीय सदस्य, कृपा करके इन्हें अपनी बात रखने दीजिए। अगर आपको आपत्ति है, तो आप अपनी स्पीच में इस बात का जिक्र कर दीजिएगा।

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Madam, all the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act as far as educational institutions are concerned have been adhered to. While there was ten years' time...*(Time-bellings)*... Madam, please allow me some more time.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): नरसिंहा राव जी, आपको आपकी पार्टी ने पंद्रह मिनट का समय दिया है। आप कृपा करके conclude करें, क्योंकि आपकी पार्टी ने आपको केवल पंद्रह मिनट का ही समय दिया है।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Madam, we have 38 minutes. So, I think my time may please be extended because the duration has been extended. Madam, Tribal University is coming up in Vizianagaram district with a budget of ₹420 crore for the first phase. Many political parties have indulged in propaganda and have spread falsehood that the Central Government has not fulfilled its obligations. The reality is that we have given much more. We have implemented the provisions of the Act. Although we had ten years' time, we implemented this within two years.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Madam, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): Under which rule?

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: It is under Rule 240 which relates to irrelevance or repetition. Madam, we are discussing the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill. If you look at the interpretation of Rule 240, it applies very well to the hon. Member, who has been speaking about everything but the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Let me inform the Member that these two institutions are being set up as part of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): नरसिंहा राव जी, अगर कोई भी ऐसी बात होगी, जो इस तरह की कही गई होगी, उसको check करके expunge कर दिया जाएगा।

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Madam, you see, a lot of political parties have spread falsehood about the implementation of the Act and they feel threatened when I speak the truth about it. उनको डर लगता है, क्योंकि वे झूठ से लोगों को प्रभावित कर रहे थे। * “The parties which have deceived people by telling lies are unable to accept it when I am revealing the facts” .

People have taught lessons to the parties, which have actually propagated lies. ...(Interruptions)... It is high time they speak the truth; otherwise, they would suffer the consequences forever. ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): नरसिंहा राव जी, आप कृपया conclude करें।

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, I have one point of order. ...(Interruptions)... It is about the use of the word ‘lie’(Interruptions)... You cannot use the word ‘lie.’

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Madam, I think, even the supporting parties seem to be threatened. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: He is going on reading false. ...(Interruptions)...

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): नरसिंहा राव जी, आप कृपया conclude करें।

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I am concluding, Madam. ...(*Interruptions*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): नरसिंहा राव जी, आपका वक्त खत्म हो गया है। आप conclude करें, वरना मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुला लूंगी।

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: These two Central Universities would serve as institutions of higher education and would help in the economic development of Andhra Pradesh, and what was neglected by the Governments in the State for several decades, this Government, under the hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modiji, has ensured all-round development of people of Andhra Pradesh. These institutions have come up in all the regions of Andhra Pradesh. In the Rayalaseema region, a number of them have come up. In the North Coastal Andhra area, many of them have been set up. The only area, my home district Prakasam District, was not favoured by the Governments in the State. I would request the HRD Minister. This is an important point not just for Andhra Pradesh. I think the decision of the location of the institution is being made by the State Governments. In our case, you see a concentration of institutions only in one part of the State while some regions are neglected. My appeal to the Central Government and HRD Ministry is to have a decisive say even in the location of the institution to ensure all round educational development of all the States in this country and not go by political considerations of the ruling establishments in the States concerned. Thank you, Madam.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): श्री ए. विजयकुमार। आपके पास 7 मिनट्स हैं।

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Madam, the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019, envisages establishment of Central University of Andhra Pradesh under Section 3C and establishment of Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh under Section 3D. This would enable opening of avenues of higher education and research facilities primarily for the tribal population of India. With the establishment of these two Central Universities, the total number of Central Universities in India has increased from 49 to 51. Further, under Section 5 of the Principal Act, necessary provisions have been made so that the Tribal University established under Section 3D shall take additional measures for paying special attention to the tribal-centric higher education and research, including art, culture and customs. Madam, now it is the need of the hour that more concentration is required on the Central Universities, where the research programmes are not given priority. Only through technological development and research activities, the quality of education will improve substantially and enable our students to compete at the international level. Another area of concern is the shortage of faculties and other posts in the Central Universities in India. Only when adequate faculties are posted, the

[Shri A. Vijayakumar]

students could receive quality education and push themselves for more learning through interaction and guidance. Madam, before I conclude, I would like to draw the attention of this august House that the reservation in Central institutions in all courses of studies for the locals is not a new phenomenon. Therefore, denial of reservation of 25 per cent seats in all courses in any Central University for the locals is not only against natural justice but is clearly arbitrary and discriminatory.

Such a situation should be prevailing in all the States having Central Universities in India. Madam, in this background, a demand for reservation of seats in university courses is not a concession, but a matter of moral obligation.

Therefore, I request that reservation of 25 per cent seats to local residents in Central Universities can be extended to all the 51 Central Universities in India and that would be certainly hailed as the righteous move by people everywhere.

I appeal to the Central Government to start a Tribal University in Tamil Nadu also.

Madam, I plead to arouse the collective consciousness of Members from the rest of India for realising a just demand that would satisfy the native students and youth. Certainly, the Central Government stands to get laurels from the public. A beginning can be made even with this Bill. With fond hopes, I support this bill. Thank you Sir.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Madam, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Bill. At the very outset, I would like to say that Visva-Bharati University was the first Central University to be set up in the country. It was declared by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the request of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi who, in turn, was requested by *Kavi Guru* Rabindranath Tagore and since then, no second Central University has been set up in West Bengal.

I urge upon the Government to initiate appropriate steps in this regard.

Madam, I urge the Government also to ensure that Bills that are discussed in Parliament should be sent for scrutiny to Parliamentary Committees. I would like to bring up certain facts and figures. During the 14th Lok Sabha, we had seen 60 per cent of the Bills being scrutinised; during the 15th Lok Sabha, we had seen about 71 per cent of the Bills being scrutinised, and during the 16th Lok Sabha that commenced in 2014, we saw the number plummeting to deplorable 26 per cent.

Madam, I urge the Government to discuss and deliberate on Bills and not to bulldoze them through Parliament. This Bill was discussed for only 1 hour and 45 minutes in the Lok Sabha, and in this august House, after much effort by all the hon. Members, two hours have been allotted. All the 17 Bills that have been introduced in this Session, none of them has been sent to the Standing Committee for scrutiny.

Madam, this Bill aims to set up two universities. One is the Central University and the other is the Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh as a follow up to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act of 2014. However, we have to look into certain harsh realities before we move to the details. We host a 33 per cent population of world's non-literate people. Over the next few years, the country could lose about 10 crore people, nearly the population of Bihar, from the learning system in higher education.

Now, Madam, moving on to the Clauses of the Bill, the Government intends to set up a Central University in Andhra Pradesh. But what will be the administrative set-up, the programmes, the curriculum and the accreditation? The foundation of a Central University cannot be just limited to a few lines in a Bill, but it has to ensure access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability.

The Government will also establish a Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh. But has the Government held any consultations before taking this step? Tribal studies is an extensive subject and the pedagogy, curriculum, culture, practices and social customs have to be explored thoroughly before having a university dedicated to it. In phase-1 of construction of infrastructure, we have seen ₹ 450 crores for the Central University and ₹ 420 crores for the Tribal University, a total of ₹ 870 crores for two universities. For infrastructure of two Central Universities, is ₹ 870 crores enough? Will it suffice? I would like to say that the Government has always been very miser when it comes to spending on education. It is to be noted that spending on education should be ideally 6 per cent of the GDP to yield much solicited spread and access. But the share of spending on education in the whole Union Budget was 4.6 per cent in 2014-15 and, now, it has gone down to 3.5 per cent in the Interim Budget of 2019-20. I would also like to know what the Government is doing in respect of vacancies in the Central Universities. In 12 out of the 14 Central Universities, we have more than 75 per cent vacancies of Professors and two universities, most deplorably, have 100 per cent vacancies in the same post. One will always wonder about the quality of education that is being imparted there. As per the all-India Survey on Higher Education in 2017-18, the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education for the age group 18 to 23 is 25.8 per cent. Now we have fixed that target at 30 per cent for 2020. Even if we achieve the target, most astonishingly, 10 crore students would still not have seats at the universities. The Government, thus, has to step up funding and build infrastructure to spread and build the education system. The Government also has to speed up the process of accreditation of institutions and programmes. There are 42,000 higher educational institutions in the country. Only 20 per cent or about 8,700 institutions have been accredited by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). There are 15,000 programmes in engineering, management, pharmacy, architecture, etc., offered by the institutions. Here too, only about 20 per cent, i.e., about 3,050 programmes have been accredited by the National

[Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas]

board of Accreditation. The Government has to conduct due diligence at the earliest and hasten the accreditation process to increase credibility of the educational system. Another very important thing that I want to bring up is, nearly, ₹ 94,000 crores collected under the secondary and higher secondary cess since 2006-07 lies unallocated and unused, according to the 2017-18 Report of the comptroller and Auditor General of India. This is most deplorable. This money needs be ploughed into the educational system to strengthen its foundation, increase access and build a student-friendly and innovative knowledge environment. Lastly, I would like to conclude by making a suggestion to the Government. The UN acclaimed Kanyashree Scheme in Bengal has now been extended for higher education as well. One time grant of ₹ 25,000 is being provided to girls who continue education after they turn 18, that is, at the under-graduation level. At the post-graduation level, the girls who are pursuing Science, are given a monthly stipend of ₹ 2,500 and those pursuing Arts, are given a monthly stipend of ₹ 2,000. This could be taken up as a national model and implemented across the country to empower women and make them equal stakeholders in our society. With this, I conclude my speech, thank you.

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं निश्चित रूप से इस बिल के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन मैं किसी भी रूप में यह नहीं मानता कि यह कोई बहुत अचम्बे का काम, जैसा अभी यहां गुणगान किया गया, किया जा रहा है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष, (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) पीठासीन हुए]

2009 में जब सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ का एक्ट बना था, उस वक्त देश के साथ यह कमिटमेंट किया गया था कि प्रत्येक राज्य में कम-से-कम एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अवश्य होगा। उसी के चलते सभी राज्यों में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय कम-से-कम एक की संख्या में बनाये जाने आरंभ हुए। जब 2014 में आंध्र प्रदेश के पुनर्गठन का एक्ट पास हुआ, उस वक्त वह कमिटमेंट किया गया था कि आंध्र प्रदेश में एक केन्द्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय भी बनाया जायेगा। इसलिए ये दोनों commitments पुराने हैं, जो पिछले 5 साल की सरकार के समय में पूरे हो जाने चाहिए थे, लेकिन नहीं हो पाए। नए मंत्री जी ने आते ही उन commitments को पूरा करने के प्रयास किया है, जिसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... वह मैंने कह दिया कि 5 साल में पूरे हो जाने चाहिए थे। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन अब आप उन्हें पूरा कर रहे हैं, जिसके लिए आप बधाई के पात्र हैं। मैं यहां आपसे 4-5 बातें जानना चाहता हूँ, जिन्हें आप नोट कर लें और ध्यान से सुन लीजिए।

क्या आपने इन विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए जमीन का इंतजाम कर लिया है, क्योंकि आपके एक्ट के अंदर जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है, इस संबंध में जो प्रस्तावना यहां दी गई, भाषण दिया, उसमें कहीं इसका जिक्र नहीं है कि आप किस स्थान पर इन विश्वविद्यालयों को स्थापित करेंगे? ऐसा मैं इसलिए भी कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि आज भी दो यूनिवर्सिटीज़ ऐसी हैं - धर्मशाला

स्थित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय और गुजरात केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय - जिनके लिए अभी तक जमीन मयस्सर नहीं हुई है। फिर आंध्र प्रदेश में दो विश्वविद्यालय बनाने के लिए आपने जमीन का क्या इंतजाम किया है? दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 2018-19 के बजट में प्रावधान हेतु क्या वित्त मंत्रालय से आपने बात कर ली है, क्योंकि ये पुराने commitments थे। आंध्र प्रदेश सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी को शुरू करने के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपए का फंड एलोकेट किया गया था, जिसे इस वर्ष बढ़ाकर 13 करोड़ रुपए किया गया है। वहीं जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय के लिए पहले 20 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान था, जिसे इस बार के बजट document में घटाकर 8 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है। जहां आप 850 करोड़ रुपए से इन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को बनाएंगे - आप पहले चरण में 450 करोड़ रुपए और 420 करोड़ रुपए - उन्हें देने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जो तत्कालीन बजट में इनके लिए प्रावधान किया गया है, वह 13 करोड़ रुपए और 8 करोड़ रुपए है, जो ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे के समान है। इतनी राशि से आप कोई विश्वविद्यालय तत्काल आरम्भ नहीं कर सकते। 13 करोड़ रुपए में तो गांव की एक सड़क तक नहीं बन सकती, फिर आप कैसे इंतजाम करेंगे?

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

इसके बाद, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालयों को चलाने के लिए, जितने भी नए केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बने हैं, उनके सामने...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सभापति जी ने भी टोका था कि सदन में आपस में बात न की जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... यदि मंत्री जी ही हमारी बात नहीं सुनेंगे, तो उस पर आगे क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اتر پردیش): مائے اب سبھا ادھیش مہوڈی، می نشجٹ روپ سے اس بل کے سمرتھن می کھڑا ہوا ہوں، لیکن می کسی بھی روپ می ہی نہی مانتا کہ ہی کوئی بہت اچمبھے کا کام، جیسا ابھی یان گن-گان کٹی گئی کٹی جا رہا ہے۔

(اب سبھا ادھیش، شری بھونیشور کالیتا صدر نشری ہوئے)

2009 می جب سرٹنٹل ٹورنرسٹنٹ کا ایکٹ بنا تھا، اس وقت دیش کے ساتھ ہی

کمٹمنٹ کٹی گئی تھا کہ ہر ایک راجی می کم سے کم ایک کنڈری و شووڈھٹلی ضرور ہوگا۔ اسی کے چلتے سبھی راجی می کنڈری و شووڈھٹلی کم سے کم ایک کی تعداد می بنائے جانے شروع ہوئے۔ جب 2014 می آندھرا پردیش کے پنرگٹھن کا ایکٹ پاس ہوا، اس وقت یہ کمٹمنٹ کٹی گئی تھا کہ آندھرا پردیش می ایک کنڈری جن-جانتی و شووڈھٹلی بھی بنائی جائے گا۔ اس لئے ہی دونوں کمٹمنٹس پرانے ہی، جو پچھلے پانچ سال ک سرکار کے وقت می پورے ہو جانے چاہئے تھے، لیکن نہی ہو پائے۔ نئے منتری جی نے آتے ہی ان کمٹمنٹس کو پورا کرنے کا پریس کٹی ہے، جس کے لئے می

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

انہی بدھائی دینا چاہتا ہوں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ وہ مئی نے کہہ دیا کہ پانچ سال مئی پورے ہو جانے چاہئے تھے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ لیکن اب آپ انہی پورا کر رہے ہیں، جس کے لئے آپ بدھائی کے حقدار ہیں۔ مئی میں آپ سے جار پانچ بائیں جاننا چاہتا ہوں، جنہی آپ نوٹ کر لیں اور دھڑن سے سن لیں۔

کئی آپ نے ان وشوودھائیوں کے لئے زمین کا انتظام کر لیا ہے، کہیں کہ آپ کے ایکٹ کے اندر جو اسٹیمپ ٹیکس دیا گیا ہے، اس سمبندھ میں جو پرستونا میں دی گئی، بھاشن دیا، اسمی کہیں اس کا ذکر نہیں ہے کہ آپ کس استھان پر ان وشوودھائیوں کو استھایت کریں گے؟ ایسا میں اس لئے بھی کہہ رہا ہوں، کہیں آج بھی دو ٹھوڈھائییں ایسی ہیں۔ دھرم شالہ استھیت کٹھیری وشوودھائی اور گجرات کٹھیری وشوودھائی۔ جن کے لئے ابھی تک زمین مہیئر نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ پھر آندھرا پردیش میں دو وشوودھائی بنانے کے لئے آپ نے زمین کا کئی انتظام کیا ہے؟ دوسری بات میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سال 2018-19 کے بجٹ میں پراودھان میں کٹیوٹ-منترالی سے آپ نے بات کر لی ہے، کہیں کہ یہ پرانے کمٹمیٹس تھے۔ آندھرا پردیش میں سیٹرل ٹھوڈھائی کو شروع کرنے کے لئے دس کروڑ روپ کا فنڈ اٹھو کٹھ کٹی گئی تھا، جسے اس سال بڑھا کر پچھہ کروڑ روپیہ کٹی گئی ہے۔ وہی جن-جائے وشوودھائی کے لئے پہلے پچیس کروڑ روپے کا پرودھان تھا، جسے اس بار کے بجٹ ڈاکو میٹ میں گھٹا کر آٹھ کروڑ روپے کر دیا گیا ہے۔ جہاں آپ 850 کروڑ روپے سے ان ٹھوڈھائیوں کو بنائیں گے۔ پہلے چرن میں 450 کروڑ روپے اور 420 کروڑ روپے۔ انہی دینے جا رہے ہیں، لیکن جو حالی بجٹ میں ان کے لئے پرودھان کٹی گئی ہے، وہ پچھہ کروڑ روپے اور آٹھ کروڑ روپے ہے، جو اونٹ کے منہ میں زہیے کے برابر ہے۔ اتنی رقم سے آپ کوئی وشوودھائی تکال شروع نہیں کر سکتے۔ پچھہ کروڑ روپے میں تو گاؤں کی ایک سڑک تک نہیں بن سکتی، پھر آپ کیسے انتظام کریں گے؟

(श्री अप सभा पति सदर नश्री बूँ)

अस के बूँ, अप से पूँचना ढाँता हूँ के वशूदधैल्लैँ को ढलाने के लूँ, ढूँने बूँने नूँने वशूदधैल्लैँ बूँने हूँ, अ के सलूँने --- (मदललत) --- मलूँने सभा पति ढी ने बूँने ठूँका तूँका के सदन मूँ अपस मूँ बलत ने की ढलूँने --- (मदललत) --- अँर मन्तरी ढी ढमारी बलत हूँ ने नूँने सरी ढूँने, तूँ अस पर अँने कलूँकारूँनी करूँ ढूँने ?]

