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Tuesday

23 July, 2019

1 Shravana, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Tuesday, the 23rd July, 2019/1 Shravana, 1941 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **FELICITATIONS TO MISS HIMA DAS**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on behalf of the whole House and on my own behalf, I congratulate Ms. Hima Das for winning four Gold Medals, one each in 200-metre athletics event held at the Poznan Athletics Grand Prix and Kutno Athletics Meet in Poland, Kladno Athletics Meet and Tabor Athletics Meet in Czech Republic, and, one gold Medal in 400-metre athletics event held at Nove Mesto and Metuji Grand Prix in Czech Republic in the month of July, 2019.

It is indeed a matter of great pride that our 'Dhing Express' continues to scale new heights in the field of Athletics. I am sure her perseverance and determination will inspire millions of our youth and budding sportspersons to excel in their field of sports.

We wish Ms. Hima Das all success in her future endeavours and hope that she would make the country proud by bringing many more laurels in the coming years.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I would also like to add that... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Please. *...(Interruptions)...* If you have some additional information, give it to me. There is no problem on that count. There is a way to do this in a more respectable and dignified manner. Now, Papers to be laid on Table.

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### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi and related Papers**

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—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 14 of the Technology Development Board Act, 1995:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (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. 400/17/19]

#### **I. Notification of the Ministry of AYUSH**

#### **II. Report and Accounts (2017-18) of NIH, Kolkata and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH); AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):  
Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973:—
  - (1) No. 12-13/2006-CCH (Pt.VI), dated the 19th June, 2019, publishing the Homoeopathy (Degree Course) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
  - (2) No. 12-11/2010-CCH (Pt. II) (1), dated the 20th June, 2019, publishing the Homoeopathy (Post Graduate Degree Course) M.D. (Hom.) Amendment Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 403/17/19]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH), 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 402/17/19]

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

**II MoU between the GOI and ITDC Ltd.**

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

- I.(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, (LTWA) Dharamshala, Himachal 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 Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 408/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies (CIHCS), Dahung, 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 413/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Bihar, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Bihar, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Mahavihara.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 409/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2017-18.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 411/17/19]
  - (v) (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh, Ladakh, (J&K), for the year 2017-18.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh, Ladakh, (J&K), for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 410/17/19]
- II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India, (Ministry of Tourism) and the India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., for the year 2019-20. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 414/17/19]

**I Notification of the Ministry of Power**

**II Annual Budget (2019-20) of Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata and related papers**

**III. MoU between the GOI and NEEPCO Ltd.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—
  - (1) No. L-1/236/2018-CERC dated the 3rd May, 2019, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2019.

(2) No. L-1/153/2019-CERC dated the 21st May, 2019, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Fees and Charges of Regional Load Despatch Centre and other related matters) Regulations, 2019.

(3) No. L-2/2(2)/2011-Estt./CERC, dated the 14th June, 2019, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Recruitment, Control and Service Conditions of Staff) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 560/17/19]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Budget of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2019-20, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 557/17/19]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 558/17/19]

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

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

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 404/17/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.



- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 595/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, 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 (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 596/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, 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 (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 597/17/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, 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 (v) (a) above.

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

**II. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

**III. Reports and Accounts (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19) of IBBI, New Delhi, SEBI, Mumbai and IICA, Gurugram, Haryana 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 Corporate Affairs, under Section 242 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:—

- (1) No. IBBI/2019-20/GN/REG039, dated the 15th January, 2019, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Voluntary Liquidation Process) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (2) No. IBBI/2019-20/GN/REG040, dated the 24th January, 2019, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (3) G.S.R. 41 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2019, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Chairperson and Members) third Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (4) G.S.R. 114 (E), dated the 14th February, 2019, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Medical Facility to Chairperson and Whole-time Members) Scheme, 2019.
- (5) S.O. 1090(E), dated the 1st March, 2019, appointing Dr. Rajiv Mani, Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser, Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Legal Affairs as *ex officio* member in the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India *vice* Shri G.S. Yadav, ex-Joint Secretary and legal Adviser.
- (6) G.S.R. 168 (E), dated the 1st March, 2019, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members) Second Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (7) S.O. 1388 (E), dated the 19th March 2019, regarding acceptance of the resignation of Ms. Suman Saxena from the post of WTM, IBBI w.e.f. 08.10.2018 by the president.
- (8) S.O. 378 (E), dated the 27th May, 2019, publishing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and

Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members) Third Amendment Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (8) *See* No. L.T. 475/17/19]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 51 (E), dated the 28th January, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 787 (E), dated the 15th October, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 479/17/19]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949; Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959; and Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980:—

- (1) G.S.R. 171 (E), dated the 1st March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 835 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 413 (E), dated the 10th June, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 835 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 479/17/19]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. S.O. 1591 (E), dated the 12th April, 2019, notifying the establishment of a Tribunal and its composition, to decide disputes arising under Section 10A of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, in the matter of election to the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India held in December, 2018, under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 477/17/19]

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 390 (E), dated the 30th May, 2019, amending Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, to insert certain entries therein, under sub-section (3) of Section 467 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 476/17/19]

- (vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 170 (E), dated the 1st March, 2019, notifying the establishment of a Tribunal and its composition to decide any dispute arising under Section 10A of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980, in the matter of election to the Council of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India held in January, 2019, under Section 40 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 478/17/19]

- (vii) 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. 125 (E), dated the 18th February, 2019, publishing the National Financial Reporting Authority (Manner of Appointment and other Term and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members) Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 369 (E), dated the 16th May, 2019, publishing the National Financial Reporting Authority (Recruitment, Salary, Allowance and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Secretary, Officers and other Employees of Authority) Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 474/17/19]

- (II) (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/2018/51, dated the 13th December, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 720/17/19]

- (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/55, dated the 31st December, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2018.
- (3) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/57, dated the 31st December, 2018,

publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018.

- (4) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/05, dated the 29th March, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (5) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/06, dated the 29th March, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (6) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/08, dated the 5th April, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (7) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/09, dated the 22nd April, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Real Estate Investment Trusts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (8) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/10, dated the 22nd April, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (9) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/011, dated the 26th April, 2019, 2018, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (10) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/13, dated the 7th May, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (11) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/14, dated the 7th May, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Debenture Trustees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
- (12) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2019/16, dated the 10th May, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

- (13) No. SEBI/LAD–NRO/GN/2019/17, dated the 10th May, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Portfolio Managers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. for (2) to (13) *See* No. L.T. 466/17/19]

- (ii). 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; and sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956:—

- (1) No. SEBI/LAD–NRO/GN/2019/07, dated the 29th March, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

- (2) No. SEBI/LAD–NRO/GN/2019/12, dated the 7th May, 2019, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. for (1) and (1) *See* No. L.T. 466/17/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 1213 (E), dated the 17th December, 2018, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing and Lending) Regulations, 2018.

- (2) G.S.R. 78 (E), dated the 31st January, 2019, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

- (3) G.S.R. 151 (E), dated the 26th February, 2019, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Export and import of Currency) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

- (4) G.S.R. 160 (E), dated the 27th February, 2019, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Currency Accounts by a person resident in India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

- (5) G.S.R. 161 (E), dated the 27th February, 2019, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
  - (6) G.S.R. 198 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Permissible Capital Account Transactions) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2019.
  - (7) S.O. 422 (E), dated the 13th June, 2019, publishing the Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 198 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019.  
[Placed in Library. for (1) to (7) *See* No. L.T. 470/17/19]
- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. S.O. 1040 (E), dated the 27th February, 2019, notifying the appointment of Shri Ajay Narayan Jha, Finance Secretary, Government of India, as member of the Fifteenth Commission w.e.f. the 1st March, 2019, issued under clause (1) of Article 280 of the Constitution of India read with section 3, 4 and 6 of the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 469/17/19]
- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—
- (1) S.O. 983 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2019, regarding amalgamation of Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank and Kaveri Grameena Bank as Karnataka Gramin Bank.
  - (2) S.O. 984 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2019, regarding amalgamation of Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank and Prathama Bank as Prathama U.P. Gramin Bank.
  - (3) S.O. 985 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2019, regarding amalgamation of Assam Gramin Vikash Bank and Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank as Assam Gramin Vikash Bank.
  - (4) S.O. 986 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2019, regarding amalgamation of Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank and Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank as Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank.  
[Placed in Library. for (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 286/17/19]

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

- (1) F. No. HO: HRD/2018/6638 (gazette no. 455), dated the 29th November, 2018, publishing the Punjab Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 463/17/19]
- (2) F. No. P.B. (Service Amendment Regulations 2018) (gazette no. 466), dated the 5th December, 2018, publishing the Purvanchal Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10972/17/19]
- (3) No. EDB/1015/Pension Regulation. 2018 (gazette no. 467), dated the 5th December, 2018, publishing the Ellaquai Dehati Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10972/17/19]
- (4) F. No. HO/PER/2018/3471(gazette no. 468), dated the 6th December, 2018, publishing the Saurashtra Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 287/17/19]
- (5) F. No. Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018 (gazette no. 488), dated the 12th December, 2018, publishing the Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 287/17/19]
- (6) F. No. pgh/Pension Regulation/2018-19 (gazette no. 509), dated the 18th December, 2018, publishing the Pandyan Grama Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10972/16/19]
- (7) F. No. PGB/Pension/2018-19 (gazette no. 526), dated the 21st December, 2019, publishing the Pallavan Grama Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 287/17/19]
- (8) F. No. GN/142/1962, dated the 4th January, 2019 (gazette no. 4),



publishing the Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10972/16/19]

- (9) F. No. GZT-MRB/PSN/2018-19/01 (gazette no. 5), dated the 4th January, 2019, publishing the Mizoram Rural Bank (Employees') Pension Regulations, 2018. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 287/17/19]

- (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 114A of the Insurance Act, 1938; and Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—

- (1) F. No. IRDA/Reg/6/157/2019, dated the 10th July, 2019, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Non-Linked Insurance Products) Regulations, 2019.
- (2) F. No. IRDA/Reg/7/158/2019, dated the 10th July, 2019, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Unit Linked Insurance Products) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. for (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 467/17/19]

- (viii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. HRW:IRS:124 (C):SJ:2542:2018 dated 09.05.2018 published in the Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2019, notifying the Canara Bank Officer Employees' (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 2016, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 468/17/19]

- (ix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. ORG/UKD/2018-19/564 (E), dated the 1st April, 2019, publishing the State Bank of India General (Amendment) Regulations, 2019, under sub-section (4) of Section 50 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 653/17/19]

- (x) 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. 326 (E), dated the 25th April, 2019, publishing the Shipping Bill (Electronic Integrated Declaration and Paperless Processing) Regulations, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 429 (E), dated the 18th June, 2019, publishing the Customs (Supplementary Notice) Regulations, 2019.