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मन्त्री ढी, कृपया इधर ध्यान दीललए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ढावेद अली खान: ढो हमारूँ केन्तरीय वलश्ववलदललय हूँ, आज वे बहुत बड़े संकट से ढुँर रहे हूँ, क्यूँकी आज उन्हूँ अलूँ अलूँ अध्यापक नहूँ मलल रहे हूँ - ढो 40-42 नए केन्तरीय वलश्ववलदललय बने हूँ। इसके पीलूँ कारण यह हूँ की वे 2009 में बने थे, ढबकी पुरानी पेंशन स्कीम खतम करके, 2004 में नई पेंशन स्कीम शुरू हो गई। इन वलश्ववलदललयों के ललए ऐसा प्रावधान कर दलया ढया की 2004 या 2008 के बाद ढो वलश्ववलदललय बनेँगे, उनमें नई पेंशन स्कीम लागू की ढाएगी। अब आप नया Assistant Professor तूँ भर्ती कर सकते हूँ, लेकलन अगर आपको Professor भर्ती करना हूँ तूँ कलसी दूसरी University में, पुरानी पेंशन स्कीम के तहत ढो काम कर रहा हूँ, उसे यहां आना पड़ेगा। इस तरह अपनी पुरानी पेंशन स्कीम के तहत ढो काम कर रहा हूँ, उसे यहां आना पड़ेगा। इस तरह अपनी पुरानी पेंशन स्कीम का लाभ लूँकर नए वलश्ववलदललय में, ढलसका आप ढठन करने ढो रहे हूँ, कूँई Professor या Associate Professor नहूँ आना ढाहेगा, क्यूँकी वे सब 2004 से पहले भर्ती हुए हूँ। इस तरह आप Assistant Professors के भरोसे कूँई वलश्ववलदललय नहूँ ढला सकते।

एक तरीका और हूँ - यहां IIT, IIM, NIIT की बलत की गई - ढब कूँई नई IIT बनती हूँ, नया IIM बनता हूँ तूँ पुरानी NIIT, पुरानी IIT उसे कुछ वर्षों के ललए मेंटर करती हूँ, लेकलन इतनी बड़ी संख्या में बने केन्तरीय वलश्ववलदललयों को आपने लावारलस लूँड़ दलया हूँ। मैं आपको सुँललव देना ढाहता हूँ की ढो भी नया केन्तरीय वलश्ववलदललय आप बनाँ, उसे कुछ वर्षों के ललए पुराने केन्तरीय वलश्ववलदललय से, पुरानी University के संबद्ध करें, associate करें, तलकल उनका वे लाभ ले सकें।

एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बलत में कहना ढाहता हूँ की ढो पीलली सरकार का commitment था, आज आप एक ढनढातीय वलश्ववलदललय बनाने ढा रहे हूँ, लेकलन हमारूँ देश में दो अलग कलस्म के, अल्पसंख्यक कलस्म के वलश्ववलदललय हूँ। हालांकी केन्तरीय वलश्ववलदललयों की तुलना में उनकी संख्या सलर्फ 2 हूँ - ढामलया मललया इस्लामलया और अलीगढ़ मुस्ललम यूनलवर्सलटी - इन दोनों का ढो minority character हूँ, ढलसे कूँर्ट में ढुनूँती दी गई हूँ, वह अलग वलषय हूँ, उस पर उललत समय पर बलत की ढाएगी, लेकलन मैं आपको बताना ढाहता हूँ की आज हायर एँुकेशन में मुस्ललम ललत्रों की संख्या सलर्फ साढ़े ढार परसेंट हूँ।

6.00 P.M.

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

अगर हम उसमें से एएमयू, जामिया और मौलाना आज़ाद उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी, जो हैदराबाद में है, उनके छात्रों को निकाल दें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह तीन परसेंट से भी कम हो जाती है।
...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : جو ہمارے کنڈری و شووڈھٹالی ہی، آج وہ بہت بڑے سنکٹ سے گزر رہے ہیں، کیوں کہ آج انہی اچھے ادھتاپک نہی مل رہے ہیں، جو چالیں۔ بٹالیں نئے کنڈری و شووڈھٹالی بنے ہیں۔ اس کے بچھے وجہ ہے کہ وہ 2009 میں بنے تھے، جبکہ پرانی بٹیشن اسکیم ختم کر کے، 2004 میں نئی بٹیشن اسکیم شروع ہو گئی۔ ان و شووڈھٹالیوں کے لئے ایسا پروادھان کر دی گئی کہ 2004 تا 2008 کے بعد جو و شووڈھٹالی بنی گئے، ان میں نئی بٹیشن اسکیم لاگو کی جائے گی۔ اب آپ نئی اسسٹنٹ پروفیسر تو بھرتی کر سکتے ہیں، لیکن اگر آپ کو پروفیسر بھرتی کرنا ہے تو کسری دوسری یونیورسٹی میں، پرانی بٹیشن اسکیم کے تحت جو کام کر رہا ہے، اسے چاہا آنا پڑے گا۔ اس طرح اپنی پرانی بٹیشن اسکیم کا لایہہ چھوڑ کر نئے و شووڈھٹالی میں، جس کا آپ گٹھن کرنے جا رہے ہیں، کوئی پروفیسر یا ایسوسی ایٹ پروفیسر نہی آنا چاہی گئے کیوں کہ وہ سب 2004 سے پہلے کے بھرتی ہیں اس طرح آپ اسسٹنٹ پروفیسر کے بھروسے کوئی و شووڈھٹالی نہی چلا سکتے۔

ایک طریقہ اور ہے - وہاں آئی آئی ٹی، آئی آئی ایچ، این آئی آئی ٹی۔ کی بات کی گئی - جب کوئی نہی آئی آئی ٹی بنی ہے، نئی آئی آئی ایچ بنتا ہے تو پرانی این آئی آئی ٹی، پرانا آئی آئی ٹی۔ اسے کچھ سالوں کے لئے مینٹر کرتی ہے، لیکن اتنی بڑی تعداد میں بنے کنڈری و شووڈھٹالیوں کو آپ نے لاوارث چھوڑ دی ہے۔ میں آپ کو سچھاؤ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو بھی نئی کنڈری و شووڈھٹالی آپ بناتے ہیں، اسے کچھ سالوں کے لئے پرانے کنڈری و شووڈھٹالی سے، پرانی یونیورسٹی سے سمبڈھ کریں، ایسوسی ایٹ کریں، تاکہ ان کا وہ لایہہ لے سکیں۔

ایک بہت اہم بات میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو پچھلی سرکار کا کمٹنٹ تھا، آج آپ ایک جن-جائے و شووڈھٹالی بنانے جا رہے ہیں، لیکن ہمارے دیش میں دو الگ قسم کے، اقلیتی قسم کے و شووڈھٹالی ہیں۔ حالانکہ کنڈری و شووڈھٹالی کی بہ نسبت ان کی تعداد صرف دو ہے - جامعہ ملیہ اسلامی اور علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی - ان دونوں کا جو

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

مائنارٹی کریکٹر ہے، جسے کورٹ می چنوی دی گئی ہے، وہ الگ وٹھے ہے، اس پر صحیح موقع پر بات کی جائے گی، لیکن می آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج بائیں اچوکیشن می مسلم چھاتروں کی تعداد صرف ساڑھے چار فیصد ہے۔

اگر ہم اس می سے اے۔ اے۔ جامعہ اور مولانا آزاد اردو یونیورسٹی، جو حیدرآباد می ہے، ان کے چھاتروں کو نکال دیں، تو می سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ نئی فیصد سے بھی کم ہو جائی ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: जावेद जी, एक मिनट, आप conclude कर लीजिएगा, आपका समय खत्म हुआ, लेकिन चूंकि 6 बज चुके हैं, इसलिए माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं अगले वक्ता को आमंत्रित करूं, उससे पहले मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल पर बहस के लिए 2 घंटे के समय पर बातचीत हुई और इस पर हाउस की आम राय थी, सेंस था। इस पर हाउस सहमत हुआ और उसी ढंग से हम लोग आगे चल रहे हैं। इस बिल पर दो घंटे बहस पूरी करने के बाद आज एक और बिल है, इसलिए मुझे उम्मीद है कि हम दोनों बिल्स, जो आज के बिज़नेस में हैं, उनको खत्म करेंगे। इसके लिए देर तक बैठेंगे, इस पर आम सहमति है।...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप conclude करें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं जल्दी से अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। आज साढ़े चार प्रतिशत मुस्लिम छात्र केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ रहे हैं। अगर इनमें से एएमयू, जामिया और मौलाना आज़ाद उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के छात्रों की संख्या कम कर दी जाए, तो उनकी संख्या 3 परसेंट से भी कम हो जाती है। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हम अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों में शिक्षा का प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी बना रहे हैं। जब माननीय मंत्री जवाब दें, तब मैं उनसे यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वे इस बात का भी जवाब दें कि क्या सरकार अल्पसंख्यकों में शिक्षा का प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए नए विश्वविद्यालय, जो अल्पसंख्यक चरित्र के हों, उसे बनाएगी? मैं इस बात को इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि अब तुष्टीकरण का ज़माना गया, अब तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब नया कार्यकाल संभाला, तो उन्होंने अल्पसंख्यकों के संवर्द्धन के लिए, उन्हें बहुत ज्यादा मजबूत करने के लिए आह्वान किया और आपके पीछे अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, उन्होंने भी घोषणा की है कि हज से जो सब्सिडी बचेगी, वह अल्पसंख्यकों की शिक्षा पर खर्च की जाएगी और अगले 5 सालों में 5 करोड़ स्कॉलरशिप्स अल्पसंख्यकों को दी जाएगी। इसलिए मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप अल्पसंख्यक चरित्र के नए विश्वविद्यालय, प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो commitment देश के साथ है, उसके साथ बनाने का कोई प्रयास या प्रावधान करेंगे?

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

सर, मैं आखिरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालयों के अंदर, यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के अंदर स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन का बुरे तरीके से खात्मा किया जा रहा है। आपके वाइस-चांसलर्स स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन को बिल्कुल खत्म कर रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है इलाहाबाद का, मुख्तार भाई वहां से पढ़े हुए हैं, उस विश्वविद्यालय के अंदर 1921 से छात्र संघ का चुनाव होना शुरू हुआ था और इस देश के अंदर बहुत बड़े-बड़े नेता इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय की छात्र राजनीति से निकल कर आए हैं। आज बीएचयू में चुनाव नहीं हो रहा, इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में चुनाव नहीं हो रहा, जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया में चुनाव नहीं हो रहा। क्या आप केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2009 में ऐसा संशोधन करेंगे कि जिनके जरिए यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के अंदर स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन की अनिवार्यता भी निश्चित की जा सके?

[उपसभाध्यक्ष, (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) पीठासीन हुए]

सर, आखिरी बात यह है कि आपने जो MHRD की वेबसाइट पर नई एजुकेशन पॉलिसी का ड्राफ्ट डाला है, अभी हम लोगों के सामने तो... (व्यवधान)... हां, इसलिए चूंकि अब पंचायतों का इलेक्शन जनता के माध्यम से करा रहे हैं और स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन का इलेक्शन अब खत्म कर रहे हैं, नई एजुकेशन पॉलिसी का जो ड्राफ्ट है, उसके अंदर इस तरफ इशारा किया गया है कि पिछले दिनों में वाइस-चांसलर्स की नियुक्ति और उनकी गुणवत्ता, जो बहुत ही घटिया दर्जे की प्रक्रिया रही है, वह खराब रही है। मैं exact शब्द तो यहां नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन वह संतोषजनक नहीं रही है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को निश्चित करेंगे कि आने वाले दिनों में जो भी विश्वविद्यालय बनेंगे, उसमें वाइस-चांसलर की नियुक्ति में पूरी पारदर्शिता बरती जाएगी और उनके पद की गुणवत्ता भी कायम रहेगी? इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

†[جناب جاوید علی خان : مائے اپ سبھاپتی جی، می جلدی سے اپنی بات سمپت کر رہا ہوں۔ آج ساڑھے چار فنصد مسلم چھاتر کنڈری و شوو دھالیوں می پڑھ رہے ہیں۔ اگر ان می سے اے۔ اے۔ جی، جامعہ اور مولانا آزاد اردو یونیورسٹی کے چھاتروں کی تعداد کم کر دی جائے، تو ان کی تعداد بھی فنصد سے بھی کم ہو جاتی ہے۔ بڑی خوشی کی بات

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

ہے کہ ہم انوسوچت جن-جائی کے لوگوں میں شکشا کا پرچار-پرسار کرنے کے لئے یونیورسٹی بنا رہے ہیں۔ جب مائٹے منتری جواب دی، تب میں ان سے یہ امی کرتا ہوں کہ وہ اس بات کا بھی جواب دیں کہ کئی سرکار اقلیتوں میں شکشا کا پرچار-پرسار کرنے کے لئے نئے وشوودھالیئے، جو اقلیت چتر کے ہوں، اسے بنائے گی؟ میں اس بات کو اس لئے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اب تشکیک کرن کا زمانہ گلی، اب تو ہمارے پردھان منتری جی نے جب ری کارئے-کال سنبھالا، تو انہوں نے اقلیتوں کے سنوردھن کے لئے، انہی بہت زیادہ مضبوط کرنے کے لئے آہوان کیا ہے اور آپ کے پیچھے اقلیتی کلین منتری بٹھے ہوئے ہیں، انہوں نے بھی گھوشنا کی ہے کہ حج سے جو سبسڈی بجے گی، وہ اقلیتوں کی شکشا پر خرچ کی جائے گی اور اگلے پانچ سالوں میں پانچ کروڑ اسکالرشپس اقلیتوں کو دی جائے گی۔ اس لئے میں آپ سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کئی آپ اقلیتی چتر کے لئے وشوودھالیئے، پردھان منتری جی کا کمٹمنٹ دیش کے ساتھ ہے، اس کے ساتھ بنانے کا کوئی پریس علی پرودھان کریں گے؟

سر، میں آخری بات یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وشوودھالیئے کے اندر، یونیورسٹی کے اندر اسٹوڈنٹس یونین کا برے طریقے سے خاتمہ کیا جا رہا ہے۔ آپ کے وائس چانسلرس اسٹوڈنٹس یونین کو بالکل ختم کر رہے ہیں۔ اتر پردیش میں ایک کنڈریٹ وشوودھالیئے ہے الہ آباد کا، مختار بھائی وہاں سے پڑھے ہوئے ہیں، اس وشوودھالیئے کے اندر 1921 سے چھاتر سنگھ کا چناؤ ہونا شروع ہوا تھا اور اس دیش کے اندر بہت بڑے بڑے ریٹا الہ آباد وشوودھالیئے کی چھاتر راجنیتی سے نکل کر آئے ہیں۔ آج بی-ایچ-ی۔ میں چناؤ نہیں ہو رہا، الہ آباد یونیورسٹی میں چناؤ نہیں ہو رہا، جامعہ ملیہ اسلام میں چناؤ نہیں ہو رہا۔ کئی آپ کنڈریٹ وشوودھالیئے ادھنیم، 2009 میں ایسا سنشودھن کریں گے کہ جس کے ذریعے یونیورسٹی کے اندر اسٹوڈنٹس یونین کی انوارٹا بھی نشچت کی جا سکے؟

(آپ سبھا ادھیش، شری بھونیشور کالیتا صدر نشی ہوئے)

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

سر، آخری بات یہ ہے کہ آپ نے جو ایچ۔آر۔ڈی۔ کی ویب سائٹ پر نیکی
ایجوکیشن پالیسی کا ڈرافٹ ڈالا ہے، ابھی ہم لوگوں کے سامنے تو ... (مداخلت) ... ہاں، اس
لئے کہیں کہ اب پنچائتوں کا الیکشن جتنا کے مادھیم سے کرا رہے ہیں اور اسٹوڈنٹس
یونین کا الیکشن اب ختم کر رہے ہیں، نیکی ایجوکیشن پالیسی کا جو ڈرافٹ ہے، اس کے
اندر اس طرف اشارہ کی گئی ہے کہ پچھلے دنوں میں وائس-چانسلرس کی تقرری اور ان
کی گن-وٹا، جو بہت ہی گھٹی درجے کی ہے پر کر لی رہی ہے، وہ خراب رہی ہے، میں
ایگزیکٹو شپ تو یہاں نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں، لیکن وہ سنسٹیبل نہیں رہی ہے۔ کئی مائے
منتری جی اس بات کو نشچت کریں گے کہ آنے والے دنوں میں بھی جو وٹو دھڑائی
ہوئے گی، اس میں وائس-چانسلر کی تقرری میں پوری شفافیت برتی جائے گی اور ان کے
عہدے کی گن-وٹا بھی قائم رہے گی؟ انہی شپوں کے ساتھ میں اس بل کا سمرٹھن
کرتے ہوئے اپنی بات سمپت کرتا ہوں۔]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Shri Prashanta Nanda. You have three minutes. ... (Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, up to what time are we sitting?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Till this Bill is passed.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Who says, Sir? Who has said it? Has the sense of the House been taken? ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I think,...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: No, no. It has not been taken. Sir, the sense of the House has not been taken. This is not a free market where hon. Minister stands up and says, 'we will continue up to 7 pm.' No.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I think, hon. Deputy Chairman has already taken the sense of the House. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: No, Sir. He has not taken the sense of the House. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Okay. I will look into the record. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: No, no, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has asked the hon. Minister. Has any leader of the party been asked? Has any leader of the Opposition, be it Congress, Trinamool, SP or any party, been asked? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, one minute; one second. You are passing ninth Bill today without scrutiny! Sir, nine Bills have been passed! Not a single Bill has gone in for scrutiny. You cannot take the Opposition for granted like this. No. You will have to take the sense of the House. The hon. Deputy Chairman did not take the sense of the House. He asked the hon. Minister and the hon. Minister says that he is willing. We are not here to be counted as numbers. We want to be constructive. We want to be a constructive opposition. We have been cooperating with the Government. But, it does not mean you can take us for granted. This will be too much. Nobody has been asked. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody has been asked. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have been sitting here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please sit down, Mr. O' brien.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, I did not say...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Minister, please sit down. I am saying that the sense of the House has already been taken. If it is otherwise, I will find out. Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, it is wrong to attribute that my view was taken. In fact, the hon. Deputy Chairman took the sense of the House. The House said that it wanted to discuss this Bill for two hours and said that it wanted to discuss till it is over. So, he came to a conclusion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. Kindly hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, when it was 6 o' clock, hon. Deputy Chairman said that today' s List of Business includes all these items. When he said about taking up of the third Bill, there was, of course, opposition from a lot of hon. Members. But, there was no opposition up to the second Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, obviously, the hon. Deputy Chairman announced it. So, it is wrong to attribute that the hon. Deputy Chairman is doing at the behest of the Minister. No. We wanted it to be concluded earlier. But, everybody wanted to discuss this Bill at length. So, we have decided to discuss it for two hours and we will discuss it for one more hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, let the hon. Minister not get confused. It is very simple. First, when the hon. Deputy Chairman wanted it, we asked for two hours as far as this Bill is concerned. We said that one hour will not suffice. Even the hon. Leader of the Opposition said that time for this Bill should be two hours. So, we said that the House would discuss this Bill for two hours. It does not mean that two hours will have to be taken today itself. It is two hours for the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is number one.

Secondly, Mr. Derek raised an objection as to who has taken the sense of the House. After all, we should have taken the sense of the House or approval of the House for sitting beyond 6 o' clock *i.e.*, up to 7 o' clock if the House wanted. That was not taken. So, earlier thing stands *i.e.*, we will discuss this Bill for two hours, but not necessarily today.

Thirdly, what you said is that the hon. Deputy Chairman did say that we have to take up the third Bill also to which we had opposed. We shouted and said, 'Look, the second Bill itself cannot be completed within the time. So, where is the question of imagining third Bill?' This is the question.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Sir, I am going to be in minority with my friends. We agreed that we will discuss this Bill for two hours. That was the only sense of the House. There was no sense that we will extend the time of the House. We said that we will sit for two hours to discuss this Bill. My request is: Having sat for two hours, let us sit for another half-an-hour and pass this Bill. We will finish this Bill. Let it go through. ...*(Interruptions)*... Heavens are not going to fall. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No cross-talking. Let me listen to him. Mr. O' brien.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, I am not saying we should pass the Bill or don't pass the Bill. All I am saying is that there is a certain convention. If we are agreeing, we can sit here for half-an-hour or one hour. Please understand. Sir, you look at what was said at 6 o' clock. I completely agree with Mr. Jairam. We can sit for half-an-hour. But, the issue is: You look at the proceedings. The sense of the House is to be taken from the Chair. The sense of the House was not taken. My simple request here is: The BJP, the Government has a thumping majority there and, looking at what has been happening in the last ten days, they will have majority here as

well. But, it does not mean that the opposition will concede their opposition rights. That is my limited point.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, यह बिल जो continuous चल रहा है, इसके लिए दो घण्टे के समय की बात हुई। नेक्स्ट बिल को आज डिसकस करने की कोई बात नहीं... आप अगर अपना कल का एजेंडा पढ़ें, इसके अंदर लिखा हुआ है, “Consideration of any business entered in the List of Business for Tuesday, July 16, 2019 and not concluded on that day” . गवर्नमेंट ने ऑलरेडी कह रखा है कि हम कल डिसकस करेंगे, तो फिर हम आज के लिए क्यों insist कर रहे हैं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): As you see, only a few speakers are left. I think, as the hon. Member has said, we are left with only a few speakers, who will be able to finish within the prescribed time. So, I think, I can take the sense of the House: Let us finish this Bill?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Okay. Now, Shri Prashanta Nanda. You have three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have given the extended time.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, this Bill is related to the Ordinance which was promulgated on 7th March, 2019. This Bill proposes to set up two Central Universities in the State of Andhra Pradesh. When the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh took place in 2014, it was decided that one general Central University and one Tribal Central University will be given. Though five years have lapsed since then, yet I must thank the Government, especially the hon. Minister, for keeping their commitment and Andhra Pradesh has got its due. Number two, when talk about general Central Universities, which every State was awarded, including my State, Odisha, at Koraput, the motto of awarding these Central Universities is nation building. No doubt, the motto is very, very sacrosanct. A Central University at Koraput was promised in 2009. It is now 2019. Ten years have passed since. And, how the nation building is being done through that university can very well be imagined by the faculty position there. There is not a single Professor; out of twenty-three Assistant Professors, there is only one Assistant Professor; and, out of 137 teachers, there are only 17 teachers. Can such a big goal of building the nation be achieved in such a situation? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: No, Sir. Please give me some more time because there were so many disturbances in the House when I started. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): But, your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your party time is over. So, please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Sir, please give me just one more minute.

I want to know from the hon. Minister as to when the faculty position in the Central University, Koraput, will be adequate. I also want to know whether in other States where, generally, universities are there, their condition is the same or better. I want to know this from the hon. Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Sir, now I come to Tribal Universities. This is very, very important. I am thankful to you that you have already given one Central Tribal University to Andhra Pradesh. Other Members were also saying that Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have tribal population. In Odisha, there are 30 districts. You go to any district, you will find tribal people there. So, those States which have got more of tribal population, they must also be given one Central Tribal University. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. The next speaker is Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आज इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। यह बिल केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय और केंद्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के बारे में है। सरकार ने जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय खोलकर एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया है, जिससे जनजातियों की जीवन-पद्धति, संस्कृति, परंपराओं और उनका योगदान तथा उनके जो नायक रहे हैं, उन पर अध्यापन करने का अवसर मिलेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली स्कूल ऑफ इकोनॉमिक्स का पूरी दुनिया में नाम है। वहां रतन टाटा लाइब्रेरी है। उस लाइब्रेरी में लगभग 300 बच्चे रोज़ाना वहां अध्ययन के लिए आते हैं, लेकिन दो महीने से उस लाइब्रेरी का एसी खराब है, जिसकी वजह से लोगों का काफी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और बच्चे पठन-पाठन का काम सही से नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैं यह इसलिए कह रही हूँ, क्योंकि हम लोग विश्वविद्यालय बना रहे हैं, ताकि किसी भी... राज्य की तरक्की वहां के स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा पर ही निर्भर करती है। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली एनसीटी में चार साल

سے کوئی بھی नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है। जैसा कि पूर्व के वक्ताओं ने अपनी बातों में प्रोफेसरों की कमी के बारे में कहा है। हमारा यह कहना है कि देश का सर्वश्रेष्ठ विश्वविद्यालय है, जिसकी गुडविल है, आज संकट के दौर से जूझ रहा है। वहां शिक्षक, छात्रों के अनुपात में नहीं है, वहां छात्रावास की कमी है, उस पर हमें ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और एक बहुत बड़ी ताकत जो हमारी संस्थाओं को कमजोर करने में लगी हुई है और निजी संस्थाओं को बढ़ावा देने में लगी है, हम अगर इन सब पर ध्यान देंगे, तो हमारी जो सरकारी संस्था है, उसको डाउन करके, निजी संस्थाओं को बढ़ावा देने वाले लोगों के इरादे कमजोर हो जाएंगे और जो मां-बाप अपने बच्चों की अच्छी तालीम की उम्मीद रखते हैं कि वे अच्छी तालीम हासिल करेंगे और उनके अरमानों को भी पंख लगेंगे, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से... चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है और मैं भी उनसे एक बात यह कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे को देखा जाए, तो हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे में बिहार वहां पर उपस्थित है, जहां इंसान का दिल होता है। आप एक साहित्यकार हैं, आप एक अच्छी कहानी लिखने वाले हैं और आपकी बहुत साहित्यिक कहानियां भी हैं। जब आपने प्रस्ताव पेश किया, तो आपने कहा कि खुश मन से इस बिल को पास करें, तो मैं उसी मन से जहां बिहार का दिल है, मैं आपको बता रही हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे में बिहार वहां अवस्थित है, जहां इंसान का दिल होता है। बिहार के बहुत सारे बच्चे दिल्ली पढ़ने आते हैं, तो मैं आपसे मांग करती हूं कि पटना यूनिवर्सिटी को केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दिया जाए और झारखंड में, चूंकि वह आदिवासी इलाका है और मेरा लगाव झारखंड से भी है, वहां जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय खोला जाए।

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): آپ سیہا ادھیش جی، می آج اس بل پر بولنے کے لئے

کھڑی ہوئی ہوں۔ میں بل کینڈری و شوودھٹائی اور کینڈری جن-جائی و شوودھٹائی کی

استہاپنا کے بارے میں ہے۔ سرکار نے جن-جائی و شوودھٹائی کھول کر ایک بہت بڑا

کام کیا ہے، جس سے جن-جائوں کی جین-پڈھتی، سنسکرتی، پرمپراؤں اور ان کا

یگدان اور ان کے جو نائک رہے ہیں، ان پر ادھٹپن کرنے کا موقع ملے گا۔ میں مائے

منتبری جی کو یہ بتانا چاہتی ہوں کہ دہلی اسکول آف اکنومکس کا پوری دہلی میں نام ہے۔

وہاں رتن ٹاٹا لائبریری ہے۔ اس لائبریری میں لگ بھگ 300 بچے روزانہ وہاں ادھٹن

کے لئے آتے ہیں، لیکن دو مہینے سے اس لائبریری کا اے۔سی۔ خراب ہے، جس کی وجہ

سے لوگوں کو کافی دقتوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے اور بچے پٹھن-پٹھن کا کام صحیح

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

سے نہی کر پارہے ہی۔ می ہی اس لئے کہہ رہی ہوں، کہیں کہ ہم لوگ وشوودھالیہ بنا رہے ہی، تاکہ کسی بھی ... راجہ کی ترقی وہاں کے سواستہ اور شکشا پر ہی نہرہ کرئی ہے۔ می آپ کو بتانا چاہتی ہوں کہ دہلی ائی۔سی۔ٹی۔ می چار سال سے کوئی بھی تقرری نہی ہوئی ہے۔ جیسا کہ پچھلے وکٹاؤں نے اپنی باتوں می پروفیسروں کی کمی کے بارے می کہا ہے۔ ہمارا ہی کہنا ہے کہ جو دیش کا سرو-شریشٹھ وشوودھالیہ ہے، جس کی گڈول ہے، آج سنکٹ کے دور سے جوجہ رہا ہے۔ وہاں شکشک، چھاتروں کے تناسب می نہی ہی، وہاں چھاترواس کی کمی ہے، اس پر ہم می دھٹن دینے کی ضرورت ہے اور ایک بہت بڑی طاقت جو ہماری سنستھاؤں کو کمزور کرنے می لگی ہوئی ہے اور نجی سنستھاؤں کی بڑھاوا دینے می لگی ہے، ہم اگر ان سب پر دھٹن دیں گے، تو ہماری جو سرکاری سنستھا ہے، اس کو ڈاؤن کرکے، نجی سنستھاؤں کو بڑھاوا دینے والے لوگوں کے ارادے کمزور ہو جائیں گے اور جو ماں-باپ اپنے بچوں کی اچھی تعلیم کی امی رکھتے ہی کہ وہ اچھی تعلیم حاصل کریں گے اور ان کے ارمانوں کو بھی پنکھ لگیں گے، می مائے منتری جی سے۔۔۔ چونکہ مائے منتری جی نے ہی کہا ہے اور می بھی ان سے ایک بات ہی کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اگر ہندوستان کے نقشے کو دیکھا جائے، تو ہندوستان کے نقشے می بہار وہاں پر اوستہت ہے، جہاں انسان کا دل ہوتا ہے۔ آپ ایک سابتی کار ہی، آپ ایک اچھی کہانی لکھنے والے ہی اور آپ کی بہت سابتی کہانی بھی ہی۔ جب آپ نے پرستاؤ پیش کئے، تو آپ نے کہا کہ خوش من سے اس بل کو پاس کریں، تو می اسری من سے جہاں بہار کا دل، می آپ کو بتا رہی ہی کہ ہندوستان کے نقشے می بہار وہاں اوستہت ہے، جہاں انسان کا دل ہوتا ہے۔ بہار کے بہت سارے بچے دہلی پڑھنے آتے ہی، تو می آپ سے مانگ کرئی ہوں کہ پٹنہ یزیرسٹی کو کنڈری وشوودھالیہ کا درجہ دی جائے اور جہارکھنڈ می، چونکہ وہ آدی۔

واسری علاقہ ہے اور میا لگاؤ جہارکھنڈ سے بھی ہے، وہاں جن-جانتی وشوودھتالی کھولا جائے۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you Kahkashan Perweenji; you have finished in time. The next speaker is Dr. K. Keshava Rao. You have three minutes.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Why, Sir? It is increased to five. You told me because of two hours.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No. No. It is three minutes.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: No, No. Three minutes was increased to five. It is my submission. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA):: It was two minutes; it is increased to three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is what is written here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: You expect me that I speak on it for three minutes! ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I will have to follow the time schedule. ...(*Interruptions*)... because I will have to finish it in half-an-hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: So the Chairman expected us to speak on this Bill for two minutes! ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: My mandate is to finish it in half-an-hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... You start, at least.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): I know, Sir, you will give me two minutes extra.

Sir, when the Minister introduced the Bill, we expected that he will speak on the content of Central University, not to give us the information that the Lok Sabha passed it two times or the Budget is so much and like that. Whatever it is, we expected him to tell us what exactly is the concept of the Central Universities as against the regular universities.

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

Sir, I stand to protest very strongly with all emphasis at my command against the way you have dealt with this Bill. I am for the Bill; I am for the two Universities. He says that this is fulfillment of the A.P. Reorganization Act. The A.P. Reorganization Act spoke on the same page about the Central University for Telangana. But it is not there. Your step-motherly attitude is not understood by us at all. You perhaps might be thinking that we have not given the land. I know. But we said, we have two hundred acres as far as the Central University of Hyderabad is concerned, and if you had to just give us the decision, the Central University of Hyderabad would have accommodated people there for a temporary period, and we would have adjusted the Tribal University at Adilabad. But you have not given that. Shri Narasimha Rao has spoken. Most of you people did not understand Telugu, I suppose. He just spoke what he spoke at the pre-election time. It was a poll propaganda. It was said that they have given everything to Andhra Pradesh, more than what Andhra Pradesh asked. That is what he said in poll campaign. He said at the polls it but did not get a single seat. That is the result. Now, he said that within the Plan Period, they had given many institution. But it took nearly six years, my dear, Sir, to give these two Central Universities to those people. Now, tell me, as far as the Tribal University is concerned, do you want the Tribal University to be only for tribals or anybody can join where tribal studies will be taught? This concept was being discussed, and I was a part of it, at that time when we were discussing the issue. But we did not clear it out as to what exactly we should do as far as Telangana is concerned. Now you are coming out with this Bill. That has to be given first, because jurisdictions are earmarked here. They are only for States. That means what you are giving is just Central funds, nothing more than that.

Sir, let me now go to the way the Central Universities are functioning. Sir, have you looked to your rosters? I am a member of the Senate of Hyderabad Central University. The question is, the roster is not followed, your own HRD orders wherein you are asking the Deans and other HoDs to chair when screening committee meeting takes place, screening is done as far as selections are concerned is not followed. That doesn't take place. These things happen. The reservation is not honoured. There is alienation of students belonging to Harijans. You know Hyderabad Central University's case of Vemula, of our own boy. Then there are suicides. Three suicides took place in that University. Why? What could be the reason? It is the alienation. Why is this alienation, particularly, in the Central Universities? That has to be probed into. That has to be studied. We don't get the data as far as the research is concerned for these boys. We

don't get the project money which you get for other universities. IIT gives you ₹ 35,000 or ₹ 40,000. In the Central University and other Universities, you don't get it. This is what exactly is the question. The Minister must look into it and HRD Ministry must look into it. You are coming out with a new beautiful, bigger institution to manage the universities. But these issues are there with you, the reservation, the rosters, the students' alienation, and as he said, the politics among the students. How are you selecting the VCs? You look for your men and give it. Anybody who has * background gets a VC's post! I am telling you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: With responsibility, I am telling you. So, that it should end somewhere. I must also end the speech because time is up but, nonetheless, let me tell you, we have to have a clear concept of the Central Universities. We do have universities. This is not the first university that you are creating for us. But it should be different. It should be different either academically or administratively. So, you have to have very clear ideas as to what exactly you mean by a Central University. Again, I strongly protest one thing —you had promised an IIT and IIM and tribal university for Telangana, but you have not honoured it. I hope, at least now you would hasten the process and give us those institutions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you very much. The next speaker is Shri K. K. Ragesh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती रुपा गांगुली (नाम-निर्देशित): सर, क्या किसी organization के नाम के बारे में इस तरह से कहा जा सकता है?...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I would check it. If there is anything unparliamentary, that would be expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I withdraw those words. Anyway, people would have heard it, but I withdraw those words.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, to begin with, I would request the hon. Minister to take steps to rename the proposed Tribal University as Rohit Vemula Tribal University, who succumbed to institutional murder.