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

- (3) G.S.R. 475 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, exempting certain goods falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, the description of which are specified in the Table therein, from so much of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon, under section 111 read with the Sixth Schedule to the Finance Act, 2018.
- (4) G.S.R. 476 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, exempting certain goods falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, the description of which are specified in the Table therein, from the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (5) G.S.R. 477 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 787 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 478 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 290 (E), dated the 2nd June, 1998, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 479 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 122 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to omit/substitute/insert/add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 480 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 123 (E), dated the 1st March, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (9) G.S.R. 481 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 798 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert/omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 482 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to omit/substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 483 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 86 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 484 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. for (1) to (12) *See* No. L.T. 472/17/19]

- (xi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 74 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, appointing the 1st day of February, 2019 as the date on which the provisions of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2018 (33 of 2018) shall come into force, under Section 24 of the Union Territory 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. 355 (E), dated the 10th May, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017; and Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 18/17/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 366 (E), dated the 16th May, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1004 (E), dated the 8th October, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 367 (E), dated the 16th May, 2019, in supersession of Notification No. G.S.R. 1005 (E), dated the 8th October, 2018, notifying the constitution of the Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling in the Union Territories and its Members as specified in the Table therein.

[Placed in Library. for (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 292/17/19]

(xiv) 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, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 485 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 793 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 486 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, exempting so much of the excise duty on certain goods falling within the Fourth Schedule to the Excise Act, as specified in the Table therein.
- (3) G.S.R. 487 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, exempting certain goods, falling within the Fourth Schedule to the Excise Act, from so much of the additional excise duty leviable thereon under Section 112 read with the Sixth Schedule to the Finance Act, 2018, as specified in the Table therein.
- (4) G.S.R. 488 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, exempting certain goods, falling within the Fourth Schedule to the Excise Act, from so much of the Special Additional Excise duty leviable thereon under Section 147 read with the Eight Schedule to the Finance Act, 2002, as specified in the Table therein.
- (5) G.S.R. 489 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, Seeking to exempt certain petroleum products, produced in specified oil fields under production sharing contracts or in the exploration blocks offered under the New

Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) through international competitive bidding, from the whole of the excise duty leviable thereon under the Fourth Schedule to the Excise Act, as mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library. for (1) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 471/17/19]

III. (i) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 229 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(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. 464/17/19]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

- (a) Annual Report of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Executive summary of the above said Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 461/17/19]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), Gurugram, Haryana, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 465/17/19]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not the time to discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Statement by Minister, Shri Prahalad Singh Patel.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixty-seventh 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 पर्यटन मंत्रालय के संबंध में अनुदान मांगों (2018-19) संबंधी समिति के दो सौ इकसठवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित परिवहन, पर्यटन तथा संस्कृति संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के दो सौ सड़सठवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE JAWAHARLAL INSTITUTE OF POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, PUDUCHERRY**

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 (k) of sub-Section (1) of Section 5, read with sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry Act, 2008 (No.19 of 2008), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a Member of the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL  
SCIENCES (AIIMS), BHUBANESWAR**

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 Section 4(g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 read with sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the AIIMS (Amendment) Act, 2012, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhubaneswar, subject to the provisions of the Act."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

**Regarding offer of US President on mediation on Kashmir dispute  
between India and Pakistan**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received notice under Rule 267 by Shri Anand Sharma and Shri D. Raja regarding the offer of US President on mediation on Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan. Considering the Motion, I have decided that I will not admit it under Rule 267. But I will take it up in Zero Hour. After I received the notice, and later on the LoP and some leaders also met me on this issue because it is an important issue, I told them that I will get in touch with the Government and find out the response of the Government. Because in addition to this, there is a statement in the media from the Government also. Then I spoke to the Minister. The Minister is here. So please just mention it and then the Minister will respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a sensitive issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Leader is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The country's unity, integrity and national interest are involved. So we should be seen in speaking in one voice. Because international community should also know.. So, Mr. Anand Sharma, if you just want to mention it..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the entire country was shocked last night to hear the US President, Mr. Donald Trump, telling the Prime Minister of

Pakistan, Shri Imran Khan, that the Prime Minister of India at the G20 Summit, which was held recently in Osaka, requested him, 'Will you agree to mediate?' And then 'I asked him on what' and he said 'on Kashmir' ...*(Interruptions)*... It has gone on for many years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Then he asked the Pakistan Prime Minister, "Since the Indian Prime Minister has requested me, will you agree?" To which the Pakistan Prime Minister responded in affirmative and told the US President that Pakistan will also agree and he went on to say that billion people will bless him.

Sir, India's position has been consistent, firm and clear on Pakistan and also on PoK. Both the Houses of Parliament, this House and the Lok Sabha, have in the past passed unanimous resolution. On what the hon. Chairman has said, we fully realize the enormity and the sensitivity of the matter that India speaks in one voice. There is no intention to divide. But it is a head of state of the most powerful country talking about the head of the Indian Government, the Prime Minister conveying something which has serious consequences for us. Because we have always maintained, whether it was Shimla Accord, later Lahore was a Declaration, between the two Prime Ministers when the Shimla Accord was reached that this is a bilateral issue of Jammu and Kashmir and India will not accept any third party mediation. I have to submit it, through you, Sir, to the Government. Since it is the President of America informing the Pakistan PM about Indian Prime Minister saying it, Parliament is in session, I submit to you that the Prime Minister must respect Parliament and come to the House and clarify this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down, Mr. Kareem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down please, Mr. Kareem. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not given any notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, ...*(Interruptions)*... It is totally unbecoming... ...*(Interruptions)*... On such a sensitive issue ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not given notice. I am calling people ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I have given...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can give any notice after the time is over.



SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, agreeing with you that nation should speak in one voice and Parliament should speak in one voice, we are raising this issue. And it is a serious issue.

The stated position of the country remains to be "no third party mediation on Kashmir; no third party mediation on the issues which are there between India and Pakistan". They are all bilateral issues. We should sort them out bilaterally. That is the position so far India has got. Now, is there any change? The US President, not Secretary, claims that the Prime Minister of India has asked him whether it is possible for him to negotiate or mediate. And he has said this to the Prime Minister of another country. In such a situation, I think the denial given by the officials of the Ministry of External Affairs is not enough. The Prime Minister should come and tell the Parliament and the nation. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Raja. Now, the Minister for External Affairs.

SHRI D. RAJA: The Prime Minister should clarify what transpired between them. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please Mr. Raja. You have raised the issue. Issue has come before the House. Let us hear the Government version. He was also there when the meeting took place.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR): Sir, yesterday evening, after the House had adjourned, we heard remarks by President Donald Trump in a meeting with Prime Minister of Pakistan, Shri Imran Khan, to the Press that he is ready to mediate if requested by India and Pakistan on Kashmir issue. I would like to categorically assure the House that no such request had been made by the Prime Minister to the US President. ...(*Interruptions*)... I repeat that no such request was made by the Prime Minister to the US President. Sir, I would also reiterate that it has been India's consistent position that all outstanding issues with Pakistan are discussed only bilaterally. I would further underline that any engagement with Pakistan would require an end to cross-border terrorism. Sir, let me conclude by emphasizing that the Shimla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration provide the basis to resolve all issues between India and Pakistan bilaterally.

I hope, in view of my very specific and categorical responses, there is no confusion in the mind of anybody on this issue. Thank you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Rakesh Sinha. ...(Interruptions).. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Don't make a national issue into a political issue. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't make a national issue into a political issue. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... You have more confidence in the American President than the Indian Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister! ...(Interruptions)... What are you talking? ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... This will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I urge you all to please sit down in the national interest. ...(Interruptions)... This is not good. ...(Interruptions)... We are sending a wrong signal. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Rakesh Sinha. ...(Interruptions)... Let everybody else sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**Need to protect Kanwar Lake Bird Sanctuary in Begusarai, Bihar**

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एशिया की सबसे प्रसिद्ध झील...(व्यवधान)... मैं कांवर झील की स्थिति के बारे में सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This was not a motion. It was a Zero Hour mention. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let everybody sit down. ...(Interruptions)... In the national interest, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the LoP wants to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, in the national interest, allow us to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is nothing to speak now. ...(Interruptions)... There is a clarification categorically made by the Government. ...(Interruptions)... We believe our Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let the LoP speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going to do that. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you worry? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you said, 'national interest'. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to make a comment on the Chair?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am not going to make a comment on the Chairman.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... This is not fair.  
...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock.

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

*The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

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## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### **Power generation from solar and hydel power**

\*316. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the current total capacity of power generation from solar power and hydel power generating units, State-wise;

(b) the existing norms enforced by Government on the States interested in bringing investors from India and foreign countries, particularly in buying back the power generated; and

(c) the Government's stand on setting up of hydel power projects in the country in reference to the climate change, the details thereof?

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

### ***Statement***

(a) The State-wise details of the total installed capacity of power generation from solar power and hydel power is given at Annexure (*See below*).

(b) Government has taken following measures to promote generation thus bringing the investors from India and foreign Countries:

- (i) Generation of Electricity is delicensed activity under Electricity Act, 2003. Thus developer can establish generating station based on their commercial principles.
- (ii) Tariff policy issued in January, 2016 allows that the power should be procured competitively by Distribution licensees.
- (iii) Guidelines for procurement of solar and wind power through tariff based competitive bidding process have been issued;
- (iv) Declared Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) up to 2021-22;
- (v) Notified National Offshore Wind Energy Policy;
- (vi) Notified policy for Re-powering of Wind Power Projects;
- (vii) Notified standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic systems/devices;
- (viii) The waiver of Inter State Transmission System charges and losses for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects commissioned by March 2022 has been given.

(c) The Government has an unwavering commitment to mitigate Climate Change by promoting Clean and Green Hydropower. Towards this, the government has approved the following measures to promote hydropower:—

1. Declaring Large Hydro Power (LHPs) (> 25 MW projects) as Renewable Energy source;
2. Hydro Purchase Obligation (HPO) as a separate entity within Non-solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO);
3. Tariff rationalization measures for bringing down hydro power tariff;
4. Budgetary Support for Flood Moderation/Storage Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs);
5. Budgetary Support to Cost of Enabling Infrastructure, *i.e.* roads/bridges etc.