Sir, while welcoming this Bill to establish two universities in the State of Andhra Pradesh, I take this opportunity to put before the hon. Minister certain pertinent issues that confront the education sector, especially higher education, in our country. As we

*Withdrawn by the Hon. Member.

[Shri K.K. Ragesh]

all know, universities are the dwelling places of ideas and idealism. They are supposed to create knowledge. They are the centres where knowledge production takes place. If we depend on private universities or foreign universities for knowledge creation, it would amount to intellectual dependence on these institutions. So, I feel it is extremely important to strengthen the public-funded university system in our country. I say this keeping the new education policy of the Government in mind.

Sir, we make a lot of rhetorical statements so far as establishment of world-class universities and institutes is concerned. How many universities in our country have got the 'world-class' tag? If you go through the QS world universities ranking and consider the top 400 universities in the world, do we have a single university that ranks within those top 400 world-class universities? No, Sir. Then, why do we make such rhetorical statements? I wish to know from the hon. Minister what efforts we are making for ensuring quality in the university education system. If you take Central Universities, you would find that 8,000 teaching posts are lying vacant, and 40 per cent of the total faculty is appointed on a temporary basis. Sir, I do not know whether any person with good academic credentials would opt for a temporary faculty position. All these things affect the quality of our university education. Again, vast majority of the students are dependent upon State Universities and affiliated colleges. What support is the UGC giving to those universities? Budgetary allocation for education, especially higher education, has been drastically reduced. The Kothari Commission had recommended that six per cent of the GDP must be spent on education. Even they had included that in their election manifesto, but what is the reality? If they want to ensure six per cent of the GDP on education, they would have to earmark, at least, 10 per cent of the Central Budget on education, but what is the status? Budgetary allocation has been drastically reduced. In 2014-15, the total budgetary expenditure was 4.1 per cent, while last year, the total expenditure was 3.17 per cent. You may be making some nominal increase, but when you take the whole budgetary allocation as a percentage, it is declining year after year.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Just one more minute, Sir.

Sir, give me one minute more. What happened to the education cess? Right from 2014, we are collecting cess. As per the CAG Reports, ₹94,000 crore are lying unspent. This is on the basis of the CAG Report. You are imposing and collecting 3 per cent cess on education and that remains unspent, and that too at a time when our universities are

starving of funds, when the quality of education is getting deteriorated and when our university system is getting privatised as you are depending on private players and foreign players. Sir, this is not the way. You have to strengthen the public-funded university system. I am appealing to the Government to take steps for ensuring the quality education of our children by way of strengthening the public-funded education system. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, you have three minutes.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Yes, Sir, I know the tragedy. Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir,

मकतब-ए-इश्क का दस्तूर निराला देखा,
उसको छुट्टी न मिली जिसने सबक़ याद किया।

Sir, I come from a university; I teach in a university. माननीय मंत्री जी, जैसे प्राचीन काल के राजा-महाराजाओं की कहानियां सुनते हैं, वे भेष बदलकर जाते थे और देखते थे कि प्रजा की हालत क्या है? मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूं कि आप विश्वविद्यालयों में जाकर कभी-कभार देख लिया कीजिए कि expansion का क्या नतीजा निकला, गुणवत्ता की क्या हालत है? वहां पर 20-20 वर्ष से लोग ad-hoc पर पढ़ा रहे हैं। तमाम तरह की आशंका, तमाम तरह की चीज़ों में है। सर, आप भेष इसलिए बदल लीजिए, क्योंकि अगर आप बिना भेष बदले जाएंगे, तो आपको सारी फाइलें गुलाबी दिखाई जाएंगी। यह मेरा पहला आपसे आग्रह है।

सर, मेरा दूसरा आग्रह इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को लेकर है। मैं खुद एक विश्वविद्यालय में विभागाध्यक्ष भी रहा हूं। ओबीसी expansion हुआ, फिर हुआ, सर, 55 छात्रों के हिसाब से क्लासरूम बना हुआ है और आप 110 छात्रों को वहां पर पढ़ा रहे हैं। सांस लेने में भी दिक्कत हो रही है, तो knowledge production and knowledge dissemination कैसे होगा? इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

सर, institutional discrimination के संबंध में, मैंने पहले भी सदन में कहा है। इस सदन को सामूहिक रूप से तय करना होगा, आप रोहित एक्ट इन-बिल्ट करिए सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी में, ताकि institutional discrimination पर लगाम लगाई जा सके।

सर, दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि यूनिवर्सिटी में एक शुरुआती शब्द यूनिवर्स है, विश्वविद्यालय में विश्व है, तो वैश्विक दर्शन को संकीर्ण नहीं होने देना है। विश्वविद्यालयों से लड़ाई में समझ रहा हूं, कई राज्यों के अंदर यह भावना होती है कि विश्वविद्यालयों से लड़ा जाए। बीते कुछ वर्षों में हमने देखा है कि विश्वविद्यालय, they have been in news for all the wrong reasons and not always in a right way.

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

सर, मेरा एक और आग्रह है। सर, यह lighter vein में है। जो फाइनैशियल मेमोरेंडम है, आपने इसमें 420 करोड़ लिखा है, आप या तो इसको 421 करोड़ कर दीजिए या 419 करोड़ कर दीजिए, इसमें 420 को देखकर चार सौ बीसी झलकती है। सर, मुझे एक बात और कहनी है और अभी मेरे बोलने का वक्त भी बाकी है। मेरे साथी कॉमरेड रागेश जी ने ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have a point of order. The Rule says, "You are not supposed to use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of the House." ...(Interruptions)... What has been said just now is an offensive expression. ...(Interruptions)... This is beneath the dignity of this House and that must be expunged. ...(Interruptions)... I think this should be expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I will look into the records. Please, carry on.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, वे मुझसे बदला ले रहे हैं। सर, मेरे उतने वक्त को भी ध्यान में रखा जाए। रोहित के नाम से एक बात मेरे साथी रागेश जी ने कही है। सर, इस सदन में कितने लोग परिचित हैं, यह मैं नहीं जानता। सर, मखदूम मोहिउद्दीन थे, जो आंध्र प्रदेश के, हैदराबाद के थे। निज़ाम के खिलाफ वे तेलंगाणा rebellion के फ्रंट में थे, जंग-ए-आज़ादी में थे और वे लेजिस्लेटर भी थे। वे कई जुबानों को बहुत खूबसूरती से बोलते थे। सर, विश्वविद्यालय का नाम मखदूम मोहिउद्दीन पर हो, जिसने जंग-ए-आज़ादी न पढ़ी हो, लेकर बाजार का वह गाना - फिर छिड़ी रात बात फूलों की, यह मखदूम मोहिउद्दीन का ही लिखा हुआ है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम मखदूम मोहिउद्दीन के नाम पर रखा जाए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि मैं इसके पक्ष में खड़ा हूं। आप जो संशोधन विधेयक लाए हैं, मैं इसके पक्ष में खड़ा हुआ हूं, लेकिन पक्ष में होने के बावजूद, मैं आपके समक्ष लगातार दरखास्त करता रहा हूं। चूंकि शिक्षक हूं, इसलिए आप ही से मेरा आमना-सामना होगा। अतः मैं सिर्फ इतना कहूंगा कि विश्वविद्यालयों पर ध्यान दीजिए और तय करिए कि गुणवत्ता कैसी हो और शिक्षकों की कैसे बहाली हो। अगर आप ad hoc टीचर्स की हालत देखें, तो आपको मालूम होगा कि वे 20-20 वर्षों से ad hoc पर ही काम कर रहे हैं। ऐसे टीचरों की उम्र 50 वर्ष को पार कर गई है, लेकिन अब तक उनकी नियुक्तियां नहीं हुई हैं और अब तो उनके ऊपर तलवार लटक रही है कि शायद अब उनकी नियुक्ति कभी न हो। अतः मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं, जय हिन्द।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, the next speaker is Shri Swapan Dasgupta. I am sorry; you have only two minutes to speak.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Thank you for this astonishing generosity, Sir. I will just make a few very quick points. The first is that we have heard people from across the Benches, demanding Central University from different States - West Bengal, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, etc. etc. Sir, the basic point which I want to address is; Do we have any conceptual clarity as to what exactly should distinguish a Central University from a State University? Education is in the Concurrent List. But, do we have that clarity in our minds? Given the nature of the problems which various Members have elaborated, I feel that there is a total confusion on this basic point. Number two, Sir, I want to refer to this question of the Tribal University. It is a very noble endeavour and the subject needs thorough research, elaboration and study. But, what is the purpose of restricting the arena of Tribal University to the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh alone? It can be located in the State of Andhra Pradesh which is fine, but the status of that University should be national because, after all, the tribal population does extend far beyond Andhra Pradesh. Keeping in mind the spirit of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, I feel that that is something up on which the Government should act. Finally, Sir, I just want to make a point as to what universities are we striving for. And, again, here is a complete confusion. There is one type of university which seeks the pursuit of knowledge; knowledge for its own sake and, then there is another sort of university which impart skills. Some people call it a research university versus a teaching university. Unfortunately, Sir, we seem to have mixed up all these categories, with the result that today, the entire university sector is confronted with the problems which we are seeing today like lack of classrooms, lack of facilities, lack of absolute teachers, etc. The exodus goes to the private universities. Therefore, while supporting and endorsing this proposal, I do wish that the hon. HRD Minister takes it upon himself that while formulating the new education policy, which they are doing, they will take into account some of these basic fundamental questions which have unfortunately remained unanswered for very long. Thank you very much.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the establishment of a Central University and Central Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh is an obligation under the AP Reorganisation Act which was enacted in 2014. The hon. Law Minister is just now leaving the House. I wish he would also remain present.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): This matter is related to the HRD Ministry, not the Law Ministry.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: It is concerned with the Law Ministry also. In fact, I have seen the Bill. The entire Bill comprises 17 lines. I really don't understand why the Government has taken five-and-a-half years, that is, 66 months, to bring this enactment. This is my first point.

Sir, as it relates to my State of Andhra Pradesh, I am more concerned about this Bill. I have four points to be brought to the notice of the hon. Minister. First, I am talking about the Tribal University. The total cost of setting up the project, as per the Detailed Project Report, and as per the report submitted by VC, is about ₹ 950 crores. The Ministry, in the last year, and in the present Budget, together has sanctioned about ₹ 18 crores. At this rate, how many years will the Ministry take to complete the permanent campus and permanent infrastructure? I request the Minister to address this issue. The Minister has also stated that he will be completing it in two phases of two years each. Five-and-a-half years have gone, and he now says that it will take another four years. Going by the Minister's words, if ₹950 crore is sanctioned in the next year, probably, the entire process would be completed in nine years' time. This is the state of affairs so far as this issue is concerned. In the light of this background, I request the hon. Minister to fix a timeframe even for completion for this University and completion of infrastructure.

Sir, coming to the Central University, I would like to say that the Central University has been functioning. This is the second year of operation for the Central University, which is set up in Andhra Pradesh. It has no permanent campus and no permanent infrastructure. Even the academic Professors are recruited on temporary basis. So, I request that academic posts should be filled up on permanent basis, and not on temporary basis.

Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister towards the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act. That is why, I wanted the hon. Law Minister also to be present. According to the hon. HRD Minister, 11 universities have been set up - IIM, AIIMS, IIIT, IIT, NIT, Central University, Tribal University, etc. None of these 11 universities has got any permanent infrastructure. None of the universities has got the permanent academic Professors. This is the pathetic state of affairs.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude now. Your time is over.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I will just conclude. Sir, I request the hon. Minister to have a timeframe for providing permanent infrastructure for all these universities.

Apart from this, at the time of enactment of Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, the then hon. Prime Minister of this country, Dr. Manmohan Singh, had promised that the Special Category Status would be granted for the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. That is the promise which has not been fulfilled by this Government. I request the Government of India to fulfill that promise also. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah. You have five minutes.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Sir, regarding the establishment of one Central University and one Tribal University in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the Minister has said, "To increase the access and quality of education of higher education and also to facilitate and promote avenues of higher education and research facilities for the people of this State." Sir, the establishment of a Central University and a Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh is a welcome step. I have two questions to ask here. You are establishing a Tribal University, whereby the tribal art, culture and customs will be preserved. Sir, it is good that you want to preserve the art, culture and customs of the tribal people but what about the life of tribal people? Will they have to stay like that only or do you wish to bring them out of their situation? Preserving the culture of any primitive people is a welcome thing but it is not good to keep them just as they have been living in their primitive stage, and, we should never do that. We should preserve their culture but what is more important is to bring them to the mainstream of the society.

Secondly, Sir, for the advancement of technology into tribal art, culture and customs, what are we doing? How do we interpret the advancement of technology into their life? By doing that, how do we bring them to the mainstream? That should be a matter of research in the Tribal University.

Sir, there are tribals across the country, not only in Andhra Pradesh. In fact, compared to other parts of the country, Andhra Pradesh has got less percentage of tribal people. I sincerely request the Government to, at least, open four tribal universities in different parts of the country, open these universities in the East, West, North and South. With the help of study and research in these four universities, you will be able to take care of the real needs of the tribal people.

Sir, there are some other important points. Sir, we talk of having a tribal university like this, a Dalit university like this, and, an upper-caste university like this, but my question is: will our universities have to work on this basis? Is it a welcome thing? I have a doubt. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has to think over this

[Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah]

point, whether even the universities have to be built on religion or caste. Sir, every university should have a research wing for tribals, dalits and other culturally important communities. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: But the draft that you prepared... ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: Just because I have done a mistake... ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You do not have to reply to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: No, no. My dear Rao, just because I have done a mistake... ...*(Interruptions)*... Does it mean that you have to practice it? ...*(Interruptions)*... You should not do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should not do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No cross talks please. Mr. Rao, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't have to reply to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please be seated, Mr. Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: Sir, most of the universities which have come up in the country are facing acute shortage of academic staff and infrastructure. Sir, we have hundreds of universities in the country but there is shortage of staff, ranging between 20 per cent to 80 per cent, in all the universities.

Sir, most of the universities are running on contract basis. Honorary teachers are running the universities. Is it good, Sir? Can you impart very good academic education if we have contract teachers in these universities? Sir, I request the Government to give utmost priority in appointing Professors, Lecturers and adequate staff to run the universities, which is the basic necessity for running any university.

Sir, this Government is very famous in interfering in the autonomy of the institutions and the universities. Don't think that I am accusing the Government. At least, in the field of education, please do not destroy the autonomy of academic institutions or universities. We have seen the case of Vemula and the JNU. There are many more universities, I can make a list. Please do not allow destruction of autonomy of any constitutional institution, particularly, the academic institutions and universities.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. Your party has two more speakers.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: I am concluding, Sir. Sir, you take any university in the country. They are not just facing shortage of teachers. But there is a lack of academic background. There is only one Indian Institute of Science which is in Bengaluru which is finding a place in the list of universities of the world. I am feeling very sorry for our universities. What is happening to our universities? Why there is lack of academic background? Is it the politics which is working there? Or is it the politics of different political parties, any political party for that matter, that has got higher ranks than the academics? Our Vice-Chancellors have to be appointed on the basis of academic credentials. They should not be appointed on organizational basis. They should not be appointed on the basis of any political leanings. They should be appointed on the basis of very clear merit. Thank you very much, Sir.

डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कोई बहुत विस्तृत भाषण करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता। हमारे इस सदन के कई सम्मानित सदस्यों ने अपनी-अपनी बात रखी है। मैं कोई शेर-शायरी या काव्य पंक्ति का सहारा लेने की भी जरूरत नहीं समझता, क्योंकि उससे भाषण की सुन्दरता बढ़ती होगी, मगर कोई बिन्दु हम रखते हों, शायद ऐसा नहीं होता। व्यंग्मात्मक बोलने की भी जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि मैं इस चर्चा की गंभीरता को कम नहीं करना चाहता। इस प्रस्तावना के साथ मैं केवल bullet points के रूप में चार-पांच बातें आपके सम्मुख और आपके माध्यम से सदन के सम्मुख विचारार्थ रख रहा हूँ। जो बिन्दु श्री स्वपन दासगुप्ता जी ने कहा, वह बहुत सटीक है और मैं मानता हूँ कि it is high time we considered the idea of adding some brand value to a title 'Central University'.