***Annexure******State-wise installed Capacity of Power generated from Solar and Hydro***

As on 31.05.2019

Sl. No.	State	Installed Capacity of Power Generation (MW)	
		Solar Power	Hydro Power
1	2	3	4
1.	Himachal Pradesh	24.02	9809.02
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.12	3449.00
3.	Punjab	905.62	1096.30
4.	Haryana	232.16	0.00
5.	Rajasthan	3551.00	411.00
6.	Uttarakhand	309.84	3756.35
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1045.10	501.60
8.	Chhattisgarh	231.35	120.00
9.	Chandigarh	34.71	0.00
10.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	5.46	0.00
11.	Daman and Diu	15.41	0.00
12.	Delhi	132.15	0.00
13.	Gujarat	2564.14	1990.00
14.	Goa	4.78	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1992.25	2235.00
16.	Maharashtra	1639.15	3047.00
17.	Andhra Pradesh	3290.76	1610.00
18.	Karnataka	6134.91	3644.20

1	2	3	4
19.	Kerala	140.33	1856.50
20.	Tamil Nadu	2812.05	2178.20
21.	Telangana	3598.80	2405.60
22.	Tripura	9.41	0.00
23.	Jharkhand	36.47	210.00
24.	Bihar	144.95	0.00
25.	Odisha	396.89	2142.25
26.	Sikkim	0.01	2169.00
27.	West Bengal	89.43	1341.20
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.39	515.00
29.	Assam	26.87	350.00
30.	Nagaland	1.00	75.00
31.	Manipur	3.47	105.00
32.	Meghalaya	0.12	322.00
33.	Mizoram	0.51	60.00
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.73	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.75	0.00
36.	Puducherry	3.14	0.00
TOTAL		29409.25	45399.22

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 316. Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau; not present. Now, the supplementaries. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Manish Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Manish Gupta; you put your supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Manish Gupta.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : उपसभापति महोदय, आप पहले हमारी बात सुन लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन साहब ने इस मुद्दे पर बिल्कुल स्पष्ट तरीके से कहा है कि यह नेशनल इंटररेस्ट से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : आप पहले हमारी बात सुन लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति महोदय, एक मिनट हमारी बात सुन लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, hon. External Affairs Minister ने इस संबंध में बहुत स्पष्ट तरीके से, बहुत साफ तरीके से बयान दे दिया है।...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह की जो बात हो रही है, वह निश्चित तौर पर अहंकार है और खास तौर से राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से जुड़े हुए महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर गैर-जिम्मेदाराना व्यवहार है।...(व्यवधान)... इन्हें अपने देश पर, अपने देश की सरकार पर और देश की जनता द्वारा चुने गए प्रधान मंत्री पर विश्वास नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... और जो बातें हैं, उन पर विश्वास करके ये बातें कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)... प्रधान मंत्री बयान दें, प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में आएँ, इसको वे तय नहीं करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)... अगर कोई भी मंत्री बयान देता है,...(व्यवधान)... यह collective responsibility है और उसके आधार पर जो बयान दिया गया है, वह सही है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हम लोग इस पर चर्चा कर चुके हैं।...(व्यवधान)... यह प्रश्न काल है और इस पर हम आगे बढ़ते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... सभी माननीय सदस्य अपनी-अपनी जगह पर बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... प्रश्न संख्या 316...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : प्रधान मंत्री जी को जनता ने चुना है।...(व्यवधान)... वे आपकी मेहरबानी से नहीं बने हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 316; Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.  
...(Interruptions).... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; you put your supplementary.  
...(Interruptions)... प्रश्न संख्या 317. श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा।...(व्यवधान)...

#### Electricity at low price to NER

\*317. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish more power generating systems for providing electricity at reasonably low price in North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that lack of power is a reason for slow down of development and opening of new industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action plan for increasing power generation; and

(e) the details regarding the number of nuclear, thermal, hydroelectric and solar power generating units, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Power generation capacity totaling to 3820.65 MW is at various stages of construction in the North Eastern region (NER) including Sikkim and these projects are likely to be completed by the year 2023-24. List of under construction power projects in NER including Sikkim is given in Annexure-I (*See below*). Besides, Government has given approval for incurring Rs.1600 crores for pre-construction activities for Dibang Multipurpose project of 2880 MW in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) No Sir. Sufficient power has been made available to the States in NE Region to meet their demand.

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

(e) The State wise/Union Territory wise number of Thermal, Hydro, Nuclear and Solar power generating projects as on 30.06.2019 is attached as Annexure-II.

**Annexure-I**

*A. List of Under Construction Power Projects in the North Eastern States including Sikkim*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme (Executing Agency)	Sector	I.C. (No.×MW)	Cap. Under Execution (MW)	Latest Commissi- oning
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>					
1.	Kameng (NEEPCO) - Hydro	Central	4x150	600.00	2019-20



1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh/Assam					
2.	Namrup CCGT (APGCL)- Thermal	State	1x36.15	36.15	2019-20
3.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC) - Hydro	Central	8x250	2000.00	2023-24*
	Sub-total: Arunachal Pradesh/Assam			2636.15	
Sikkim					
4.	Teesta St. VI (NHPC)-Hydro	Central	4x125	500.00	2023-24 *
5.	Bhasmey (Gati Infrastructure)- Hydro	Private	3x17	51.00	2022-23*
6.	Rangit-IV (JAL Power)- Hydro	Private	3x40	120.00	2022-23 *
7.	Rangit-II (Sikkim Hydro)- Hydro	Private	2x33	66.00	2021-22*
8.	Rongnichu (Madhya Bharat)- Hydro	Private	2x48	96.00	2020-21
9.	Panan (Himagiri) - Hydro	Private	4x75	300.00	2023-24*
	SUB-TOTAL: Sikkim			1133.00	
TOTAL				3769.15	

\* Stalled Projects Commissioning date is subject to restart of works

*B. List of under construction Small Hydro Programme Projects in NE Region*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Implementing Agency	Status as on 19.17.2019
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>				
1.	Namachik - I in Tirap District	0.5	Department of Hydro Power Development	70% aggregate Physical progress

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Namachik - II in Tirap District	0.3	Department of Hydro Power Development	90% aggregate Physical progress
3.	Pakhankha in Tirap District	0.5	Department of Hydro Power Development	80% aggregate Physical progress
4.	Payu at Pinchi in Kurung Kumey District	0.5	Department of Hydro Power Development	70% aggregate Physical progress
5.	Nuranang Ph-11 in Tawang District	1	Department of Hydro Power Development	90% aggregate Physical progress
6.	Khajaiong West in Kameng District	2	Department of Hydro Power Development	80% aggregate Physical progress
7.	Kush at Sangram Kurung Kumey District	2	Department of Hydro Power Development	80% aggregate Physical progress
8.	Sumbachu SHP in Tawang District	3	Hydro Power Development Corporation of Arunachal Pradesh	90% aggregate Physical progress
9.	Taksang Cliu SHP in Tawang District	3.4	Hydro Power Development Corporation of Arunachal Pradesh	Mobilization started
10.	Khinmey Gompa MHP in Tawang District	0.1	Department of Hydro Power Development	70% aggregate Physical progress
<b>Meghalaya</b>				
11.	Ganol SHP West Garo Hills District	22.50	Meghalaya Power Generation Corporation Limited	70% aggregate Physical Progress

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Riangdo SHP in West Khasi Hills District	3.00	Meghalaya Power Generation Corporation Limited	20% aggregate Physical Progress
<b>Mizoram</b>				
12.	Kawlbem in Champhai District	3.50	Power & Electricity Dept. Government of Mizoram	75% aggregate Physical Progress
13.	Tlawva SHP in Champhai District	5.00	Power & Electricity Dept. Government of Mizoram	80% aggregate Physical Progress
14.	Tuiching SHP	0.10	Power & Electricity Deptt., Government of Mizoram	60% aggregate Physical Progress
15.	Tuiriza SHP	0.10	Power & Electricity Deptt., Government of Mizoram	60% aggregate Physical Progress
<b>Nagaland</b>				
16.	Ponglefo SHP in Kiphire District	1.00	Department of Power, Government of Nagaland	70% aggregate Physical Progress
<b>Sikkim</b>				
17.	Chatten Stage-II in North Sikkim District	3.00	Sikkim Power Development Corporation Limited	60% aggregate Physical Progress
TOTAL		51.5		

**Annexure-II**

*State/UT-wise number of Thermal, Hydro, Nuclear and Solar power projects as on 30.06.2019*

State	Thermal Power (Nos.)	Hydro Power (Nos.)	Nuclear Power (Nos.)	Solar Power (MW)
1	2	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1			11.73
Andhra Pradesh	23	4		3307.29
Arunachal Pradesh		2		5.39
Assam	7	3		29.34
Bihar	5			145.82
Chandigarh				34.71
Chhattisgarh	28	1		231.35
Dadra and Nagar Haveli				5.46
Daman and Diu				15.45
Delhi	5			132.15
Goa	1			4.78
Gujarat	26	4	1	2622.21
Haryana	6			240.27
Himachal Pradesh		26		25.43
Jammu and Kashmir	1	12		16.37
Jharkhand	8	4		36.47

1	2	4	5	6
Karnataka	9	16	1	6145.71
Kerala	4	14		141.23
Lakshadweep				0.75
Madhya Pradesh	13	10		1995.87
Maharashtra	27	13	1	1643.85
Manipur	1	1		3.64
Meghalaya		5		0.12
Mizoram		1		0.66
Nagaland		1		1
Odisha	7	7		397.08
Punjab	5	9		905.62
Puducherry	1			3.2
Rajasthan	11	4	2	3552.8
Sikkim		7		0.01
Tamil Nadu	24	27	2	2814.99
Telangana	7	8		3620.75
Tripura	5			9.41
Uttar Pradesh	21	4	1	1045.1
Uttarakhand	2	16		312.66
West Bengal	20	5		90.64
TOTAL	268	204	8	29549.31

**श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट seismic zone माना जाता है और यह seismic zone होते हुए भी जो सुबानसिरि डेम है, वह पब्लिक प्रोटेस्ट की वजह से बंद कर दिया गया है।...(व्यवधान)... फिर गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने दिबांग वैली का 2880 मेगावॉट का मल्टीपरपज़ पावर प्रोजेक्ट सैंक्शन किया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके बारे में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट seismic zone की और डाउन स्ट्रीम की कोई स्टडी हुई है और सुबानसिरि डेम का कोई इफेक्ट हुआ है?...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राज कुमार सिंह :** सर, दिबांग प्रोजेक्ट फ्लड को कम करेगा।...(व्यवधान)... दिबांग प्रोजेक्ट स्टोरेज प्रोजेक्ट है।...(व्यवधान)... इस प्रोजेक्ट के बने जाने से जो फ्लड लेवल है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं।...(व्यवधान)... आपको सारा देश देख रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राज कुमार सिंह :** सर, दिबांग प्रोजेक्ट के बन जाने से फ्लड कंट्रोल सिचुएशन इम्प्रूव होगी।...(व्यवधान)... जो फ्लड का spread है, उसमें कमी आएगी।...(व्यवधान)... पहले 10 किलोमीटर में, जो वाटर लेवल फ्लड का है, वह 6 मीटर तक कम होगा।...(व्यवधान)... दिबांग प्रोजेक्ट के बनने से फ्लड कम होगा।...(व्यवधान)... इससे असम को फायदा होगा।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा :** उपसभापति महोदय, अभी तक सुबानसिरि का काम पूरा हो नहीं पाया है।...(व्यवधान)... डाउन स्ट्रीम की क्या स्टडी है?...(व्यवधान)... वह रिपोर्ट कैसे स्टडी की है?...(व्यवधान)... हम लोगों को इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में विस्तार से बतायेंगे क्या?...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राज कुमार सिंह :** सर, सुबानसिरि के बारे में कई भ्रांतियां फैलाई गई थीं।...(व्यवधान)... हो सकता है कि उसके कारण फ्लड स्थिति में कुछ बिगड़ाव आए।...(व्यवधान)... इसके बारे में बहुत सारी कमेटियां बनी थीं।...(व्यवधान)... हाल ही में एक कमेटी बनी थी, उस कमेटी ने पूरा स्टडी करके बताया है कि यह प्रोजेक्ट अच्छा है।...(व्यवधान)... इस प्रोजेक्ट से फायदा होगा।...(व्यवधान)... डाउन स्ट्रीम में जितना काम करना था, उतना काम हम लोग कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)... सभी कमेटियों ने सुबानसिरि को क्लियर कर दिया है।...(व्यवधान)... और फाइनल ऑर्डर हमें एन.जी.टी. से मिलना है।...(व्यवधान)... फिर से सुबानसिरि प्रोजेक्ट पर काम शुरू हो जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)... इससे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को और पावर मिलेगी।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रहपूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में।...(व्यवधान)... Members of Parliament के घरों में सोलर बिजली लगाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है?...(व्यवधान)... मुझे लगता है कि यदि बिजली की बचत