महोदय, अब इसमें 'Central' क्या है? अगर स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ वहां की स्थानीय राजनीति के कारण जितनी तरक्की करनी चाहिए, नहीं कर पा रही हैं, ऐसे में Central Universities उस राजनीति से कमोबेश मुक्त हैं, तो क्या Central Universities अपनी एक नई पहचान बना सकती हैं? क्या एक brand-building हो सकती है? इसके बारे में सोचा जाना चाहिए। जो सिलेबस पढ़ाया जाता है, जो textbooks वहां पढ़ाई जाती हैं, क्या उनमें कोई गुणात्मक अंतर है? क्या इसके बारे में भी कोई कोशिश हुई है? क्या हमने इसका कोई आकलन बनाया है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी Central Universities बनी हैं, इनका एक बार institutional audit होना चाहिए। हम financial audit तो करते हैं, कभी-कभार CAG thematic audit भी करता है, मगर जो institutional life है, उसका ऑडिट नहीं हो पाता है। आज समस्या यह है कि वहां जितने संवैधानिक परिमंडल काम करते हैं, जो बॉडीज़ काम करती हैं, चाहे Senate हो, Management Council हो, Academic Council हो, इनके अंदर किस पद्धति का काम चलता है, हम यह नहीं जानते हैं। जो लोग आते हैं, वे कितने दायित्व भाव से वहां पर काम करते हैं? उसके अंदर से जो निकलता है, वह किस पद्धति का निकलता है? मैं मानता हूँ कि इसका एक संस्थात्मक लेखा परीक्षक, एक institutional audit होने की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है।

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे]

महोदय, यहां पर Tribal Universities के बारे में चर्चा हुई। यह बात सही है कि अमरकंटक में Indira Gandhi National Tribal University बरसों से काम कर रही है। उपयुक्त होगा कि अगर उस यूनिवर्सिटी के अनुभव के आधार पर उसका भी कोई एक institutional audit हो और उससे जो भी lessons हम सीख पाते हैं, उसके आधार पर इसके बारे में एक नई रचना बनाई जाए। वैसे हमारे जो tribal communities के लोग हैं, हमारा जो जनजातीय समुदाय है, उनके स्वास्थ्य को लेकर कुछ समस्याएं आती हैं। उनकी जो खेती करने की पद्धति है, वह बहुत प्राचीन है। भारत में कई लोग jhum cultivation करते हैं, उसके लाभ-हानि के बारे में और नये ज़माने में एक नये परिप्रेक्ष्य में उसकी भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

Tribal communities के बारे में कई sociological issues हैं, inter-tribal communities भी हैं, कहीं न कहीं इसके अध्ययन की, चर्चा की और कुछ सोच बनने की ज़रूरत है। अगर ये काम Tribal Universities करती हैं, तो वाकई में उनका कुछ न कुछ उपयोग होगा, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

मुझे एक और चीज़ भी लगती है, जहां तक Central Universities की बात है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि Central Universities में हमें शिक्षा के, विशेष रूप से उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नये प्रयोग करने की ज़रूरत है। घिसे-पिटे रास्तों से ही हम चल रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि नया ज़माना, new India अब इस घिसे-पिटे रास्तों से त्रस्त हो चुका है। अब कुछ नया होना चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए हम Arts, Science and Commerce की बात करते हैं। ज्यादातर बेरोज़गारी की समस्या इन तीन faculties के संदर्भ में आती है। Management और Engineering के छात्र तो कहीं न कहीं जॉब ले जाते हैं, मगर Arts, Science and Commerce वालों को जॉब नहीं मिलती। तो इनक जो six semesters का पाठ्यक्रम होता है, क्या इसको five semesters में पूरा करते हुए, एक पूरा semester हम experience and exposure-based learning को नहीं दे सकते? अगर ऐसा होता है, तो इनकी नौकरी पाने की क्षमता बढ़ेगी। आज हम देखते हैं कि कोई इंग्लिश विषय में ग्रेजुएट होता है, तो BA with English Literature can't even write a full paragraph in English without committing any mistake. इस विडम्बना को दूर करना है, इसे हमें ही दूर करना है। यह कोई आसमान से आकर करेगा, ऐसा नहीं होगा। इसलिए इसका प्रयोग करने के लिए हमें प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। विदेश में हमारे कई वाइस चांसलर्स जाते हैं, इस सदन के सदस्य भी जाते हैं और देखते हैं कि विदेश के विश्वविद्यालयों में जो मेधावी छात्र होते हैं, उनको रिसर्च असिस्टेंट और टीचिंग असिस्टेंट के जॉब्स मिल जाते हैं। क्यों नहीं यह हमारे यहां भी होना चाहिए? हमारे छात्रों के लिए earn while you learn के माध्यम से teach while you learn भी तो हो सकता है। सीनियर क्लास का कोई छात्र जूनियर क्लास के छात्रों को कुछ मात्रा में पढ़ाने की हिम्मत या क्षमता क्यों नहीं रखता, वह जरूर रखता है। ऐसे अवसर देने की दिशा में कोई pro-active विचार होना चाहिए। वह ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी या सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी हो, मैं मानता हूं कि ये ऐसा कर सकते हैं। वही विषय छात्रों की सहभागिता का है। विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रबंधन

में छात्रों की सहभागिता कोई केवल सिम्बॉलिक विषय नहीं है। इसे छात्र अच्छे तरीके से समझते हैं। क्यों न छात्रों को ही कहा जाए कि वे टेक्स्ट बुक बनायें। हम पाठ्यक्रम बनाने में उनकी मदद लें। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि छात्र इसमें अधिक अच्छा योगदान दे पायेंगे। बहुत वर्षों से पाठ्यक्रम पढ़ाने वाले जो प्राध्यापक हैं, तो शायद छात्र उसमें और अधिक एक प्रासंगिक वैल्यू जोड़ सकेंगे। इसके बारे में भी विचार होना चाहिए।

महोदय, एक और महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु है। जैसे हम देखते हैं कि कई विश्वविद्यालयों के द्वारा affiliated management institutions होते हैं। मैं मुम्बई से आता हूँ and there is a Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies. It is a very renowned management institution. But, unfortunately, the management of the Jamnalal Bajaj Institute is in shambles. यह कौन सी विडम्बना है? हम जो प्रबंधन विज्ञान के इतने बड़े-बड़े संस्थान चलाते हैं, उन संस्थानों का, उन विश्वविद्यालयों का जो प्रबंधन है, वह बहुत ही शोचनीय स्थिति में है, बहुत ही दुखद स्थिति में है। इसलिए यह जो विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रबंधन की बात आती है, तो कई बार मुझे लगता है कि कॉलेजेज में, स्कूल्स में, यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में जो non-teaching staff होता है, शायद हमने मान लिया कि वह non-learning staff है। ऐसा नहीं है, जो उनको भी तो पढ़ाओ, उनकी भी तो क्षमता का विकास करो। क्यों न ऐसे नये विश्वविद्यालयों में हम business administration का, management का एक degree course चलायें, जो school administration की बात करे, जो college administration की बात करे और जो university administration की बात करे। वर्षों से लोग काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनको roster तैयार करना नहीं आता, वर्षों से लोग काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनको pay sheet बनाना नहीं आता। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस अवस्था में अगर किसी का दायित्व है, तो हम सब का है। इसमें सुधारों की जरूरत है, नयी सोच की आवश्यकता है।

वाइस चांसलर्स की भी यही स्थिति है। अच्छे विद्वान व्यक्ति वाइस चांसलर्स होते हैं। यह बड़े ही सम्मान की बात है। मैं शीश झुकाकर उनको नमन करूंगा, मगर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के साथ उनका तनिक सम्बन्ध नहीं होता। इसलिए इतना विद्वान व्यक्ति अब कुलगुरु हो जाता है, कुलपति हो जाता है, तो प्रबंधन विज्ञान के साथ उसका कोई परिचय न होने के कारण उसकी विद्वता एक जगह और प्रबंधन की स्थिति दूसरी जगह हो जाती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसके बारे में वाइस चांसलर्स की भी एक structured training होने की जरूरत है। इसके चलते हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ का जो संस्थात्मक मूल्य है, उसको बढ़ाने की दिशा में हम काम कर पायेंगे।

महोदय, मैं दो अन्तिम बिन्दु कह कर अपनी बात को विराम दूंगा। हम देखते हैं कि इस सरकार ने कई जगह एक स्पर्धात्मक दृष्टि का बहाव लाया है। Districts को compete करने के लिए कहा जाता है, उसके आधार पर "स्वच्छ भारत" के बारे में शहरों का चयन होता है। क्यों न हम यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के अन्दर भी एक स्वस्थ और प्रगतिशील तरीके की competitive spirit का निर्माण करें। इतनी सारी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, why can't the Government declare the best Central University every year, the best Vice-Chancellor every year and the best Teaching Department every year? ऐसा कुछ करोगे, तो वहां कुछ जान आयेगी, नहीं तो पगार

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे]

7.00 P.M.

तो एक जगह से आती ही है, छात्र पढ़ें या न पढ़ें, बैठें या न बैठें, काम तो वैसे ही चल रहा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह जो यथास्थितिवाद है, यह जो status-quoism है, इसको हमें और हिलाना होगा, इसको समाप्त करना होगा। नया भारत कुछेक नयी सोच की उम्मीद रखता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह जो नया विश्वविद्यालय बनने जा रहा है, वह कहीं भी बने, चाहे आंध्र प्रदेश में बने या देश में अन्य कहीं बने, इस नयी सोच का परिष्करण करने के लिए सामने आये।

मैं अब अन्तिम बात कहूँगा। हमारे इस समय के बजट में विदेशी छात्रों के बारे में एक बात कही गयी है कि अच्छी संख्या में विदेशी छात्र हमारे देश में आये। महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे विश्व में भारत 26वां destination country है। हम 26वें क्रमांक में आते हैं, जहां विदेशों से हमारे देश में छात्र आते हैं और अगर source country का हिसाब लगायें, तो India is the third source country, जहां से विदेशों में छात्र पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं। क्या इस अवस्था के बारे में हमें सोचना नहीं चाहिए? यह जो 26वां नम्बर है, हम कम-से-कम 10वें नम्बर पर या 15वें नम्बर पर आयें, इसके लिए हम सब को मि कर कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी। इस बात का कोई आंकड़ा मेरे ख्याल से आधिकारिक तौर पर नहीं आता, मगर मेरी जानकारी है कि आज हमारे देश में एक लाख से भी अधिक विदेशी छात्र पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं। मगर आज तक इनका कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं हुआ है कि वे किस पद्धति से सोचते हैं। अफगानिस्तान से हमारे यहां छात्र आते हैं। वे कई बार शादीशुदा होते हैं। उनकी एक रचना होती है। मतलब उनके लिए जरूरी होता है कि यहां पर उन्हें कोई घर मिले, अच्छी पद्धति की रचना मिले, hostels मिलें।

इन सब चीज़ों पर कौन ध्यान देगा? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पड़ोसी देशों में हमारे देश से पढ़कर गए हुए कितने छात्र ऐसे हैं, जिनमें से कोई आज बंगला देश का प्राइम मिनिस्टर है, कोई नेपाल में किसी महत्वपूर्ण पद पर बैठा है, कोई अफगानिस्तान का Foreign Minister है। यह हमारे लिए बड़े गर्व का विषय है, जो हमारी soft power है। इस दृष्टि से भी, नए विश्वविद्यालयों के बारे में सोचते समय इसे ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

महोदय, तक्षशिला और नालंदा विश्वविद्यालयों की बातें हमने कहीं। ह्वेनसांग और फाह्यान इस देश में आए, उनकी कहानियां भी हमने इतिहास में पढ़ीं। आज से 100 साल बाद, यदि कोई हमारा इतिहास पढ़े, उसे बताने लायक हमारे यहां विश्वविद्यालय होने चाहिए, वैसे छात्र यहां आने चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस दिशा में कुछ सार्थक कदम नई शिक्षा-नीति में उठाए गए हैं, जिसे लेकर पूरे देश में चर्चा चल रही है। मैं सरकार को बधाई देता चाहूँगा कि नई शिक्षा-नीति, इतने लम्बे अंतराल के बाद भले ही आई है, मगर सरकार ने एक political will दिखाते हुए, नई शिक्षा नीति को उजागर किया है। उसे अमल में लाने के लिए, पूरी ताकत जुटाते हुए, देश में एक नया मन्वन्तर हो, इसकी चिन्ता हम करें, नए भारत के अनुरूप, नई विश्वविद्यालयीन व्यवस्था का

शिलान्यास करें, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ सदन में प्रस्तुत बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात को विराम देता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. The next speaker is Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar. You have three minutes.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is an issue related to our State. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion. The Bill is meant for formation of a Central University and a Central Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh. Section 3C and Section 3D respectively have to be included by amending the Act. In fact, a Central University has already been functioning under temporary sheds. No permanent faculty is there. Guest faculty are there. There are no permanent structures. Now, it has been running with a few students without any infrastructural facilities.

Sir, as far as Tribal University is concerned, the hon. HRD Minister has given a reply to a Starred Question before this House on 11th. The Union Cabinet has already approved the proposal of establishment of a Central Tribal University in the State of Andhra Pradesh with the provision of funds of ₹ 420 crores for meeting the first phase expenditure towards establishment of Central Tribal University. Already, the AP Re-organization Act was enacted in the year 2014. More than five-and-a-half years have completed. I am thankful to the hon. HRD Minister for introducing this Bill, at least, now before this House. The only pity is that only ₹ 18 crores have been released for this purpose. The total expenditure is ₹ 950 crores. How many years would it take to construct permanent buildings and infrastructural arrangements? Likewise, there are eleven educational institutions as per the 13th Schedule of the A.P. Re-organization Act. It is not the mercy of any other. By virtue of the division, the Andhra Pradesh has sustained huge loss and the A.P. Re-organization Act has mandated a provision to constitute Central institutes. A total of more than ₹ 13,500 crores have to be released for that purpose. About ₹ 638 crores have been released. Remaining more than ₹ 12,900 crores have to be released for establishment of institutes specified under Thirteenth Schedule. If that is so, how many long years will it take? So, merely introduction of a Bill is not sufficient. Therefore, through you, I would request the hon. Minister to take care of all educational institutions under Thirteenth Schedule of A.P. Re-organization Act, to sanction the required funds and also to see that buildings are constructed. The Andhra Pradesh Government has already allocated ₹ 525 acres in Relli Village in Vizianagaram District long back. A compound wall has also been constructed. No steps have been taken so far. So, the dreams of the Andhra people did not come to reality

[Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar]

till now even after six years. I request the hon. Minister to take a special care with regard to not only Tribal University and Central University but also the other educational institutions as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. Your time is up.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, I would like to mention one more issue. There is another village. Now, the present Government wants us shift the present university from one place to another place. I do not know the particulars of that. But, the Selection Committee has already inspected and it has already got approval. I would request the hon. Minister to take steps to construct the University at Relli Village of Vizianagaram District which was already approved by it. Thank you, Sir.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मुझे आपने इस बिल पर बोलने की अनुमति दी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में हूँ, यह पुराना commitment है Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act के अनुसार, लेकिन मैं अपनी कुछ बातें इस पर जरूर कहना चाहूंगा। इस बिल की प्रस्तावना में जो मूल उद्देश्य बताया गया है, वह इस प्रकार से है, "भारत की जनजातीय जनसंख्या के लिए प्राथमिक रूप से उच्चतर शिक्षा और अनुसंधान सुविधाओं के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए, आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में एक जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाएगी", बाकी है कला, संस्कृति और रुढ़ियों... लेकिन इस बिल का चरित्र कहीं यह नहीं बताता है कि किस तरह से देश के और आंध्र प्रदेश के जनजातीय लोगों को वहां समायोजित किया जाएगा? उसमें प्रवेश के लिए जो admission का structure है, क्या वह जो मान्य केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का है, वही रहेगा? जो फैकल्टी का स्ट्रक्चर है, क्या वह वही रहेगा? अगर कोई बुनियादी अंतर नहीं है, तो ट्राइबल विश्वविद्यालय और अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों में क्या अंतर है? आप जो घोषित लक्ष्य लेकर आए हैं कि भारत की जनजातीय जनसंख्या के लिए प्राथमिक रूप से उच्चतर शिक्षा और अनुसंधान सुविधाओं के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए... यह character, यह उद्देश्य इस बिल में कहीं परिलक्षित नहीं है, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने अपने इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए इस विश्वविद्यालय एक्ट में किस तरह के नियम बनाए हैं, जिससे इसका चरित्र देश के जनजातीय लोगों को पूरी तरह से दिखे? अगर अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों का जो character है, वही character इसका भी रहेगा, तो हम इसको ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी किस रूप में कह पाएंगे? इसके दो उद्देश्य हैं, पहला उद्देश्य यह है कि ट्राइबल्स के कल्चर का अनुसंधान करना एवं उनसे संबंधित तममा चीजों पर रिसर्च करना और एक पुराना उद्देश्य है कि ट्राइबल लोगों को उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अवसर प्रदान करना, आप इस प्रथम उद्देश्य को कैसे पूरा करेंगे?