करनी है, तो दिल्ली में कम से कम जहां संभव है, वहां सोलर बिजली की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए...(व्यवधान)... और सोलर सिस्टम के द्वारा ही हम बिजली बचा सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह भी है और मांग भी है कि यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा?... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री राज कुमार सिंह :** महोदय, घरों के ऊपर सोलर पैनल्स लगाने की हमारी योजना है। उसके अन्तर्गत हम 40 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी देते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... जिन लोगों के अपने निजी घर हैं, वे चाहें, तो अपने घरों पर सोलर पैनल्स लगा सकते हैं और सब्सिडी का फायदा उठा सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... जो सरकारी मकान हैं, उन पर सोलर पैनल्स लगाने के लिए हम लोग नगर विकास एवं आवास विभाग एवं CPWD से चर्चा कर लेंगे और इसके लिए जो भी आवश्यक होगा, वह हम कर देंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA:** From the reply of the hon. Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... it is clear that the North-eastern region has contributed ...*(Interruptions)*... maximum power generation in our country. ...*(Interruptions)*... But electricity connectivity in all the remote areas of ...*(Interruptions)*... the North-eastern region is very poor. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to know from the hon. Minister: is this Government going to connect all the villages of the North-eastern region with power supply at subsidised rates? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH:** Sir, we have connected all the villages...*(Interruptions)*... all the census villages of this country. ...*(Interruptions)*... The only habitations left, are those which are sanctuaries, जहां पर आबादी रहना गैर-कानूनी है, वहां पर हमें जाकर के...*(व्यवधान)*... where we cannot go and electrify the villages like grazing lands. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only those habitations are left. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, we have connected all census habitations in the country.

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैं वेल में खड़े हुए सभी माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर जाएं।...(व्यवधान)... सवाल-जवाब का सत्र बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होता है और उसे चलने दें।...(व्यवधान)... सवाल-जवाब का सत्र बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होता है, क्योंकि एक-एक सवाल के जवाब की तैयारी में सरकार के बहुत सारे रिसोर्सेस एवं संसाधन लगते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... और ये सारे उत्तर लोगों के लिए...*(व्यवधान)*... बहुत जनोपयोगी होते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Modernisation of Rural Development and Agricultural  
Cooperative Banks**

\*318. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to modernise the Rural Development Banks and Agricultural Cooperative Banks etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) comprises State Cooperative Banks (StCBs), District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs) and Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS).

The Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS) comprises the State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) and the Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs). While StCBs & DCCBs are Cooperative Societies with their banking functions regulated by RBI, SCARDBs and PCARDBs are Cooperative societies that are not covered under the category of "Cooperative Banks" as per the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Cooperative Societies is a State Subject under Entry 32 of the State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

The Government and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have taken the following measures for revival, strengthening and modernisation of the Cooperative Credit Structure (CCS):

- a. With a view to provide financial assistance to bring the system to an acceptable level of financial health, the Government implemented a revival package for STCCS from 2006 to 2011. Under the revival package, Government of India released ₹ 9,245 crore. The package, *inter alia*, included adoption of common accounting systems which paved the way for adoption of technology in the cooperative banks.



- b. The Union Government in 2014 announced implementation of the Scheme for revival of 23 unlicensed District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in the four States *i.e* Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir to enable them to achieve the minimum level of Capital to Risk (Weighted) Assets Ratio (CRAR) requirement prescribed by the RBI. An amount of ₹ 2560.29 crore (including Gol share of ₹ 562.07 crore) has been released to 20 DCCBs which have been issued license by RBI.
- c. National Informatics Centre (NIC) has developed a common software and Core Banking Solution (CBS) for Agriculture Rural Development Banks (ARDBs).
- d. NABARD provides financial assistance for modernization of Cooperative Banks under the Cooperative Development Fund (CDF) for setting up of computer lab, help desk for CBS implementation, infrastructure and technology related equipment, purchase of capital items by training establishments promoted by Cooperative Banks, capacity building training programmes etc.
- e. Through the Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF), NABARD provides financial support to the Cooperative Banks to facilitate implementation of CBS thereby enabling these banks to extend various digital financial products/ services.
- f. NABARD provides support to Rural Cooperative Banks for framing and implementation of technology related policies such as Cyber Security, Information Technology and Information Systems.
- g. With an objective of improving the services of PACS at ground level for opening of banking counters, use of micro ATMs/ Point of Sale (PoS) machines etc, NABARD provides grant support to Cooperative Banks for setting up of PACS Development Cells (PDCs) at DCCB level.
- h. NABARD provides grant support to SCARDBs out of CDF for training of personnel and v support for setting up of PCARDB Development Cells on the lines of PACS Development Cells of STCCS.

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have a mandate to cater to banking and credit services of rural areas specially small and marginal farmers, rural artisans etc. The

Government and NABARD have taken the following measures for strengthening and modernisation of the RRBs:

- a. All RRBs work on CBS which was implemented with support from NABARD.
- b. NABARD has also provided support for RuPay Kisan Cards, Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM) Unified Payment Interface (UPI), deployment of micro ATMs and (PoS) Mobile PoS machines.
- c. Amalgamation of RRBs within a State has been carried out with a view to enable RRBs to minimise their overhead expenses, optimise the use of technology, enhance the capital base and area of operations and increase their exposure.
- d. Recapitalisation support is provided to RRBs to augment their capital so as to comply with regulatory capital requirements.
- e. Periodic review of financial performance of RRBs, including business diversifications, profit planning, revenue management and Non Performing Assets (NPA) management through conduct of national level meetings by NABARD and through Empowered Committee (EC) meetings at State level.
- f. Regular Capacity building efforts are undertaken by NABARD like training at Bankers Institute of Rural Development (BIRD), conduct of Organisational Development Initiative (GDI), exposure visits, etc.

To enable Cooperative Banks to meet the crop loan and term loan requirements of farmers, NABARD provides concessional short term refinance to Cooperative Banks, for their crop loan lending under the Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (Refinance) Fund. An amount of ₹ 45,000 crore was allocated for the said Fund during 2018-19. NABARD also provides long term refinance support to Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks for their lending towards investment activities in agriculture through the Long Term Rural Credit Fund (LTRCF). An amount of ₹ 15,000 crore was allocated to this fund during 2018-19.

#### **New Naturopathy centres**

\*319. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to provide grants to promote new naturopathy centres in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the centres and their current status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject and opening of new Naturopathy centres comes under purview of respective State/UT Governments. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is provision of financial assistance to State/ UT Governments for setting up of AYUSH Wellness Centres including Yoga & Naturopathy. State/UT Governments may avail eligible financial assistance by projecting the same through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per NAM guideline.

At the Central level, Ministry of AYUSH through its two autonomous bodies namely Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi and National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune actively promote Naturopathy activities across the country.

The status of number of units assisted for setting up of Naturopathy centres State/UT-wise is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise Status of Naturopathy Centres assisted under  
National AYUSH Mission*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	1	12.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	12	-	-
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	24.00	-	-	-	-
4.	Kerala	1	12.00	1	12	1	15.15
5.	Tamil Nadu	12	169.20	27	323.8	34	285.6
TOTAL		15	205.2	29	347.8	36	313.65

### Central loan to be paid by Punjab

\*320. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total central loan yet to be paid by the Punjab State Government as on date including interest;

(b) whether State Government of Punjab has time and again requested the Union Government to waive off the loans taken due to different reasons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As gleaned from audited State Finance Accounts of Punjab for the year 2017-18, the total central loan yet to be paid by the Punjab State Government as on 31st March 2018 is ₹ 4018.23 crore.

(b) and (c) No. There is no request pending with the Ministry of Finance for waiving off the Central Loan yet to be paid. However, the State Government of Punjab requested this Ministry to waive off the special term loan (STL) of ₹ 5799.92 crore given during 1984-85 to 1993-94 for combating insurgency and militancy. Out of this, the State Government of Punjab had repaid ₹ 771.24 crore and the balance amount of ₹ 5028.68 crore was waived off by the Government of India over a period of time.

### Strengthening primary healthcare system

\*321. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that maximising the efficiency of primary healthcare centres will result in a significant saving in funds;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to strengthen the primary healthcare in India;

(c) whether there are any studies to gauge the efficiency of the primary healthcare centres in India; and

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

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

(a) Evidence from across the world shows that the countries that have strong primary health care systems have lower costs of care and lower inequalities and hence, maximising the efficiency and effectiveness of primary healthcare centres will result in better health outcomes. A Report and Recommendation of National Consultation on “Strengthening Primary Health Care in Rural India” held from 26- 29 April, 2018, New Delhi emphasised that increasing the utilization of Primary Health Centres and maintaining the primacy of primary health care would help in reducing expenditure by reducing unnecessary referrals.

(b) “Public Health and Hospital” being a State subject, the primary responsibility to strengthen the primary healthcare in the States/UTs lies with respective State Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare services with a focus on primary health care based on the proposals received from them.

The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages as its goal the attainment of the highest possible level of health and wellbeing for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence, This would be achieved through increasing access, improving quality and lowering the cost of healthcare delivery. The Policy envisages raising the public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP in a time bound manner by 2025, of which, two third is envisaged to be allocated for the primary healthcare.

In alignment with the goals under NHP 2017, the Government announced the ambitious and holistic Ayushman Bharat programme with its twin pillars of Health and Wellness Centres and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). The Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) envisage provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive healthcare and health promotion at the community

level with continuum of care approach for all. Services at AB-HWCs are free and universal to all individuals residing in the service area. The target is to transform the 1,50,000 Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres into AB-HWCs by December, 2022.

The AB-HWCs seek to provide an expanded range of services to include care for Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including universal screening and management of 30 plus population for common NCDs, 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.

The Sub-centre level AB-HWCs are to have Community Health Officers. All the AB-HWCs are expected to have the telemedicine facility, provision of essential drugs and diagnostics free of cost, robust IT backbone to facilitate continuum of care, and performance linked payment systems.

Under Free Drugs & Diagnostics Service Initiatives of NHM, financial support is provided to States / UTs for provision of free essential medicines & diagnostics in public health facilities based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

(c) and (d) In a pilot study on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in three blocks of Tamil Nadu by Centre for Technology and Policy, Department of Humanities and Social Studies, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras in 2018, the study concluded that the UHC pilot has brought about a 'significant change' in improving access to primary care at sub centre level; a dramatic fall in the overall dependence on private providers, particularly those seeking care from private hospitals; a substantial fall in the out of pocket expenditure among those seeking outpatient care from both public and private provider; and significant decline in per capita public expenditure per Out Patient visit when primary care is provided at sub health centre level, thus, resulting in enormous savings for the government expenditure, when patients move away from PHC/CHC/DH to sub health centres.

#### **Working group to review core investment companies**

\*322 . SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set up a working group to review the regulatory and supervisory framework for core investment companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that over the years, corporate group structure has become more complex, involving multiple layering and leveraging, which has led to greater inter connectedness with the financial system through their access to public funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, RBI has constituted a working group to Review Regulatory and Supervisory Framework for Core Investment Companies (CICs) on July 03, 2019. The members of the Group and Terms of reference are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The working group will study the complexities, interconnectedness and other connected issues and will provide their resolution to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory framework of CICs.

#### *Statement*

##### *Details of Terms of Reference of the Working Group C.C.*

- (i) To examine the current regulatory framework for CICs in terms of adequacy, efficacy and effectiveness of every component thereof and suggest changes therein;
- (ii) To assess the appropriateness of and suggest changes to the current approach of the Reserve Bank of India towards registration of CICs including the practice of multiple CICs being allowed within a group;
- (iii) To suggest measures to strengthen corporate governance and disclosure requirements for CICs;
- (iv) To assess the adequacy of supervisory returns submitted by CICs and suggest changes therein;
- (v) To suggest appropriate measures to enhance RBFs off-sight surveillance and on-site supervision over CICs; and

- (vi) Any other matter incidental to the above.
2. The composition of the Working Group is as under:
- (i) Shri Tapan Ray, Non-Executive Chairman, Central Bank of India and former Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Govt of India - Chairperson
  - (ii) Smt. Lily Vadera, Executive Director, Reserve Bank of India - Member
  - (iii) Shri Amarjeet Singh, Executive Director, Securities and Exchange Board of India -Member
  - (iv) Shri T Rabishankar, Chief General Manager, Financial Markets Regulation Department, Reserve Bank of India - Member
  - (v) Shri H K Jena, Deputy Managing Director, State Bank of India-Member
  - (vi) Shri N S Venkatesh, Chief Executive, Association of Mutual Funds in India - Member

**Financial assistance to BPL patients**

\*323. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of patients living below the threshold of poverty line who have received financial assistance under the scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) since the past three years, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the number of patients who have received financial assistance for treatment of cancer under the 'Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund' the details thereof State-wise; and
- (c) the estimated amount spent by Government on the above mentioned initiatives?

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

(a) to (c) Under the Umbrella Scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) funds are not released to States/UTs. Financial assistance under the scheme is released to the hospitals where eligible patients receive treatment, based on application by the patient and recommendation of the treating hospitals in the prescribed format. Hospital-wise details of number of patients benefitted under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and Health



Minister's Cancer Patients Fund (HMCPF) components of the Umbrella Scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi during the last three years are given in the Statement I & II respectively (*See* below). Government has spent a total amount of ₹ 155.32 crore under the scheme during this period.

***Statement-I***

*Hospital-wise details of patients benefited under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN)*

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		No.of Patients	No.of Patients	No.of Patients
1	2	3	4	5
1.	AIIMS, Delhi	642	1200	710
2.	AIIMS, Bhubaneswar	1	1	1
3.	DR. RMLH Delhi	50	6	7
4.	G B Pant Hospital, Delhi	11	7	2
5.	BHU Varanasi	-	1	4
6.	GSMHS, Jammu	3	2	-
7.	GBPCH Srinagar	1	-	-
8.	ILBS, Delhi	24	15	17
9.	IPGMER, Kolkata	-	-	-
10.	KGMU, Lucknow	1	-	1
11.	LNJP, Delhi	11	15	13
12.	NEIGRIHMS, Shillong	-	-	3
13.	NRSMCH, Kolkata	-	-	-
14.	PGIMER, Chandigarh	81	31	33
15.	RCC, Thiruvananthapuram	-	-	14
16.	GTB Hospital, Delhi	1	1	-
17.	Safdarjang Hospital, Delhi	118	75	69
18.	GMCH, Guwahati	5	1	3
19.	SGPGIMS, Lucknow	7	12	31

1	2	3	4	5
20.	SKIMS, Srinagar	25	50	61
21.	TMC, Mumbai	-	3	1
22.	GMC, Jammu	-	5	1
23.	IGMC, Shimla	-	2	-
24.	IKDRC, Ahmedabad	9	5	4
25.	KEM, Mumbai	-	1	-
26.	MMABM, Anantnag	1	-	1
27.	NITRD, Delhi	2	-	-
28.	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	34	32	66
29.	Cancer Institute (WIA), Chennai	-	4	2
30.	Delhi state Cancer institute	-	1	-
31.	Dist. Hospital, Kozheneherry	-	2	1
32.	BRAM, Raipur	-	1	1
33.	Govt. Hospital, Ernakulam	-	3	-
34.	GMC, Kottayam	-	1	1
35.	GMC, Thiruvananthapuram	-	1	-
36.	HBCH & RC, Vishakhapatnam	-	2	2
37.	KNMH, Allahabad	-	3	3
38.	LHMC, Delhi	-	1	1
39.	PCTH & RC, Puducherry	-	12	22
40.	PGIMS, Rohtak	-	2	-
41.	SAT, Thiruvananthapuram	-	1	-
42.	SMS, Jaipur	-	1	-
43.	SVIMS, Tirupati	-	10	20
44.	RMLIMS, Lucknow	-	-	1
45.	JMMC Aligarh	-	-	1

1	2	3	4	5
46.	RIMS, Ranchi	-	-	1
47.	JIPMER, Puducherry	42	-	-
48.	NIMHANS, Bengaluru	51	-	-
49.	Civil Hospital, Aizawl	-	-	2

***Statement-II***

*Hospital-wise details of patients benefitted under Health Minister's Cancer Patients Fund (HMCPF)*

Sl.No.	Name of Hospital	2016-17 No.of Patients	2017-18 No.of Patients	2018-19 No.of Patients
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cancer Hospital, Tripura, Agartala	259	-	-
2.	Cancer Hospital & Research centre, Gwalior, MP	478	1447	534
3.	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata	235	762	770
4.	Civil Hospital, Aizawl, Mizoram	1	-	-
5.	Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Assam	919	1116	
6.	AIIMS, New Delhi.	265	59	123
7.	AIIMS, Bhubaneswar	-	-	1
8.	Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh	502	-	-
9.	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology Bangalore, Karnataka	26	-	-
10.	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh	6	-	5
11.	Puducherry Regional Cancer Society, JIPMER, Puducherry	10	12	18
12.	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram Kerala	-	95	86

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Regional Cancer Control Society, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	318	388	165
14.	Regional Cancer Institute (WIA), Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	44	51	25
15.	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences., Lucknow UP	2	1	-
16.	Sher-I Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura, Srinagar	20	3	20
17.	Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra	1	-	3
18.	GMC, Jammu	1	-	1
19.	GSMHS, Srinagar	1	-	-
20.	NRSMCH, Kolkata	6	-	-
21.	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	1	-	-
22.	Safdarjang Hospital, Delhi	8	-	1
23.	GMC, Guwahati	3	-	-
24.	NIMS, Hyderabad	1	-	-
25.	SCTIMST, Thiruvananthapuram	2	-	-
26.	HomiBhabha, Vishakapatnam	-	-	6
27.	Cancer Hospital, Aurangabad	-	-	1
28.	SSPH, NOIDA, UP	-	-	1
29.	NEIGRIHMS, Shillong	-	-	1
30.	BHU, Varanasi	-	-	1
31.	SVIMS, Tirupati	-	-	11

**Ayush Hospital in Kulgam district, J & K**

\*324. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved an AYUSH Hospital in Kulgam district in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the construction has started or not; and

(c) the number and places approved for hospitals in the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), Central Government has approved for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital In Kulgam district, Jammu & Kashmir. State Government has reported that the possession of land measuring 15 Kanals at MOUZA TCHAWALGAM, Kulgam District has been taken by Indian System of Medicine (ISM) Department. State Government directed State Public Works Department (PWD) to prepare the Detailed Project Report (DPR). However, construction of AYUSH Hospital, Kulgam has not been started.

(c) The number and places approved for setting up of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals in the State of Jammu & Kashmir is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Year-wise grant approved for setting up of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital in the State of Jammu & Kashmir under National AYUSH Mission*

(₹ in lakhs)

Location of hospital	Unit approved	Amount Approved during 2017-18	Amount Approved during 2018-19
Kishtwar	1	200.00	-
Kupwara	1	200.00	-
Bilawar	1	-	140.27
Kulgam	1	-	100.00

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Development of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries” which was in operation prior to September, 2014, State of Jammu and

Kashmir was provided an amount of ₹ 765.00 lakhs for setting up of a 50 bedded AYUSH Hospital at Harwan (Kashmir). The building has been partially constructed at Harwan. However, due to court intervention, the hospital has not become functional.

**Assessment of un-electrified rural households**

\*325. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of un-electrified rural households in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Assam and other North Eastern States;

(c) the extent to which achievements have been made, and how many villages left un-electrified till 31 March, 2019; and

(d) the target date of Government to cover the entire rural households in the country, with specific reference to Assam and other North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) As reported by the States, all inhabited census villages across the country stood electrified on 28.04.2018, including Assam and other North Eastern States. Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya in October, 2017 with the objective to achieve universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural and all poor households in urban areas across the country, by March, 2019. All States have declared electrification of all households on Saubhagya portal, except 18,734 households in LWE affected areas of Chhattisgarh as on 31.03.2019. As reported by the States, 2.63 crore households were electrified up to 31.03.2019 across the country including Assam and other North Eastern States, since launch of the scheme on 11.10.2017. State-wise detail is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Subsequently, Government of Chhattisgarh on 14.06.2019 has reported 40,394 un-electrified households and Government of Rajasthan on 01.07.2019 has reported that there are 1,45,528 un-electrified households left in the State. Government of Assam has reported on 19th July, 2019 that there are few un-electrified households including those located in non-cadastral villages (NC), forest villages (FV), permanent grazing reserves

(PGR), variable grazing reserves (VGR) who are outside the mandate of Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL) for household electrification.

***Statement***

*State-wise electrification of households as per Saubhagya portal during the period from 11.10.2017 to 31.03.2019.*

SI. No.	Name of the States	Number of households electrified
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	181,930
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47,089
3.	Assam	1,745,149
4.	Bihar	3,259,041
5.	Chhattisgarh	749,397
6.	Gujarat	41,317
7.	Haryana	54,681
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12,891
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	387,501
10.	Jharkhand	1,530,708
11.	Karnataka	356,974
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,984,264
13.	Maharashtra	1,517,922
14.	Manipur	102,748
15.	Meghalaya	199,839
16.	Mizoram	27,970
17.	Nagaland	132,507
18.	Odisha	2,452,444
19.	Puducherry	912

1	2	3
20.	Punjab	3,477
21.	Rajasthan	1,862,736
22.	Sikkim	14,900
23.	Tamil Nadu	2,170
24.	Telangana	515,084
25.	Tripura	139,090
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7,980,568
27.	Uttarakhand	248,751
28.	West Bengal	732,290
	TOTAL	26,284,350

#### **Fraud prevention wing to detect fraud in banking system**

\*326. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a sharp rise of willful defaulters in public sector banks and private sector banks despite threat of new bankruptcy law;

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

(c) whether Government has found any fraud by willful defaulters, if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(d) whether Government is considering to set up a separate fraud prevention wing to detect willful defaulters/fraud in the banking system at an early stage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) Comprehensive measures have been taken with a view to deter and check wilful defaulters and perpetration of fraud, including, inter-alia, the following:

- (1) As per data reported by Public Sector Banks (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.