आप केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2009 के एक छोटे-से सूत्र में परिवर्तन के लिए आए हैं, लेकिन आज जिस तरह से देश और दुनिया बढ़ रही है, देश की सरकार कह रही है कि

हम दुनिया के लोगों को भी अब इस देश में हायर शिक्षा के लिए लाएंगे, इसके लिए पूरे केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय एक्ट में, हमारे concept में बदलाव की जरूरत है। आज सबसे बड़ी विडंबना यह है कि जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनमें faculties पूरी नहीं हैं, सभी जगह लगभग 60 परसेंट faculties ही भरी हुई हैं। एक तरफ तो आप ट्राइबल्स को उच्च शिक्षा में अवसर प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से ट्राइबल विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित बिल लेकर आए हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आज देश में जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनमें एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के अधिकांश पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं, जिसके बारे में आप खुद जानते हैं। मैं तीन-चार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। यह हमारे पास उसका प्रिंट है, उसके सोर्स में मैं बता रहा हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालयों की faculty positions में एससी, एसटी की क्या हालत है। सर, इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय में 98.36 परसेंट पोस्ट्स खाली हैं। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में 93.1 परसेंट पोस्ट्स खाली हैं। ये अपर पोस्ट्स हैं। हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में 75 परसेंट पोस्ट्स खाली हैं। जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में 74 परसेंट पोस्ट्स खाली हैं। हमें इस संदर्भ में भी सोचने की जरूरत है। आज यह देश का सबसे वंचित समुदाय है। आज एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी की क्या स्थिति है? सभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में एससी छात्रों की संख्या साढ़े बाहर परसेंट है। एसटी छात्रों की संख्या साढ़े चार परसेंट हैं। ओबीसी छात्रों की संख्या 33-34 परसेंट के बीच में है। Minorities साढ़े चार-पांच परसेंट के बीच है। यह वंचित तबका कहीं न कहीं विक्टिम है। ये समाज के marginalised sections हैं। इनके enrolment को बढ़ाने के लिए हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं, इस पर भी सोचना चाहिए। जब तक इस संदर्भ में नहीं सोचेंगे, तब तक हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा। सर, मैं ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी के सपोर्ट में हूँ। हमारे एक माननीय सांसद ने कहा कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय और राज्य विश्वविद्यालय में कोई अंतर नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय एक ब्रांड नेम है। मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ कि इनमें कोई अंतर नहं है। हम उसका अनुसरण करने की कोशिश करते हैं। आखिर हर राज्य अपने यहां एक एम्स को स्थापित करने की कोशिश क्यों कर रहा है? सर, एम्स ने स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में, अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में एक मापदंड स्थापित किया है। वैसे ही केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों ने भी स्थापित किया है...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): प्रदीप टम्टा जी, अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: सर, मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। सर, लेकिन हमें राज्य के विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थिति के बारे में भी सोचना पड़ेगा। आज हायर एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में प्राइवेट सेक्टर का कारवां बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। इस देश के लगभग 45 परसेंट बच्चे निजी संस्थाओं में पढ़ रहे हैं, प्राइवेट कॉलेजों में जा रहे हैं। वहां स्टडी मात्र मैनेजमेंट की हो रही है, जो फाइन आर्ट्स है, Social Science आदि विषयों के अध्ययन या जो नहीं है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय नॉलेज के पावर सेंटर हैं, फिर भी उनमें social science आदि का अध्ययन नहीं हो रहा है। ऐसे में आप उस क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र के प्रभाव को कैसे रोकेंगे?...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप समाप्त करें। अभी एक और वक्ता हैं।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: सर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी, जहां से आप आते हैं - वहां के विश्वविद्यालयों तथा - आज हमारे देश में उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाओं में *faculties* की कमी है, टीचर्स नहीं हैं और अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि लाइब्रेरी में पुस्तकें नहीं हैं। सर, पिथौरागढ़ क्षेत्र में एक आंदोलन चला है, खूबसूरत आंदोलन है, "पुस्तकें दो और टीचर्स दो"। अगर विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों में पुस्तकें और लाइब्रेरी ठीक नहीं होगी, पुस्तकें आज के आधुनिक स्तर की नहीं होंगी, टीचर्स नहीं होंगे, तो बच्चे विश्वविद्यालय में क्या पढ़ेंगे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद। अभी दूसरे स्पीकर्स भी हैं।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: सर, मैं अपनी बाम समाप्त करता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ तीस सेकंड्स लूंगा। मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि आपने एक विशेष समस्या के लिए, विशेष जनों के लिए, वंचित वर्ग के लिए ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी दी है, वैसे ही हमारा जो हिमालयन क्षेत्र है, उसकी भी कुछ अलग जरूरतें हैं। जहां आप देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में भौगोलिक आधार पर विश्वविद्यालय खोल सकते हैं। जम्मू और कश्मीर में आपने जम्मू रीजन के लिए और कश्मीर रीजन के लिए दो अलग-अलग विश्वविद्यालय दिए हैं, बिहार में आपने उत्तरी बिहार और दक्षिणी बिहार में दो अलग-अलग विश्वविद्यालय दिए हैं, तो हमारे उत्तराखंड राज्य में भी कुमाऊं डिविज़न में एक अलग विश्वविद्यालय दीजिए। इसके लिए पिथौरागढ़ में आंदोलन चल रहा है, आप उस ओर भी देखें। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Next speaker is Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आपने आंध्र प्रदेश में एक जनरल यूनिवर्सिटी और एक ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित करने के लिए क्रमशः 450 और 420 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया है। मुझे खुशी है कि आप देश में पहली ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी खोलने जा रहे हैं, जिसके माध्यम से ट्राइबल पॉपुलेशन के कल्चर को जानने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा और भविष्य में आने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए यह सुनहरा अवसर होगा। परंतु मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जो हमारी *existing universities* हैं, उन्हें बेहतर तरीके से संभाला जाए।

सर, यूजीसी के अनुसार इस देश में कुल 874 यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, इनमें से 47 सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, 391 स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, 125 *deemed universities* हैं और 311 प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं। सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में 17,092 टीचिंग स्टाफ है, जिनमें से *teaching faculty* में 35 परसेंट सीट्स खाली हैं। अगर मैं *ad hoc faculties* को मिलाकर बात करता हूँ, तो दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में 47 परसेंट सीट्स खाली हैं, जेएनयू में 34 परसेंट सीट्स खाली हैं, Haryana Central University में 76 परसेंट सीट्स खाली हैं, इलाहाबाद में 67 परसेंट, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 60 परसेंट और ओडिशा में तो हद हो गई है, वहां 88 परसेंट सीट्स खाली हैं। कुल 60 परसेंट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के पास आधारभूत *infrastructure* का अभाव है। अगर हम देश के भविष्य को *faculties* के अभाव में, मूलभूत

ढांचे के अभाव में, लाइब्रेरीज़ के अभाव में बैठाकर रखेंगे, तो भारत के बेहतर भविष्य की कल्पना करना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाएगा। कोठारी कमीशन ने वर्ष 1964 में education sector में हिन्दुस्तान में जीडीपी का 6 परसेंट देने का सुझाव दिया था। वर्ष 2014-15 में हम जीडीपी का 4-6 परसेंट खर्च करने में लगे थे, परन्तु धीरे-धीरे, घटते-घटते अब 3.4 परसेंट रह गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में जो कटऑफ 99 परसेंट तक जाने लगी है, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पूरा न होने की वजह से दिल्ली के बच्चों को हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, पंजाब और देश के अन्य भागों में एडमिशन लेने की लिए जाना पड़ता है। मेरा एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्टर जी से निवेदन है कि आंध्र प्रदेश में यूनिवर्सिटी बनाएं, परन्तु दिल्ली के अंदर भी सीटें बढ़ाने का प्रावधान करें। आप self-finance scheme के द्वारा दिल्ली के अंदर सीटें बढ़ा सकते हैं। दिल्ली के अंदर भूमि की कमी है, दिल्ली के वर्तमान इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को अधिक बढ़ाने के लिए डीडीए भूमि उपलब्ध नहीं कराती, यहां पर माननीय यूडी मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय यूडी मिनिस्टर से भी कहना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली के स्कूलों का लैण्ड यूज़ चेंज करके उनका educational land use दिया जाए, ताकि सुबह की शिफ्ट में स्कूल चले और शाम की शिफ्ट में कॉलेज चले और दिल्ली के बच्चों को देश और दुनिया के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में न जाना पड़े, अपितु देश और दुनिया के अलग-अलग हिस्सों के बच्चे दिल्ली के अंदर आएँ और दिल्ली की शान बढ़े, हिन्दुस्तान की शान बढ़े और हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर foreign currency आ सके।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आईपी यूनिवर्सिटी, दिल्ली टेक्निकल यूनिवर्सिटी और अनेक अन्य कॉलेज अपने इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, परन्तु डीडीए द्वारा भूमि नहीं दी जाती, जिससे यहां पर बहुत दिक्कत होती है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली और देश और पूरी दुनिया, जब हम विश्वविद्यालय का निर्माण करते हैं, तब उसकी तरफ देखता है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के विश्वविद्यालयों का नम्बर दुनिया में बहुत नीची category में आता है। अगर हम विश्वविद्यालयों की रैंकिंग देखते हैं, तो हमारे बच्चे भी दुनिया के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के अंदर जिनकी रैंकिंग अच्छी है, वहां जाना पसन्द करते हैं, अगर हम अपनी faculty को पूरा करेंगे, ad-hoc faculty की बजाय permanent faculty देंगे, तो मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि दुनिया के अंदर हिन्दुस्तान के विश्वविद्यालयों के बेहतर रैंकिंग होगी और हिन्दुस्तान के विश्वविद्यालयों में दुनिया के बच्चे आना पसन्द करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद, आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: महोदय, मैं आपसे फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप जहां पर हिन्दुस्तान के विश्वविद्यालयों को सुधारने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, वहीं दिल्ली के लाखों बच्चों को प्रतिवर्ष हिन्दुस्तान के अलग-अलग कोनों में जो जाना पड़ता है, आप यहां पर भूमि उपलब्ध कराएं, ताकि यहां पर भी हायर एजुकेशन बढ़ सके, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Shri Syed Nasir Hussain. Mr. Hussain, is it your maiden speech?

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): No, Sir. It is not my maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): All right. You have five minutes.

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak today. I have prepared so much that I would have needed, at least, 20-25 minutes to make all the points. Many speakers before me, including my own party colleagues, have raised many issues, and have spoken about many things which I wanted to raise. I would just like to restrict myself to two, three points, for which I think, I have three, four minutes. It is actually good to see that the Government is honouring the promise that was made to the people of Andhra Pradesh in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act of 2014. It is also good to know that the present Government is not only honouring the promise that was made by the previous Government, but, at the same time, this Government is also thinking of expanding the higher education. Several points have been made by several Members here. But, I would like to refer specifically to the points made by the BJP Member from Andhra Pradesh. He was speaking so much about the achievements of the Modi Government in the last five years. I need to remind the Members in the Treasury Benches. I would like to give some data here and especially to the friend who was speaking about Modi Government and its achievement in the past five years. As of 2017-18, 1,20,769 Assistant Professors and 45,148 temporary teacher positions have not been filled. Over 2,07,000 teaching positions are vacant at all levels. This is the track record of the Government. We can speak about the new universities, we can start new universities, we can start new institutes of higher education, but if we don't have faculty positions filled, if we don't have new professors coming over, I think it will be a sheer waste of money and the Government should, while starting new universities, concentrate on filling up not only the positions, but also trying to attract some of the best brains from different parts of the world. We have our own people working in different universities across the world. Probably the reason here is, the kind of freedom and autonomy, which is necessary for a university functioning, is not there. That is the reason some of our best friends are still teaching abroad. Someone here was speaking about attracting students from abroad and this was also mentioned in the Budget Speech. I would like to mention it here. मुझे लगता है कि अभी-अभी महाराष्ट्र से सदस्य बात कर रहे थे। I think it is very important to note that if we need to attract students from other parts of the world, if we need to attract foreign students, if you think students studying in India have done very well, —specially he was mentioning about Nepal and other countries where they are heading Governments —they should also

understand that if we need to attract the students from different parts of the world, we should try and give an atmosphere where there is no fear, where the students can come to our country, where there is law and order, where there is no social problem, where there is no mob lynching, where there is no lack of peace and order in the country. Only then the students from different parts of the world will be attracted to India. There are many speakers who gave so much of data about how there are no professors. But I would just like to mention here that in 12 of the 40 Central Universities, 75 per cent of the professors' positions are vacant and in two universities, one Central university of Haryana and the other Central university of Odisha, 100 per cent positions of professors are vacant. If you look at the declining rate of filling the faculty positions, in 2013-14, there were 1,25,338 professors who were working. From then to 2017-18, it has come down to 1,14,170. That means about 14,000 professors' vacancies are not being filled up or the number of professors has come down. If you look at the figures for associate professors, in 2013-14, it was 1,82,681 professors who were working. In 2017-18 it was 1,39,000. There is so much of data which says that in the past five to six years, not enough attention has been given to higher education, no faculty positions have been filled, rules have been violated. There is so much interference by the Government in the universities, especially Central universities. They are trying to monitor other universities. They are trying to coach a university as to what the university has to do. I think, what is needed now is not the establishment of new universities, but what is needed now is to preserve the autonomy and independence of our universities. Only when we preserve the autonomy, there can be more creativity. More creativity will only help the nation to grow. There are so many other things. I would end by informing the House that there was one important news item today. It was a good piece of news. There is one, Mr. Ramgel Meena, a security guard at JNU, a first generation learner, has passed the entrance examination for admission to BA. He was supported by the students and teachers of JNU. I think, this is how a university should be.

With these observations, I support the Bill. Thank you.

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 पर बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरी पार्टी और मेरी पार्टी की नेता बहन कुमार मायावती जी इस बिल का समर्थन करती हैं। महोदय, बहुत से विद्वान साथियों ने इस बिल पर लम्बी चर्चा की है, इसलिए मुझे इस पर बहुत कुछ नहीं कहना है। मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना से आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में उच्चतर शिक्षा और अनुसंधान सुविधाओं का मार्ग भी सुगम और सुदृढ़ होगा। महोदय, ये जो दो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खुलेंगे, यह जो सरकार ने फैसला किया है, वह एक अच्छा कदम

[श्री राजाराम]

है, लेकिन मैं एक-दो बातें इस संबंध में अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि आज सच्चाई यह है कि जिस आदिवासी के विकास की बात हो रही है, जिस आदिवासी के नाम पर Central University बनाने की बात हो रही है, एक सच्चाई यह भी है कि वह जिस गांव से आता है, उस गांव में विद्यालय होता है, लेकिन वहां पर टीचर्स ही नहीं होते। अगर आप उत्तर प्रदेश में चले जाएं तो वहां पर उन्हें शिक्षा मित्र कहा जाता है, अगर हरियाणा में चले जाएं तो guest teachers होते हैं, एमपी में चले जाएं तो अतिथि शिक्षक होते हैं - वहां से वह पढ़ाई करता है। अब आप सोचिए कि जब वह प्राथमिक विद्यालय में शिक्षा प्राप्त करता है तो उसे पढ़ाने के लिए टीचर्स नहीं होते हैं और हम पार्लियामेंट में चर्चा करते हैं कि वह इंजीनियर बनेगा, डॉक्टर बनेगा, आईएएस में आएगा, आईपीएस में आएगा। महोदय, एक सच्चाई यह भी है कि अगर सरकार की नीयत बहुत अच्छी है, सरकार को साफ नीयत के साथ अगर जनजातियों का विकास करना है, एसटीज़ का विकास करना है, आदिवासियों का विकास करना है तो उसे प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए भी अच्छे टीचर्स का प्रबंध और अच्छी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। जब अच्छी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होगी, तभी वे केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में जाकर उच्च तकनीकी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक-दो बातें सुझाव के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं। क्योंकि मेरा समय बहुत कम है, मैं केवल यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में जनजातियों के लिए भर्ती या दाखिले में कोटा होता है? अगर एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के लिए आरक्षण देने का सरकार का इरादा है...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब समाप्त करें। इस पर चर्चा के लिए दो घंटे का समय था, अब दो घंटे का समय over हो चुका है।

श्री राजाराम: मैं मात्र एक मिनट और लूंगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या एससी, एसटी के लिए इस तरह का कोई प्लान है कि इन विश्वविद्यालयों में उनके दाखिले के लिए कोटा निर्धारित हो? इसके साथ-साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इससे आंध्र प्रदेश की कितनी एसटी की आबादी cover होगी? धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Mr. Tiruchi Siva. Please restrict to your time. You have three minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the proposed amendment is to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009, to establish a Central University and a Central Tribal University in the State of Andhra Pradesh by fulfilling one of the obligations of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act.

Sir, it is to be welcomed and I support this Bill. Andhra Pradesh has so far no Central University. Sir, we assume, the Central University increases the access in quality of higher education. Many hon. Members have expressed their concern here, especially

those from Andhra Pradesh, and said that the total amount required is ₹ 870 crores. They also mentioned about the targeted time. They expressed apprehension whether it is possible to fulfill that since the amount allocated is not enough. I think, the hon. Minister will take care of it, because it should not stop with an assurance of setting up of university and creating infrastructure to impart education. My two important observations are these. A recent research has revealed –I think, it is not out of place to mention it here; it is very relevant because the hon. HRD Minister is here –that only 26 per cent of the passed-out engineering graduates are employable. So, by way of getting a degree, a person is not qualified to be employed. This is the state of affairs of our education. We are in a position to compete globally. And, of course, we aim at that. So, I would request the hon. Minister to concentrate on the quality of education, which is very important for the students. And, for that, some of the Members also raised their concerns about teachers. If the teachers are given importance only then they could impart to students what they actually need. Otherwise, we will just produce paper graduates. So, only the quality of education, if improved, will prove to be real symbol of higher education.

Now, I come to the Central Tribal University. I would like improving the knowledge and advancement of tribal art and culture by giving importance to the tribal population. It would, of course, teach other disciplines, like other Central Universities. But, I would like to know whether the admission to the Central Tribal University will be only for tribal students or for other students also. This is a very simple query. But, I wanted to know this because this university would be first of its kind. And, we welcome that. But, please clarify the ambiguity that has been created by the reasons given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Third, I reiterate, in the earlier Bill passed with regard to reservation in the Central Universities, there were some exemptions to some universities with regard to reservation. My concern is, institutes of national importance and some research institutes already do not have reservation. And, there are some exceptions in the Central Universities also. I urge upon you that there has been a long history of how reservations were achieved to uplift the socially and educationally backward masses. So, I would urge upon you to kindly make reservations available in all the institutes of higher education. That would be a great gesture of giving importance to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, and the Backward Classes.

I hope, much would come after this amendment and by way of establishing the Central University and the Central Tribal University. So, I welcome this Bill and support this. Thank you.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I welcome this Bill. I also welcome both the universities. I have great hopes that these universities will function as centres of inquisitive wisdom and knowledge; as centres of secular thoughts; as centres of freedom, peace, and fraternity; as centres of social justice and social progress; and, above all, as centres that will uphold scientific tempers. With this hope, I raise my voice in support of the propositions made by my comrades with regard to naming of these universities—one in the name of Rohith Vemula, and another in the name of Makhdoom Muhyadheen, the great Urdu poet and freedom fighter. These will be very simple gestures towards our great fighters.