- (2) To deter wilful defaulters, as per RBFs 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) Government has advised PSBs to decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBI's instructions and as per their Board-approved policy.
- (5) Government has advised PSBs to obtain certified copy of die passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore.
- (6) Heads of PSBs have also been empowered to request for issue of Look Out Circulars.
- (7) Government has issued "Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds" to PSBs, for systemic and comprehensive checking of legacy stock of their 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 wilful default and fraud;

- (ii) examination be initiated for wilful default immediately upon reporting fraud to RBI; and
  - (iii) report on the borrower be sought from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau in case an account turns NPA.
- (8) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has established the National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.
- (9) 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.

Government's direction to PSBs to proactively check NPA accounts of ₹ 50 crore and above for possible fraud, and to initiate examination for wilful default immediately upon reporting fraud to RBI, has resulted in better detection and reporting of wilful default. As per RBI inputs, the accretion in number of wilful defaulter declarations of ₹ 25 lakh and above, over the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (till December 2018) was at an average annual rate of 9.5% for PSBs and 12.2% for Private Sector Banks. Bank-wise details of the number of wilful defaulters are given in the Statement (*See below*).

With regard to fraud on the part of wilful defaulters, RBI has apprised that out of 765 unique wilful defaulters with exposure of ₹ 5 crore and above as on 31.3.2019, 188 were also reported as frauds.

PSBs have dedicated fraud monitoring units for prevention, detection, declaration and reporting of frauds. Further, as per RBI's Master Direction on Frauds, Private Sector and Foreign Banks are required to report frauds of ₹ 1 crore and above to Serious Fraud Investigation Office, and Public Sector Banks are required to report frauds of ₹ 3 crore and above to the Central Bureau of Investigation, which has a specialised Banking Security and Fraud Cell.

**Statement***Number of wilful defaulter of ₹ 25 lakh and above by Public and Private Sector Banks*

Bank	As on 31.3.2017	As on 31.3.2018	As on 31.3.2019	
Allahabad Bank	99	246	286	Wilful defaulters have been acted against comprehensively. As per data reported by Public Sector Banks (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
Andhra Bank	401	394	448	
AU Small Finance Bank	0	5	9	
Axis Bank Limited	542	741	713	
Bank of Baroda	249	309	597	
Bank of India	324	422	445	
Bank of Maharashtra	94	206	203	
Canara Bank	471	491	580	
Catholic Syrian Bank	32	43	47	
Central Bank of India	750	785	783	
City Union Bank Limited	3	3	5	
Corporation Bank	123	120	125	
DCB Bank Limited	2	2	2	
Dena Bank	206	228	234	

Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	75	77	79	additional facilities by banks or financial institutions, and their unit is debarred from floating new ventures for five years. Further, <i>vide</i> 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.
HDFC Bank Limited	57	57	57	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
ICICI Bank Limited	18	32	32	
IDBI Bank Limited	74	116	191	
Indian Bank	58	58	60	
Indian Overseas Bank	0	505	526	
IndusInd Bank Limited	124	128	126	
ING Vysya Bank Limited	0	0	0	
Karnataka Bank Limited	6	17	66	
Karur Vysya Bank Limited	90	79	79	
Kotak Mahindra Bank	61	64	71	
Naitital Bank Limited	9	8	8	
Oriental Bank of Commerce	434	424	480	
Punjab and Sind Bank	27	23	22	
Punjab National Bank	1,009	1,089	1,126	
State Bank of India	997	1,678	1,675	
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	166	Merged with SBI		

Bank	As on 31.3.2017	As on 31.3.2018	As on 31.3.2019
State Bank of Hyderabad	214		
State Bank of Mysore	84		
State Bank of Patiala	219		
State Bank of Travancore	79		
Syndicate Bank	203	203	207
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited	62	65	64
The Federal Bank Limited	204	203	207
The Jammu and Kashmir Bank	2	2	2
The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	10	10	10
The Ratnakar Bank Limited	16	13	11
The South Indian Bank Limited	32	31	35
UCO Bank	642	656	666
Union Bank of India	671	836	855
United Bank of India	357	349	342
Vijaya Bank	130	134	152
Yes Bank	5	5	6

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 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)

Source: RSI

**Failure to check bank frauds**

\*327. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the cases of banking frauds committed and reported, separately, during last five years, year-wise and bank-wise;
- (b) the details of money involved in alleged frauds committed and reported during last five years, year-wise and bank-wise;
- (c) the details of banking frauds committed and reported during the period from 2009 to 2014, year-wise and bank-wise along with the money involved; and
- (d) the reasons for failure of Government to check bank frauds?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d)t Government has taken comprehensive steps to reduce the incidence of frauds in banks. The steps taken 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 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 Reserve Bank of India (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.

The impact of the above steps is reflected in RBI's Financial Stability Report (FSR) of June 2019. As per FSR, systemic and comprehensive checking of legacy stock of NPAs of PSBs for frauds has helped unearth frauds perpetrated over a number of years.

Data on frauds furnished by RBI shows an overall declining trend in the incidence of frauds despite continuous growth in banking business, reflecting that the steps taken by the Government have been successful in checking bank frauds. The number of frauds committed, as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and select financial institutions, along with the amounts involved therein, in respect of frauds of ₹ 1 lakh and above, that occurred during the last five financial years (FYs), as per inputs received from RBI, are as under:

FY of occurrence	Number of cases	Amounts involved (in crore ₹)
2014-15	4,269	23,695
2015-16	4,207	16,779
2016-17	3,927	25,884
2017-18	4,228	9,866
2018-19	2,836	6,735
TOTAL	19,467	82,959

Bank-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Details of the number of frauds committed, as reported by SCBs and select financial institutions, along with the amounts involved therein, in respect of frauds of ₹ 1 lakh and above that occurred during the period from FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14, as per inputs received from RBI, are as under:

FY of occurrence	Number of cases	Amounts involved (in crore ₹)
2009-10	4,003	13,672
2010-11	3,530	14,753
2011-12	3,910	20,211
2012-13	4,504	24,819
2013-14	4,359	21,542
TOTAL	20,306	94,997

Bank-wise details are given in the Statement-II.



**Statement-I**

*Details of frauds committed, as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks and select Financial Institutions, based on date of occurrence, from FY 2014-15 to FY 2018-19 (amount involved ₹ 1 lakh and above)*

Bank	FY 2014-15		FY 2013-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		(Amounts in crore ₹ )
	No. of Frauds Involved	Amount	No. of Frauds Involved	Amount	No. of Frauds Involved	Amount	No. of Frauds Involved	Amount	No. of Frauds Involved	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC	1	0.071	1	24.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	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
Aditya Birla Idea Payments Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1.45	
Allahabad Bank	35	860.15	20	162.78	63	1,398.19	11	40.77	12	509.67	
American Express Banking Corporation	193	6.81	176	5.69	167	7.07	332	9.56	190	6.3	
Andhra Bank	40	879.86	58	56.78	36	75.82	37	880.11	11	193.51	
AU Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	1	1.36	1	1.45	4	0.25	5	0.35	

Axis Bank Limited	160	1,572.32	219	390.97	217	666.34	231	691.78	195	670.4	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.
Bandhan Bank Limited	-	-	16	3.02	24	1.51	21	1.22	6	0.91	
Bank of America, National Association	-	-	2	0.04	1	0.01	16	0.36	9	0.23	
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C	-	-	-	-	2	0.23	-	-	-	-	
Bank of Baroda	263	3,124.52	153	1,348.1	140	1,723.83	84	695.29	32	797.12	
Bank of India	160	1,648.77	121	772.57	95	978.54	99	1,247.63	52	43.64	
Bank of Maharashtra	64	1,177.63	36	170.63	34	391.29	32	1,004.86	38	791.31	Data on frauds furnished by RBI shows an overall declining trend in the incidence of frauds despite continuous growth in banking business, reflecting that the steps taken by the Government have been successful in checking bank frauds.
Bank of Nova Scotia	-	-	-	-	1	0.13	-	-	-	-	
Canara Bank	153	260.54	89	432.18	48	229.95	50	97.85	24	2.48	
Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	20	31.16	28	34.43	9	7.88	25	118.02	8	0.7	
Central Bank of India	121	867.77	79	1,051.83	59	153.85	56	11.08	45	2.53	
Citibank N.A. Bank Limited	104	8.88	127	9.12	189	8.79	203	8.81	168	4.88	
Jana Small Finance Bank Limited	3	0.06	1	0.01	13	1.16	14	0.98	19	0.74	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karnataka Bank Limited	11	2.88	15	102.32	4	87.26	11	21.55	2	0.03
Karur Vysya Bank Limited	23	174.21	14	119.06	20	24.26	22	30.84	7	2.66
KEB Hana Bank	-	-	-	-	2	0.02	-	-	-	-
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	54	12.53	102	111.23	125	51.11	275	12.44	338	9.19
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab Limited	1	0.03	-	-	1	0.02	-	-	-	-
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	9	65.65	29	106	52	95.34	38	116.94	43	127.27
Nainital Bank Limited	26	1.99	1	0.12	6	0.48	1	0.31	-	-
North East Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.18
Oriental Bank of Commerce	124	100.59	108	775.77	42	301.96	24	36.82	8	24.89
Paytm Payments Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.02
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	-	-	-	-	1	17.78	-	-	-	-

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

Punjab and Sind Bank	27	82.7	17	413.06	22	117.07	3	2.19	-	-	copies of passport of promoters/directors of companies availing of loans exceeding ₹ 50 crore.
Punjab National Bank	142	524.06	142	2,559.2	101	14,734.5	108	324.83	33	264.79	
RBL Bank Limited	10	6.42	16	11.72	14	1.66	18	8.67	12	2.12	
SBM Bank (Mauritius) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	72.53	1	144.95	Data on frauds furnished by RBI shows an overall declining trend in the incidence of frauds despite continuous growth in banking business, reflecting that the steps taken by the Government have been successful in checking bank frauds.
Shinhan Bank	1	5.83	1	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Small Industries Development Bank of India	12	93.76	4	33.82	5	16.11	8	62.31	1	5.08	
South Indian Bank Limited	4	2.75	11	354.84	8	62.83	16	20.28	19	5.32	
Standard Chartered Bank	90	3.59	139	21.46	314	8.31	86	58.09	48	2.91	
State Bank of India	588	4,095.18	514	929.92	469	444.28	618	294.56	236	59.69	
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	18	5.68	8	0.79	5	0.24	Merged with SBI				
City Union Bank Limited	2	1.17	3	24.54	3	4.38	10	48.3	1	0.25	
Co operative Rabobank U.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	61.53	-	-	
Corporation Bank	75	256.93	57	42.7	52	123.46	12	97.13	5	0.05	
DBS Bank Ltd.	2	2.06	1	0.01	2	116.82	-	-	3	0.13	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DCB Bank Limited	8	0.88	7	1.09	2	0.11	8	1.51	7	33.17
Dena Bank	30	734.29	36	567.74	24	40.25	11	232.57	3	2.71
Deutsche Bank AG	3	95.61	1	0.02	-	-	8	0.13	3	0.04
Doha Bank QSC	-	-	-	-	1	2.76	-	-	-	-
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	2	1.62	4	0.19	17	2.18	7	0.35
ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.18	2	0.05
Export Import Bank of India	-	-	1	28.4	2	183.98	1	81.91	-	-
Federal Bank Limited	35	137.68	28	12.74	15	12.36	28	3.09	9	26.46
Fincare Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.05	13	0.48
Fino Payments Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.9	13	0.64
Firststrand Bank Limited	1	27.1	-	-	1	0.02	-	-	-	-
HDFC Bank Limited	252	27.5	299	28.93	312	42.21	330	54.39	273	425.2
Hongkong and Shanghai	42	1.27	33	1	45	0.94	298	6.51	178	3.26