Sir, today, I read a study report by the UNDP and Oxford Poverty and Human Poverty Index, which may be called multi-dimensional poverty index. It says that fifty per cent tribals of India are poor; thirty-three per cent dalits and thirty-three per cent Muslims are still poor. So, that should be at the centre of any attempt by the Government when it talks about equality in this country. And, when we talk about universities, those people who are deprived of human justice should be considered with all importance. So, I hope that the new universities will take these facts into serious consideration. Sir, I have a request to the hon. Minister to take note of. For the last six months, *dalit* students and students from minority sections are not getting their scholarships entitled to them, which is, Maulana Azad National Fellowship and Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship. All over the country, they are knocking all the doors and they are waiting unendingly. I request you to personally look into the matter and see to it that their scholarships are released immediately. Sir, in the Bill, it is said that tribal universities will contemplate on tribal-centric higher education and research, including tribal art, culture and customs. I would like to add tribal rights, which are most important. All over the country, tribal rights are being snatched away. Those who are in power, those who are rich, those who speak a lot about development are snatching away the rights of tribal people. Their land is being snatched; their culture, their art, identity, everything is being snatched away by them. So, please see that their genuine rights are upheld.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude now. Your time is over.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: With this request, Sir, I conclude. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Now, Mr. Minister to reply.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': उपासभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत आभारी हूँ कि जो एक घंटे की चर्चा थी, वह दो में पहुंची और दो के बाद तीन में पहुंच गई है। माननीय पि. भट्टाचार्य जी ने चर्चा की शुरुआत की और श्री जी.वी.एल. नरसिंहा राव जी, श्री ए. विजयकुमार जी, श्री अबीर रंजन बिस्वास जी, श्री जावेद अली खान जी, श्री प्रशांत नन्दा जी, श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन जी, डा. के. केशव राव जी, श्री के.के. रागेश जी, प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी, श्री स्वपन दासगुप्ता जी, श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी, डा. हनुमंतय्या जी, डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे जी, श्री कनकमेदला रवींद्र कुमार जी, श्री प्रदीप टम्टा जी, श्री सुशील कुमार जी, श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन जी, श्री राजाराम जी, श्री तिरुची शिवा जी और श्री बिनोय विश्वम जी ने चर्चा में भाग लिया। यह चर्चा श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य जी से शुरू हुई थी और श्री बिनोय विश्वम जी पर समाप्त हुई। श्रीमन्, मैं सभी सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ। सभी सदस्यों के बहुत अच्छे विचार यहां पर आए। मुझे लगता है कि पूरे सदन को शिक्षा को लेकर काफी चिंता है। श्रीमन्, यह चिंता क्यों न हो? आखिर शिक्षा किसी व्यक्ति की, परिवार की, राष्ट्र की रीढ़ की हड्डी होती है। यदि किसी के शरीर की रीढ़ की हड्डी कमजोर होगी, तो अच्छा खास शरीर बेकार हो जाता है। इसलिए हमारी सरकार ने, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने देश को भली प्रकार से समझा। श्रीमन्, किसी परिवार को, मसाज को, राष्ट्र को परिवर्तित करना हो, तो शिक्षा उसका सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अंग है।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं देख रहा था कि नेल्सन मंडेला जी ने कहा कि शिक्षा सबसे शक्तिशाली हथियार है, जिसका उपयोग आप दुनिया को बदलने के लिए कर सकते हैं। इसलिए शिक्षा सबसे शक्तिशाली हथियार है, जिसका उपयोग आप दुनिया को बदलने के लिए कर सकते हैं। इसलिए शिक्षा सबसे बड़ा हथियार हैं। शिक्षा आदमी को उठाती भी है और गिराती भी है। जब आदमी उठेगा, तो परिवार उठेगा, समाज उठेगा, राष्ट्र उठेगा और व्यक्ति गिरेगा, तो परिवार गिरेगा, समाज गिरेगा, राष्ट्र गिरेगा। हमारी शिक्षा व्यवस्था पहले से ही बहुत सुदृढ़ थी। पीछे के कालखंड की मैं ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन यह सही है कि यह देश विश्व गुरु था, और आज हमारी सरकार आई, तो यह विश्व गुरु था, विश्व गुरु है और विश्व गुरु रहेगा। श्रीमन् इसका रास्ता शुरू हो गया है। श्रीमन्, ली ग्रीन जी को इस बात को कहा कि जितना अधिक मैं जीता हूँ, उतना अधिक मैं सीखता हूँ और जितना अधिक मैं सीखता हूँ, उतना अधिक अहसास होता है कि मैं बहुत कम जानता हूँ। श्रीमन्, जीवनपर्यन्त शिक्षा का सीखना, नई-नई जानकारीयां हासिल करना और उसे अपने जीवन में उतारना स्वाभाविक है। यह भी स्वाभाविक है कि आदमी की जीवतता तभी बनी रहती है, अन्यथा वह हाड़मांस का एक ढांचा बन कर रह जाएगा।

श्रीमन्, यदि आपकी इजाज़त हो, तो मैं जितने माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां बोला है, उनके द्वारा बोले गए एक-एक बिन्दु पर मैं चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन उसके लिए मुझे कम-से-कम दो से ढाई घंटे की जरूरत पड़ेगी। यदि यह सदन इस बात से सहमत हो, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: हाउस की sense ले लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': क्योंकि बहुत सारी चीज़ें ऐसी हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें दो बातें हैं। जो विचार आए, उनमें से बहुत सारे ऐसे हैं, जो नए हैं और उन्हें करने की जरूरत है, लेकिन बहुत सारी बातें ऐसी भी हैं, जिन्हें गवर्नमेंट कर रही है। परन्तु मेरी चिन्ता का विषय दूसरा है, क्योंकि यह उच्च सदन है। यदि पिछले पांच वर्ष का कार्यकाल देखा जाए, तो गवर्नमेंट ने इस कालखंड में जो किया, वह शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक नया इतिहास रचा है। इसलिए इन पांच वर्षों में सरकार ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो किया है, उसकी जानकारी सभी माननीय सदस्यों को जरूरी होनी चाहिए, यह मेरा विचार है। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. के. केशव राव: इस विषय पर अलग से डिबेट होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': हां, जरूरी होनी चाहिए। श्रीमन्, शिक्षा पर तो खूब होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. के. केशव राव: सर, आज के लिए तो let them concentrate and give reply on the Bill, facts of the Bill. हमने बिल के ऊपर जो objections किए हैं और जो suggestions दिए हैं, उनके बारे में बता दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': आप केवल बिल पर कहना चाहते हैं, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि देश के इतिहास में, देश की आजादी के बाद, बहुत सारे राज्यों का पुनर्गठन हुआ, यदि इतने कम समय में एक सीमा तक शिक्षा संस्थानों की स्वीकृति और क्रियान्वयन हुआ, तो वह केवल हमारी सरकार में हुआ और कहीं नहीं हुआ।

श्रीमन्, मेरे राज्य का भी पुनर्गठन कुछ वर्ष पूर्व हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please, Keshava Raoji. ...(Interruptions)... Only Hon. Minister's reply will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Minister, you address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Please, Keshava Raoji. ...(Interruptions)... You address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज़, प्लीज़। कृपया बोलने दें। मंत्री जी को बोलने दें। ...(व्यवधान)... आप कृपया वहां बैठकर टिप्पणी न करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: *

उपसभापति: माननीय के. केशव राव जी, प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए, मंत्री जी को बोलने दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमन्, मैंने सभी माननीय सदस्यों को बहुत शांत भाव से सुना। इसलिए मैं यह अनुरोध जरूर करूंगा कि मुझे भी शांत भाव से सुना जाए। यदि किसी को कोई दिक्कत होगी, तो हम मिलते भी हैं और यहां से बाहर जाकर भी मिलेंगे। जब यह बात हो गई कि ठीक है, मैं विस्तार नहीं करूंगा और मैं उन बिन्दुओं पर न जाऊं, बल्कि केवल एक्ट पर

आऊं, केवल विश्वविद्यालय के ऊपर ही बात करूंगा, तो मैं उसी पर तो आ रहा हूँ। इसीलिए तो मैंने कहा कि इतने कम समय में, मैं आंध्र प्रदेश पुनर्गठन एक्ट, 2014 की बात कर रहा हूँ और मैं भी केवल वर्ष 2014 की बात कर रहा हूँ कि वर्ष 2014 के बाद, इन पांच सालों में जो हुआ, वह इतिहास में कहीं भी और कभी भी नहीं हो सका। यह बात मैं प्रमाण और तथ्यों के साथ कह सकता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमान्, मैं अभी तो सरकार के बारे में बता रहा हूँ। मैं इनके बारे में भी बोल सकता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, आप कृपया सिर्फ चेयर को ही संबोधित करके अपनी बात कहें।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': मैं इसलिए यह कहा हूँ कि इन पांच सालों में क्या इन्हें मालूम नहीं कि IIT की स्थापना हो गई, क्या मालूम नहीं कि NIT की स्थापना की गई, क्या मालूम नहीं कि IM की स्थापना हो गई। क्या मालूम है कि ISER की स्थापना हो गई, क्या मालूम है कि IIIT की स्थापना हो गई। आज आंध्र प्रदेश का सपना पूरा हो रहा है और वहां दो विश्वविद्यालय और खोले जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आंध्र प्रदेश को और उसकी जनता को बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमान्, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इए एक्ट से संबंधित कुछ दो-तीन चिन्ताएं विशेषकर लगीं, उनके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। एक तो कुछ लोगों के मन में यह है कि नहीं, केवल इतना ही पैसा स्वीकृत है और बाकी कब होगा और दूसरी चिन्ता कुछ लोगों ने यह दिखाई कि वह कब पूरा होगा? कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा कि अभी तो मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पहले चरण में इतना है और इसके पता नहीं कितने चरण होते हैं, कुछ सदस्यों की यह आशंका थी कि केवल 420 करोड़, या जो प्रावधान है, उसके अनुसार 485 करोड़ मिलेंगे क्या? मनोज जी अभी यहां पर नहीं हैं, उन्होंने बड़ी चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी कि 420 करोड़ की जगह 419 या 421 करोड़ हो जाएं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने उनकी चिन्ता को पहले ही हल कर दिया है। सर, ये पचास लाख पहले ही ऐड कर दिए हैं। हमने इसको 420.50 करोड़ कर दिया है। मुझे चिन्ता यह हो रही थी कि उनका नंबर दसवें पर था, यदि यहीं खत्म हो जाता, तो उनको वह भी चिन्ता होती, लेकिन यह 20 तक गया है।

श्रीमान्, केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में 420 करोड़...(व्यवधान)...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): हमने 420 करोड़ मंजूर कर दिए हैं।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': सर, 902.07 करोड़...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: हमने यह किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अठावले जी, आप कृपा करके बैठिए। आप बोलिए।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमान्, जहां तक केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का विषय है, ये जो 902.07 करोड़ हैं, इसके जो प्रावधान हैं, जो स्वीकृत हैं, हम उसके पहले चरण में 450 करोड़ रुपये जारी कर रहे हैं। जो केंद्रीय जनजाति वाला विषय है, उसके लिए टोटल प्रावधान 834.83 करोड़ रुपये का है और हम इसके पहले चरण के लिए 420 करोड़ रुपये जारी कर रहे हैं। हम इस समय इस एक्ट के साथ 870 करोड़ रुपये ला रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य की जो दूसरी चिंता थी, वह यह थी और जो आपने कहा कि पहले चरण में - सर, क्योंकि यह बिल अभी पास नहीं हुआ था, आज सबकी सहमति से यह बिल पास होगा। यह विश्वविद्यालय, जिसके लिए 1736.90 करोड़ रुपये हैं, इसके लिए यह सुनिश्चित है कि यह चार सालों में पूरा किया जाएगा। इसको चार वर्ष के अंदर-अंदर सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा। हम इसके लिए एक-एक महीने और एक-एक दिन का प्रावधान कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमान्, जो दूसरी बात विशेषकर आई, वह यह थी कि इसमें विलंब क्यों हुआ? इसके लिए मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि इसमें बारी-बारी से विलंब होता है। जब हमारा "उत्तर प्रदेश पुनर्गठन एक्ट, 2000" आया था, तब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में मंत्री था और आज, 19 वर्षों के बाद भी बहुत सारी ऐसी चीजें हैं, जिनको हम उत्तराखंड में शुरू नहीं कर पाए। यह किसी भी राज्य के लिए हो सकता है। मैंने सभी राज्यों के पुनर्गठन एक्ट को पढ़ा है और देखा है। मुझे यह भी मालूम है उसके बाद उनकी सम्पत्तियों पर कब्जा करके क्या निर्णय लिए गए। यदि आप मौका देंगे, तो मैं इसके एक-एक बिन्दु के बारे में बता दूंगा। मैंने इसलिए कहा कि देश की आज़ादी के बाद इतने कम समय के अंदर, इस सीमा तक राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर को छूने वाले ये वे संस्थान हैं, जिनकी इतनी जल्दी स्वीकृति हुई है। क्या सभी लोगों को हमारी सरकार को इसके लिए बधाई नहीं देनी चाहिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अच्छा काम हो रहा है, तो कम-से-कम शिक्षा के लिए यहां से बधाई देनी चाहिए, क्योंकि शिक्षा तो यहां से है। हां, हमारे माननीय सदस्य को तेलंगाना की चिंता है।

उन्होंने कहा कि वैसे तो मैं इन दोनों की स्वीकृति दे रहा हूं, लेकिन मैं विरोध भी कर रहा हूं, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया, लेकिन वह विरोध भी नहीं था, उनका थोड़ा-सा यह जरूर कहना था कि जो "तेलंगाना पुनर्गठन एक्ट, 2014" है, उसमें तेलंगाना भी एक विषय है और तेलंगाना के लिए भी एक जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय का प्रावधान है। हमारी प्रतिबद्धता है कि हम हर हालत में, बहुत जल्दी तेलंगाना जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय शुरू करेंगे। हम उसका रास्ता तय कर रहे हैं। हमने लगातार कोशिश की है, पर हमें जमीन नहीं मिली है। मैं इस बात को कह सकता हूं, क्योंकि मेरे पास इसका तिथि-वार आकलन है। मुझे मालूम था कि कुछ सदस्य इस बात को लेकर प्रश्न करेंगे, इसलिए मेरे पास इसका तिथि-वार एक-एक आकलन है कि हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कब और कितने पत्राचार किए। यदि एक स्थान नहीं था, तो हम दूसरे पर गए, दूसरा नहीं था तो तीसरे पर गए, तीसरा नहीं था, तो अन्य पर गए, अंततोगत्वा यह बनेगा तो जमीन पर ही, आसमान पर तो बनेगा नहीं। आप यह समझ लीजिए कि जमीन गवर्नमेंट को देनी होगी। जिस दिन तेलंगाना वाली जमीन हमारी पहुंच में हो जाएगी, उस दिन यह तेलंगाना में जल्दी से जल्दी पूरे तरीके से बन जाएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमान्, बहुत सारी चीजें हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि 32 वर्षों के बाद नई शिक्षा नीति आ रही है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का मानना है कि नहीं, दुनिया इतनी दूर जा रही है। अभी इस सदन में यह भी चिंता की गई, हमारे एक सदस्य, शायद राकेश जी ने इस बात को कहा। मैं इसको अलग से नहीं देख पाया, लेकिन मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम पूरी दुनिया के शिखर पर जा रहे हैं। श्रीमान्, हम 5 वर्ष पहले भविष्य की रैंकिंग में नहीं थे, लेकिन आज मुझे खुशी से इस बात से इस सदन को अवगत कराना पड़ रहा है कि हमारी IIT, Bombay; IIT, Delhi और IISc, Bangalore रैंकिंग में 200 के अंदर आकर शिखर को चूम रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इस समय 500 के अन्दर 9 संस्थान हैं और 1,000 के अन्दर 23 संस्थान हैं।

श्रीमान्, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने HEFA के अन्दर इनकी स्थापना को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तमाम संस्थानों को सहायता सुनिश्चित की है और इनके लिए एक लाख करोड़ का अलग प्रावधान किया है। अभी यहां बजट के बारे में कहा जा रहा था। मैं बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बजट कम नहीं हुआ है, आप देखिए, आपने बजट को देखा क्यों नहीं? यह 2013-14 में 66 हजार करोड़ होता था और आज यह 95 हजार करोड़ हो गया है। इसमें पिछले वर्ष से भी 15 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी है। यह कम हो रहा है या ज्यादा! इतना ही नहीं, ...(व्यवधान)... जो 95 हजार करोड़ है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': इसमें गत वर्ष से भी 15 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, कृपया आप चेयर को सम्बोधित करके बात करें।

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': श्रीमान्, जो गत वर्ष का बजट है, उससे भी 15 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी है। जो बजट के प्रावधान से नहीं जाता, जो हम HEFA के तहत दे रहे हैं, यदि मैं उस 30 हजार करोड़ को भी इसमें लगाऊंगा, तो यह 1 लाख 25 हजार करोड़ का प्रावधान है। श्रीमान्, हम सोच भी नहीं सकते, 2013-14 के बाद यह just double हो गया है। इसलिए ऐसा नहीं है कि बजट के प्रावधान में कहीं कमी आई है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने इस क्षेत्र में काम किया है, वह बहुत तेजी से हो रहा है, वह चाहे बजट का प्रावधान हो, चाहे प्रतिष्ठापूर्ण संस्थानों की स्थापना का विषय हो; जो विश्व की रैंकिंग में तेजी से दौड़ेंगे, बढ़ेंगे।

श्रीमान्, पहले तो मैं नरसिंहा राव जी और सहस्रबुद्धे जी को बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने इस बात को कहा - 'Study in India' 'भारत में जानें, समझें, आएँ, भारत को देखें', इस पर बहुत तेजी से काम हो रहा है। इसमें लगभग 70 हजार लोगों का पंजीकरण हो गया है। जिस तरीके से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पूरे विश्व में FDI के क्षेत्र में देश को नम्बर एक देश बनाया, निवेश के क्षेत्र में हमारा देश नंबर एक देश बना है, उसी तरह हम नवाचार के क्षेत्र में भी इसे पूरी दुनिया में सबसे बड़ा hub बनाएंगे। इस दिशा में काम होना शुरू हो गया है।

[श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक']