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



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Limited										
Suryodaya Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	5	0.25	7	0.13	-	-
Syndicate Bank	200	910.31	249	325.61	127	133.81	78	613.42	27	84.24
Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Limited	21	69.78	20	87.38	18	63.41	31	78.27	14	25.6
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Limited	-	-	-	-	1	1.24	1	0.19	1	0.03
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited	10	77.09	6	1.08	3	0.2	6	68.81	3	4.59
The Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited	2	296.2			1	23.92				
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	2	0.19	8	0.12		-	-	-	-	-
UCO Bank	65	1,410.54	36	237.12	31	233.77	41	103.25	27	2.89
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	5	0.29	15	0.31	11	0.23	7	0.33

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

Union Bank of India	117	611.72	95	2341	83	612.74	69	480.03	15	29.08	copies of passport of promoters/directors of companies availing of loans exceeding ₹ 50 crore.
United Bank of India	21	2.61	39	14.01	29	402.85	15	2.22	20	4.6	
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	1	0.02	5	0.22	8	0.31	4	0.06	
Vijaya Bank	27	165.03	57	185.07	32	16.58	22	145.96	2	0.94	Data on frauds furnished by RBI shows an overall declining trend in the incidence of frauds despite continuous growth in banking business, reflecting that the steps taken by the Government have been successful in checking bank frauds.
Yes Bank Limited	4	0.55	12	1.74	14	39.61	15	169.3	26	2.01	

Source: RBI



**Statement-II**  
*Details of frauds committed, as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks and select Financial Institutions, based on date of occurrence, from FY 2009-10 to FY 2013-14 (amount involved ₹ 1 lakh and above)*

Bank	FY 2009-10		FY 2010-11		FY 2011-12		FY 2012-13		FY 2013-14	
	No. of Frauds	Amount Involved	No. of Frauds	Amount Involved	No. of Frauds	Amount Involved	No. of Frauds	Amount Involved	No. of Frauds	Amount Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.51
Allahabad Bank	91	687.51	102	307.13	54	257.17	44	215.18	35	101.44
American Express Banking Corporation	87	346	87	2.12	114	584	175	1990	198	1025
Andhra Bank	90	258.24	63	48.85	37	238.72	45	762.38	47	288.97
Axis Bank Limited	128	69.83	95	298.93	144	85.09	175	527.08	164	115.45
Bank of America, National Association	1	0.14	1	0.08	-	-	-	-	1	0.11
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.33	-	-
Bank of Baroda	125	669.90	138	334.36	181	1,290.94	178	776.05	237	1,369.77

Bank of India	117	558.27	113	754.86	203	690.55	165	1,589.70	1341	2,174.61
Bank of Maharashtra	41	122.88	29	61.79	38	91.62	72	813.33	68	106.00
Bank of Nova Scotia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.08	-	-
Barclays Bank PLC	-	-	5	0.08		0.02	1	0.01	1	124
BNP Paribas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.19	-	-
Canara Bank	88	683.55	70	168.02	64	770.84	81	1,101.09	148	1,077.87
Capital Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.18
Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	7	34.37	3	3.79	3	5.74	8	18.07	16	22.27
Central Bank of India	127	1,265.94	142	1,201.95	178	1,271.75	198	2,230.71	168	500.39
Citibank N.A.	201	471.61	116	14.17	157	25.00	152	16.21	87	4.41
City Union Bank Limited	5	9.18	2	0.14	3	10.55	6	6.51	4	0.70
Corporation Bank	35	661.28	61	1,073.10	84	871.47	134	1,385.34	102	660.39
CTBC Bank Co., Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24.75	3	111.65
DBS Bank Ltd.	-	-	1	0.03	2	192.25	5	54.79	1	28.58
DCB Bank Limited	4	2.63	8	4.74	7	0.77	6	0.58	6	0.21
Dena Bank	34	182.25	35	711.64	26	584.42	37	507.02	45	317.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutsche Bank AG	64	1.13	20	0.48	6	1.02	1	0.03	1	0.06
Doha Bank QSC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.33
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.92
Export Import Bank of India	1	4.10	-	-	1	19.86	5	278.48	1	107.73
Federal Bank Limited	42	109.62	19	95.34	14	2.60	41	137.38	44	63.62
HDFC Bank Limited	96	35.46	113	73.12	137	149.25	204	27.34	196	92.80
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	62	32.49	38	11.13	31	1.72	54	4.00	67	3.07
HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.33
ICICI Bank Limited	649	34.70	492	879.07	322	217.05	414	520.34	482	68.49
IDBI Bank Limited	109	488.20	100	914.58	79	303.88	72	291.56	62	496.53
Indian Bank	64	229.60	67	50.68	72	402.60	74	399.79	63	251.92
Indian Overseas Bank	63	98.04	121	639.21	140	642.26	110	1,298.72	126	1,693.76
IndusInd Bank Limited	23	3.59	23	37.63	21	1.47	27	33.67	25	6.78
ING Vysya Bank Limited	16	3.08	7	12.63	13	8.05	8	1.35	19	4.03
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	18	4.72	15	277.78	18	740.26	13	12.22	4	2.85

Karnataka Bank Limited	13	112.85	16	20.67	16	5.32	28	23.60	36	196.43
Karur Vysya Bank Limited	3	54.92	5	6.45	8	1.18	11	3.53	24	21.39
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	32	9.11	44	3.70	53	103.58	66	34.71	72	67.44
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.01
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	20	121.71	12	8.17	8	2.67	14	17.61	9	28.41
Mashreq Bank PSC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.04
Nainital Bank Limited	7	1.42	10	1.45	4	1.05	1	0.02	5	0.45
Oriental Bank of Commerce	91	705.10	86	292.64	107	504.39	101	726.83	86	688.78
Punjab and Sind Bank	23	36.93	25	145.60	30	81.24	27	87.81	20	83.13
Punjab National Bank	210	854.55	192	1,081.94	253	1,646.65	221	2,842.46	168	2,354.27
RBL Bank Limited	6	2.01	1	0.10	4	0.10	-	-	12	22.72
SBM Bank (Mauritius) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	46.31	2	83.78
Small Industries Development-Bank of India	3	5.16	9	21.71	9	30.93	4	51.63	6	24.02
South Indian Bank Limited	20	41.25	19	2.31	8	3.22	7	7.62	10	16.53
Standard Chartered Bank	91	51.80	51	23.17	87	89.16	122	472.63	54	443.34
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	24	138.26	22	11.37	29	120.13	37	395.43	41	93.86
State Bank of Hyderabad	37	185.85	37	121.81	37	494.55	33	364.43	24	186.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
State Bank of India	410	1,919.89	410	3,200.23	550	3,616.56	548	1,862.44	613	3,810.26
State Bank of Mysore	17	122.02	33	239.46	63	12.36	58	169.20	20	106.38
State Bank of Patiala	40	5.93	28	18.86	26	292.97	37	413.15	47	12.85
State Bank of Travancore	31	25.38	21	61.00	12	18.73	22	260.31	28	25.03
Syndicate Bank	88	25.56	74	68.30	113	1,596.43	142	701.53	155	842.75
Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Limited	26	23.60	23	53.49	24	14.68	20	32.71	21	39.02
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Limited	1	0.03	-	-	1	0.07	-	-	-	-
The Dhanalakshnii Bank Limited	4	0.20	8	92.07	10	0.67	14	143.65	14	19.40
The Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited	-	-	1	8.98	-	-	2	155.47	2	182.65
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	30	1.92	24	0.84	32	1.56	15	0.30	7	0.32
UCO Bank	85	1,239.10	68	478.78	49	837.86	110	609.33	79	587.73
Union Bank of India	116	887.54	69	310.99	98	1,273.00	124	2,216.45	119	983.00
United Bank of India	135	272.71	126	466.76	95	444.28	189	105.82	83	502.78
Vijaya Bank	50	101.87	28	22.34	31	123.99	31	10.94	30	429.57
Yes Bank Limited	2	0.02	2	22.05	3	10.77	9	4.30	9	2.84

**Health Index 2019**

\*328. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the Health Index, 2019 released by NITI Aayog which shows that a few large States present a dismal picture reflecting low priority accorded by them to health and human development; and

(b) if so, the gist of the findings of the report and the measures proposed to be taken to improve the primary healthcare system in the States which are at the bottom of scale, as per the NITI Aayog report?

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

(a) and (b) NITI Aayog in collaboration with the World Bank and the Ministry of Health and family Welfare has brought out a comprehensive State Health Index report “Health States, Progressive India - Report on the Ranks of States and Union Territories, June 2019”. The report ranks the states/UTs on the basis of their overall performance and incremental improvement over the period 2015-16 (base year) to 2017-18 (Reference year). This Health Index is a weighted composite index based on 23 indicators covering key aspects of health sector performance grouped into three domains namely Health Outcome, Governance and Information and Key Inputs/Processes. For better comparison, States/UTs have been classified into three categories viz., Larger States (21), Smaller States (8) and UTs (7).

The gist of the report is mentioned below:

In the Reference Year (2017-18), the average composite Health Index score among Larger States was 53.22, compared to the Base Year (2015-16) average of 52.59.

Compared to the Base Year, the Health Index scores have increased in twelve States in the Reference Year.

The Health Index scores for 2017-18 reveal large disparities in overall performance across States and UTs. Among the Larger States, Kerala is at number one position with an overall score of 74.01, while Uttar Pradesh is ranked lowest with an overall score of 28.61. Among the Smaller States, scores varied between 38.51 in Nagaland and 74.97 in Mizoram. Among the UTs, the scores varied between 41.66 in Daman and Diu to 63.62 in Chandigarh. Overall, there is room for improvement in all the States.

The changes in Health Index scores from 2015-16 to 2017-18 have varied significantly across States and UTs, implying different levels of momentum to improve performance. Among the Larger States, the States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Jharkhand are the top three States in terms of incremental improvement in performance, while the States of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra are the top three States in terms of overall performance.

Among the Smaller States, Mizoram ranked first in overall performance while Tripura and Manipur were top two States in terms of incremental improvement in performance.

Among the UTs, Chandigarh ranked first in overall performance, while Dadra and Nagar Haveli improved the most. Three UTs *viz.*, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Delhi registered decline in their overall Health Index scores.

There is a general positive correlation between the Health Index scores and the economic development levels of States and UTs as measured by per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP).

“Public Health and Hospitals” being a State subject, the primary responsibility of improving the primary healthcare lies with respective State Government. However, under National Health Mission (NHM) support is provided to States for strengthening their healthcare systems based on the proposals received from them.

The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages as its goal the attainment of the highest possible level of health and wellbeing for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. This would be achieved through Increasing access, improving quality and lowering the cost of healthcare delivery. The Policy envisages raising the public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP in a time bound manner by 2025, of which, two third is envisaged to be allocated for the primary healthcare.

In alignment with the goals under NHP 2017, the Government announced the ambitious and holistic Ayushman Bharat programme with its twin pillars of Health and Wellness Centres and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). The Ayushman Bharat-Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) envisage provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive healthcare and health promotion at the community

level with continuum of care approach for all. Services at AB-HWCs are free and universal to all individuals residing in the service area. The target is to transform the 1,50,000 Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres into AB-HWCs by December, 2022.