श्रीमन्, अभी शैक्षणिक गुणवत्ता और नई शिक्षा नीति की बात कही गई। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा जरूरी अनुरोध रहेगा कि हमने नई शिक्षा नीति को लेकर पिछले 3 वर्षों में लगातार हर स्तर पर चर्चा की है। हम 1 लाख 10 हजार ग्राम समितियों तक गए हैं। चाहे विश्वविद्यालय हो, महाविद्यालय हो, शिक्षक हो, अध्यापक हो, वैज्ञानिक हो, समाज का व्यक्ति हो, छात्र हो, छात्राएं हों, यहां तक कि 10 समितियों में वैज्ञानिक से लेकर विशेषज्ञों की समिति ने उसमें योगदान दिया। श्रीमन्, हमने इस नई शिक्षा नीति का मसौदा public domain में डाला हुआ है। बहुत सारे लोगों की यह शंका है कि वह नई शिक्षा नीति क्या है और कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि आप इसको भी डालिए, उसको भी डालिए, तो मेरा बहुत विनम्र अनुरोध होगा कि अभी वह public domain में है, मेरा सबसे बहुत विनम्रता से अनुरोध होगा कि उसको जरूर देखें, जरूर पढ़ें और जितने भी सुझाव हों, आप उसमें अपने सुझाव दें, ताकि हम उसको और सुदृढ़ बना सकें और इस राष्ट्र की नींव को और मजबूत बना सकें, जिससे हम सारे विश्व में फिर इस देश को विश्व गुरु के रूप में स्थापित कर सकें। चाहे नवोन्मेष के रूप में हो, चाहे उच्च शिक्षा आयोग बनाने की दिशा में हो, हम हर क्षेत्र में बहुत आगे चल रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, इस बिल से सम्बन्धित विशेषकर मुझे यही कहना था कि हम जो जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय ला रहे हैं, वह केवल उसी क्षेत्र के लिए नहीं होगा। हां, जो अभी प्रदीप भाई और बहुत सारे लोगों ने कहा कि दोनों में क्या अंतर होगा, तो इसमें बहुत साफ अंतर है कि मुख्य रूप से भारत की जनजातीय आबादी के लिए उच्च शिक्षा में अनुसंधान सुविधाओं का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने के लिए हम इसे लाए हैं। आदिवासी कला, संस्कृति, परंपरा, जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के प्राकृतिक संसाधनों से सम्बन्धित प्रौद्योगिकी में भाषा, चिकित्सा प्रणाली, सीमा शुल्क, वन आधारित आर्थिक गतिविधियां, वनस्पतियां, जीव जंतु, टेक्नोलॉजी की उन्नति, अनुसंधान, ये सभी इसमें समाहित हैं। इसलिए अन्य केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में जो चीजें हैं, वे सभी कुछ होने के बावजूद भी इस विश्वविद्यालय में कुछ विशेष भी होगा, यह बहुत स्पष्ट है। श्रीमन्, अभी बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने कहा कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अलग से होने चाहिए, तो मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय तो अलग से ही हैं, तभी तो आज और केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की मांग हो रही है। यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय कहीं न कहीं, किसी न किसी दिशा में पहले से ही स्थापित हैं।

श्रीमन्, अंत में मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूं, क्योंकि सदन के सभी सदस्यों ने इस बिल के बारे में बहुत अच्छा बोला है। सभी माननीय सदस्यों से मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस बिल को पास किया जाए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is that the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019 as passed by Lok Sabha be taken into consideration.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I am asking him a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...I am not criticising. ...*(Interruptions)*... We support the Bill with full heart. Mr. Minister, you have brought the Bill when there is already a University, please understand this. The Andhra Central University is functioning for the last two years. This Bill has come today. We thought last time you could not do it in the Lok Sabha, you have done it now. There has to be one clause in this Bill saying that it will have retrospective effect. Otherwise, the students would not get the degrees. That is what I am asking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Keshava Raoji. Now, the question is...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, will the Minister not respond? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009, 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 are two Amendments (Nos. 1 and 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, before I consider my decision to move my Amendments, I just wish to say that through my Amendments, I seek to enlarge the scope of University by including research and innovative technology facilities for the tribal and primitive tribal population of India. This is just to bring to the notice of the Minister. I am not moving my Amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Subbarami Reddyji. Amendments not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

8.00 P.M.**SPECIAL MENTIONS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Special Mentions.

**Demand to avoid displacement of locals and protect green cover
while implementing Chennai Metro Phase-2 project**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Puratchithalaivi Amma was instrumental in implementing the rapid-transit system in Chennai, as envisioned in her Vision Document 2023. Chennai Metro serves around one lakh commuters a day. Metro Phase-2 project, estimated to cost ₹ 69,180 crore and spanning 119 kilometres, across 128 stations, will need 120.98 hectares of land. Of this, Chennai Metro will require 27.19 hectares of private land and 93.79 hectares of Government land. Although officials say that they have made a conscious decision to primarily use Government land and ensure that minimum number of people are affected, the ground reality is different. Around 2,865 families will have to give up homes, shops for Phase-2. Many affected residents have held agitations. Regarding corridor 4, planned from Lighthouse to Poonamallee, local residents demand that busy stretches like TTK Road, Luz Church Road and Kutchery Road, should be avoided and can be altered by taking the line straight to Mandaveli from Adyar Gate and link Lighthouse through Santhome.

Also Chennai Metro Phase-2 will come at the cost of the city's green cover, with 2,034 trees set to be axed for the 118.9 kilometre three-corridor network. Chennai Metro Rail is likely to spend more than ₹ 3.8 crore to plant saplings. I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to implement Chennai Metro Phase-2 taking care of the interests of locals by avoiding more displacements and minimising the effect on green cover of Chennai besides exploring alternative options.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand to increase the wage employment days in MGNREGA
along with skill development of villagers**

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): *महोदय, भारत गांवों में बसता है। गांवों की निर्भरता कृषि पर है। कृषि के यंत्रीकृत होने के कारण खेत श्रमिक को पूरा काम नहीं है। मनरेगा वर्ष भर नहीं है। पारिश्रमिक से परिवार का गुजारा नहीं होता। गांवों के परम्परागत रोजगार यथा

*Hindi translation of original speech made in Sanskrit.

बढ़ई, लोहार, कुम्भकार, बुनकर, चर्मकार इत्यादि यंत्रीकृत उद्योगों के उत्पाद के कारण समाप्त हो गये हैं।

गांवों के बेरोजगार शहरों की ओर पलायन कर रहे हैं। वर्षाकाल में शहरों में भी अकुशल श्रमिक को काम नहीं है। अर्थ के बिना सब निरर्थक हैं:-

"यस्यास्ति वित्तं स नरः कुलीनः

स पण्डितः स श्रुतवान् गुणज्ञः।

स एव वक्ता स च दर्शनीयः

सर्वे गुणाः कांचनमाश्रयन्ते॥"

अर्थात् जिस व्यक्ति के पास धन है, उसे ही कुलीन समझा जाता है। वह पंडित भी है और सर्वगुणसम्पन्न भी। वही वक्ता होता है और दर्शनीय भी। वास्तव में सभी गुण धन में निवास करते हैं।

अतएव केन्द्र सरकार गांवों में मनरेगा के कार्य दिवसों में वृद्धि करके रोजगार सृजन व कौशल उन्नयन कर आय में वृद्धि व जीवन स्तर में उन्नयन से ग्रामीण भारत को सुखी व समृद्ध बनाये।

"लोकाः समस्ताः सुखिनो भवन्तु।"

जयतु भारतम्।

Demand for conversion of an underpass into a motorable one at Ranaghat Junction

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, Ranaghat is a very busy and important junction station connecting five important routes including an international one connecting Dhaka. The track runs through the centre of the Ranaghat Municipality, dividing it into two halves, with nearly all public amenities lying at the western part including its Court, Police Station, S.D.O./Tehsildar office and all other administrative offices and mainly its Sub-Divisional super specialty hospital which caters to the needs of millions of people of the sub-division and to the needs of contiguous SC populated administrative blocks of Nadia and its adjoining district apart from the five close-by municipalities including two SC populated ones, of which one hosts a 90 per cent SC population.

Three railway level crossings hold the passage to crossover from the eastern to the western part to access all aforesaid amenities. But, the busy rail routes keep the gates closed frequently. Specially, during the night when movement of very-very long goods trains carrying freight in the international route to Bangladesh occur, all three gates remain closed for a long period of time, barring the access to the hospital, often having

[Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas]

fatal consequences relating to seriously ill patients and pregnant mothers. A large number of such deaths, caused due to detainment at the level crossings, have the people very, very apprehensive and circumspect fearing about their own lives and that of their near and dear ones. Since last few years, people have been demanding a solution through the conversion of a recently constructed underpass into a motorable underpass with a little modification, which otherwise is of little utility, but if converted, which has the potential of assuring millions of safety and survival.

Hence, I implore upon the Railway Minister to realize the gravity of this serious matter and ensure the much solicited conversion of the underpass into a motorable one.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly read only the approved text. Nothing, which you have added, will go on record. Now, Shrimati Vandana Chavan, not present. Shri Sanjay Singh.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य, कृपया approved text ही पढ़ें। केवल approved text ही रिकॉर्ड में जाएगा।

**Demand to set up special courts for farmers for
resolving their grievances speedily**

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मेरा नोटिस किसानों की समस्याओं के निवारण हेतु देश में किसान अदालतें स्थापित करने के संदर्भ में है।

किसानों को अदालतों में न्याय मिलने में हो रही देरी देश की बड़ी समस्याओं में से एक है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में सबसे बड़े योगदानकर्ता होने के बावजूद किसानों को कई परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। देश के करोड़ों किसानों को समय पर बीमे की रकम और सब्सिडी नहीं मिल पा रही है। अपने कानूनी अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने के लिए किसान दर-दर की ठोकरें खा रहा है। आज देश में किसान खाद और खेती के औजारों के बढ़ते दाम एवं खेती के लिए ट्रैक्टरों और अन्य परिवहन से संबंधित कई परेशानियों से परेशान है। बीते सालों में किसानों की समस्याओं का कोई समाधान नहीं निकाला है। देश में हर साल किसानों की आत्महत्या के मामले बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। अतः यह समय है कि केन्द्र की सरकार किसानों की दुर्दशा का जल्द से जल्द निवारण करने के लिए पूरे देश में किसान अदालतें स्थापित करने का निर्णय ले। ये अदालतें किसानों से संबंधित सभी मामलों, जैसे किसानों को फसलों का भुगतान न मिलने, किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के लिए भुगतान करने में विफल होना, किसानों की आत्महत्या पर किसानों के परिजनों को मुआवज़ा और भूमि अधिग्रहण जैसे मामलों पर निर्णय लें। साथ-ही-साथ यह भी सुनिश्चित करें कि किसानों के मुकदमे जारी किए जाने के लगभग 6 माह में ही उन पर निर्णय सुना दिया जाए, ताकि किसानों को जल्द-से-जल्द न्याय मिल सके।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्या, कृपया approved text ही पढ़ें। केवल approved text ही रिकॉर्ड में जाएगा।

**Demand to give financial help to BSNL and MTNL
for their revival**

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल, जिन्हें भारतीय संचार तंत्र की लाइफलाइन कहते थे, आज वे स्वयं दम तोड़ रहे हैं। दोनों पीएसयूज़, आज लगभग 18,000 करोड़ रुपए के घाटे में दबे हैं। दोनों संस्थानों का राजस्व घट रहा है, जिससे स्टाफ लागत उच्चतम स्तर पर पहुंच गई है। बीएसएनएल की स्टाफ लागत, जो 2016-17 में 50 प्रतिशत थी, अब 77 प्रतिशत है। एमटीएनएल की स्टाफ लागत जो 2016-17 में 75 प्रतिशत थी, अब 87 प्रतिशत हो गई है। आज डिजिटल संचार जीवन का पर्याय बन गया है। संचार कम्पनियों में विकास की आंधी चल रही है, मगर दोनों पीएसयूज़ खराब संचार सेवा और अक्षम प्रबंधन के कारण जीवन के अंतिम कगार पर हैं।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इन कम्पनियों के स्टाफ की सेवानिवृत्ति आयु घटाकर और आकर्षक वीआरएस देकर, इन्हें अनावश्यक स्टाफ-भार से बचाया जा सकता है, परन्तु ध्यान रहे कि कहीं सक्षम अधिकारी बाहर न चले जाएं और अक्षम लोग कम्पनी को डुबोने के लिए वहीं न बने रहें।

किसी भी प्रतिष्ठान में अच्छे लोग सौभाग्य लाते हैं, जबकि नकारा कर्मचारी और अधिकारी प्रतिष्ठान के लिए दुर्भाग्य का कारण बनते हैं। अतः इन दोनों प्रतिष्ठानों को बचाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि समर्पित एवं इनोवेटिव तकनीकी अधिकारियों के साथ ही कुशल प्रबंधकों को इन्हें पुनर्जीवन प्रदान करने की जिम्मेदारी दी जानी चाहिए। दोनों ही प्रतिष्ठानों के अर्थतंत्र को आर्थिक सहयोग दिए जाने की भी आवश्यकता है, परन्तु आर्थिक सहयोग का सदुपयोग केवल सक्षम प्रबंधन से ही संभव है, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: आपने जो भी शब्द अंत में, पहले या बीच में बदला, वह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा। उपस्थित नहीं हैं। श्री मो. नदीमुल हक। उपस्थित नहीं हैं। श्रीमती छाया वर्मा।

**Demand to immediately appoint teaching faculty in Guru Ghasidas
Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, according to the standards fixed**

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, अभी कुछ माह पहले छत्तीसगढ़ के गुरु घासीदास केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में तकरीबन छः गुना फीस बढ़ोतरी की गई थी, पर अत्यंत चिंता की बात है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में प्रोफेसर, सह-प्राध्यापक, सहायक प्रोफेसर के तकरीबन आधे से अधिक पद रिक्त पड़े हैं, जिससे विश्वविद्यालय में विद्यार्थियों का अध्ययन कार्य प्रभावित हो रहा है। प्रोफेसरों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण विद्यार्थी आधा-अधूरा अध्ययन कर पा रहे हैं, जिससे प्रतियोगिताओं में सफलता पाने में उन्हें आगे चल कर दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ेगा। जिस संस्थान में पर्याप्त

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

प्रोफेसर, सह-अध्यापक न हों, वहां के विद्यार्थियों का अध्ययन कार्य प्रभावित होना लाजिमी है। अत्यधिक फीस बढ़ोतरी के बाद स्वीकृत पदों के सापेक्ष प्रोफेसर, सह-अध्यापक का न होना नितांत चिंता की बात है। नई शिक्षा नीति में विद्यार्थियों का अध्ययन उच्च गुणवत्तायुक्त हो, इसके लिए कई सुझाव विशेषज्ञों द्वारा रखे गए हैं, पर उन सुझावों का यदि पालन नहीं होगा, तो शिक्षा गुणवत्तायुक्त कैसे होगी?

सदन के माध्यम से मेरी मांग है कि छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के जिला बिलासपुर में स्थित गुरु घासीदास केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में तय मानकों के अनुरूप प्रोफेसर, सह-प्राध्यापक, सहायक प्रोफेसर के रिक्त पदों पर अविलम्ब नियुक्ति करने हेतु आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाए, जिससे विद्यार्थियों का अध्ययन कार्य प्रभावित न हो, धन्यवाद।

Demand to encourage organic farming in India

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हजारों साल से अपने देश में मनुष्य के स्वास्थ्य व प्राकृतिक वातावरण को शुद्ध बनाए रखने के लिए खेती की जाती थी। जिसके कारण जैविक-अजैविक पदार्थों के मध्य तारतम्य बना रहता था, परंतु वर्तमान समय में कृषि में रासायनिक खादों व कीटनाशकों के अनाप-शनाप उपयोग ने इस चक्र को तहस-नहस कर दिया है। परिणामतः माटी की उर्वरा शक्ति कम हुई, साथ ही मनुष्य व पशु-पक्षियों के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ा है।

मान्यवर, सिक्किम दुनिया का प्रथम राज्य है, जिसने सालों की मेहनत के बाद अपनी 75 हजार एकड़ कृषि भूमि को पूरी तरह से जैविक खेती में बदल दिया है। सिक्किम सरकार ने जनता को रासायनिक खादों व कीटनाशकों के दुष्परिणामों के प्रति जागरूक किया। रासायनिक खादों के भंडारण व प्रयोग को कानून बना कर प्रतिबंधित किया व रासायनिक खादों पर सरकारी अनुदान समाप्त कर दिया। वहीं स्कूली बच्चों को रासायनिक खादों व कीटनाशकों के प्रयोग किए बिना जैविक खेती के फायदों को बताने के लिए स्कूली पाठ्यक्रमों में एक विषय के रूप में शामिल किया।

मान्यवर, मैं सरकार से इस अविलंबनीय लोक महत्व के विषय पर ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए निम्नलिखित मांग करता हूँ:-

- (क) सिक्किम को आदर्श मान कर रासायनिक खादों व कीटनाशकों के उत्पादन व भंडारण को चरणबद्ध तरीके से प्रतिबंधित करने व जैविक खेती को पूरे देश में विकसित करने हेतु सरकार एक स्पष्ट नीति बनाए।
- (ख) दूसरे, सिक्किम की तर्ज पर जैविक खेती को देश के विद्यालयों में एक विषय के रूप में पाठ्यक्रमों में शामिल करें ताकि जैविक खेती के प्रति बच्चों में बचपन से ही सकारात्मक विचार पैदा हो सके।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by hon. Member.

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by hon. Member.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय उल्लेख से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a good issue. ऐसे तो सभी इश्यूज़ बड़े अच्छे हैं, पर यह हम सबके जीवन से जुड़ा है। The House stands adjourned till 1100 hrs on Wednesday, the 17th July, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past eight of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 17th July, 2019*