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.

The Sub-centre level AB-HWCs are to have Community Health Office. All the AB-HWCs are expected to have the telemedicine facility, provision of essential drugs and diagnostics free of cost, robust IT backbone to facilitate continuum of care, and performance linked payment systems.

Under Free Drugs & Diagnostics Service Initiatives of NHM, financial support is provided to States / UTs for provision of free essential medicines & diagnostics in public health facilities based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Under the National Health Mission, financial support is provided to the States *inter-alia*, to set up primary health care facilities as per the population norms and also to strengthen existing primary health care facilities to Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) in terms of infrastructure, human resources, equipment, drugs and consumables etc, based on proposals received from the States.

#### **Legislation on PMJAY for effective implementation**

\*329. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to bring a suitable legislation for effective implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) across the country on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and



(c) whether the process of drafting the Bill has already been started by the National Health Authority for early legislation, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) No.

In March, 2018, the Government had approved the Ayushman Bharat - National Health Protection Mission, now renamed as Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), to provide free hospitalization cover of up to ₹ 5 lakh per family per year to around 10.74 crores entitled beneficiaries identified as per the defined criteria using the SECC database. Based on the approval of the Cabinet, a National Health Agency was set up as a society, under Societies Registration Act 1860 to manage the implementation of the scheme at the Central level.

Further, in January, 2019, Government restructured and reconstituted the said National Health Agency as the National Health Authority (NHA) for better implementation of PMJAY. The National Health Authority has been set up as an attached office to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with full functional autonomy. A full time Chief Executive Officer (CEO), in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India has been appointed by the Government to act with complete operational control over NHA for implementation of PMJAY.

Also, an 11 member Governing Board (GB) has been established as the decision making body of the NHA. The GB is responsible for policy matters related to PMJAY. It is headed by Minister for Health and Family Welfare. The GB has senior central and state government officers as its members. It also has representation of two domain experts drawn from fields like Public health, Management etc.

(c) No.

#### **Archaeological buildings marked under ASI**

\*330. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of archaeological buildings which have been marked under ASI in the country so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that the archaeological buildings have been destroyed and reconstructed as hotels, clubs, complex and wedding halls and whether this has been noticed by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) There are 3691 monuments/sites declared Centrally Protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and looked after by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Abatement indicating State/UT-wise number of monuments/sites is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No such incident has been reported at any centrally protected monument.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Number of centrally protected monuments/sites under the Jurisdiction of  
Archaeological Survey of India in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	286
17.	Manipur	01

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	80
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	163
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	745
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
TOTAL		3691

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Opening of yoga institutes in foreign countries

3334. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to open yoga institutes in foreign countries;
- (b) if so, how many such institutions would be opened and the time-frame set in this regard;
- (c) whether Government is in dialogue with the 191 countries which observed International Yoga Day; and

(d) whether Government is contemplating to start a yoga TV channel to enlighten about and publicise yoga and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) At present, there is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Ministry of AYUSH has been providing technical support to ICCR and the Indian Missions abroad for celebration of IDY in a befitting manner. Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) has been facilitating celebration of International Day of Yoga (IDY) in the Indian Missions/Posts abroad in collaboration with Ministry of AYUSH.

Consequent to adoption of Resolution by the United Nations General Assembly during its 69th Session for observing 21st June as the International Day of Yoga (IDY), Ministry of AYUSH has been organizing International Yoga Conferences for the last 04 consecutive years. Yoga experts/enthusiasts nominated by the Indian Missions abroad are invited to participate in the International Yoga Conferences every year. Nominations from “Prime Minister’s awards for outstanding contribution towards promotion and development of Yoga at International Level” were also sought from all the Indian Missions abroad.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

#### **Cultivation and conservation of medicinal plants**

3335. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for the cultivation and conservation of medicinal plants;

(b) the action taken to ensure availability of quality AYUSH drugs to the public;

(c) the details of financial assistance given in the last three years for conservation of medicinal plants and infrastructure development; and

(d) the achievement made so far in the promotion of AYUSH system and medicines in the country and outside, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India is implementing following schemes throughout the country for cultivation and conservation of medicinal plants:

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

Under NAM Scheme there is component on “Medicinal Plants” which aimed at promoting cultivation of medicinal plants on farmer’s land throughout the country with backward linkages for establishing nurseries for supply of quality planting material and forward linkages for post-harvest management etc.

Under the Central Sector Scheme the Conservation of medicinal plants is supported through in-situ conservation by way of establishing Medicinal Plants Conservation and Development Areas (MPCDAs), Resource Augmentation in forest areas and through *ex-situ* conservation by way of establishing Herbal Gardens.

(b) To ensure the availability of quality AYUSH drugs to public, the regulatory and quality control mechanism is established in the country in accordance with the exclusive provisions of the Central Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945. In this regard, the Central Government give directions to State Governments to enforce the legal provisions for manufacturing the quality drugs and complying the Pharmacopoeial standards.

(c) The State/UT-wise detail of financial assistance given for conservation of medicinal plants and infrastructure development like creation of primary processing facilities for value addition under “Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants” during last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under “Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of Information, Education and Communication (IEC)”, the Ministry of AYUSH takes up initiatives for propagation,

promotion and awareness of AYUSH systems of medicine by organizing Arogya Fairs, Yoga Fests, Ayurveda Parvs, Conferences, Exhibitions, Seminars, Workshops, Symposium, and celebration of important days viz. International Day of Yoga, Ayurveda Day, Unani Day, Siddha Day, Naturopathy Day and Homoeopathy Day and also undertaking publicity activities through electronic media, print media and social media amongst the citizens all over the country.

In addition, under “Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of International Cooperation”, the Ministry of AYUSH undertakes various measures to promote/popularize AYUSH systems of medicine across the globe. As of now, Ministry of AYUSH has signed Eighteen (18) Country to Country MoUs for Cooperation in field of Traditional Medicine and Homoeopathy. Nineteen (19) MoUs for undertaking Collaborative Research / Academic collaboration and thirteen (13) MoUs for setting up AYUSH Academic Chairs have been signed with foreign Universities. Thirty One (31) AYUSH Information Cell have been set up in 28 countries to disseminate authentic information about AYUSH systems of medicine.

#### **Statement**

*The State/UT-wise detail of financial assistance given for conservation of medicinal plants and infrastructure development tike creation of primary processing facilities for value addition under “Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants” during last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19)*

		Amount (₹ in lakh)			
Sl.No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.00	-	-	21.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	369.92	-	-	369.92
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	89.55	51.42	-	240.97
4.	Assam	-	20.35	-	20.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	158.49	126.00	-	284.49
6.	Delhi	23.69	2.00	3.30	28.99
7.	Goa	14.25	-	-	14.25

Sl.No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
8.	Gujarat	425.45	233.19	870.41	1529.05
9.	Haryana	176.15	119.95	-	296.10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	94.09	94.09
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.00	-	-	25.00
12.	Karnataka	228.13	33.53	-	261.66
13.	Kerala	319.51	86.51	27.50	433.52
14.	Madhya Pradesh	357.60	281.32	15.47	654.39
15.	Maharashtra	353.93	293.02	49.55	696.50
16.	Manipur	-	562.08	44.18	606.26
17.	Mizoram	-	124.02	207.50	331.52
18.	Nagaland	54.76	72.00	40.00	166.76
19.	Odisha	15.00	12.00	-	27.00
20.	Puducherry	1.20	-	-	1.20
21.	Punjab	125.55	-	457.41	582.96
22.	Rajasthan	386.47	301.86	293.38	981.71
23.	Sikkim	204.78	318.56	424.93	948.27
24.	Tamil Nadu	88.86	175.52	-	264.38
25.	Telangana	18.00	24.00	-	42.00
26.	Uttarakhand	182.55	69.01	103.89	355.45
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2.50	-	3.60	6.10
28.	West Bengal	31.20	6.00	202.92	240.12
TOTAL		3773.54	2912.34	2838.13	9524.01

#### **Studies on quality standards of AYUSH Sector**

3336. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies have been conducted on quality standards of medicines, lack of human resources and lack of infrastructure in the AYUSH sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken on the Shailaja Chandra Report on the status of Indian medicine and fold healing; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Details are as below:

Third party evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Quality Control of ASU&H drugs was conducted by Santek Consultant Private Limited, New Delhi in the year 2012. After evaluation of the scheme the revised Quality Control Scheme has been implemented under National AYUSH Mission Scheme.

Government of India established Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy under Ministry of AYUSH with a prime mandate to publish and revise Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (API), Siddha Pharmacopoeia of India (SPI) and Unani Pharmacopoeia of India (UPI), Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India (HPI) and Formularies of respective systems. Pharmacopoeias and Formularies are official/regulatory compendiums in respect of quality standards of ASU&H drugs under Drugs and Cosmetic Act 1940 and Rules 1945 to regulate the quality/standards of AYUSH drugs.

Central Council Research in Homeopathy has established quality standards on 348 drugs since inception. Standards laid down have been incorporated in 30 volumes of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India (HPI) as revised monographs, Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical Codex, Monographs and books published by Council.

Central Council Research in Unani Medicine has established SOPs and pharmacopoeial standards for 298 single drugs and 200 compound formulations.

Central Council Research in Siddha has published the Siddha Formulary of India, Part I, II (Tamil and English). Preparation of the Siddha Pharmacopoeia of India, Part I, Vol. IV has been initiated. 150 Siddha classical formulations have been identified for the Siddha Formulary of India, Part - III.



- 40 single drug monographs of the Siddha Pharmacopeia of India Part I, Vol. III in new format was approved by SPC and sent to PCIMH to be uploaded in PCIMH website.
- 15 intra mural research projects are being carried out at CCRS, Chennai on quality standards and standardization.
- Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) is strictly being enforced for manufacturing quality products.
- The Ministry of AYUSH through Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine has developed Protocol for Testing of ASU Medicines through Phannacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicines (PLIM) guidelines
- Drug Testing Laboratories is being established in all the states across the country for maintaining the quality control and quality assurance.
- Standard Certification of Siddha medicines are being provided by Drugs Controller General of India and regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940. Ministry of AYUSH along with Quality Control of India (QCI) provides voluntary certificate schemes for AYUSH products in two levels namely AYUSH Standard Mark and AYUSH Premium Mark.

Ministry of AYUSH ensures through National AYUSH Mission sustained availability of Quality Raw materials and improved availability of quality Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs through increase in number of Pharmacies, setting up of Drug Laboratories in the States which are responsible for enforcement mechanism of ASU&H drugs. Under the Quality Control Scheme grants are released to states. National AYUSH Mission aims at improvement in quality of AYUSH education and takes necessary steps for creating better infrastructure and manpower

(c) Yes.

(d) During the last five years, as an outcome of intra mural research projects, five patents have been filed and published in patent journal by Central Council Research in Siddha. Steps will be initiated to commercialize the aforesaid products after obtaining patents.

Varmam, Thokanam and external therapies are the strength of Siddha System of Medicine. CCRS through its peripheral institutes/units provide and promote the above

said specialized treatments for life style disorders. Other initiatives like e-charak for trading in medicinal plants and creation of a Drug Control Cell within the Ministry have also been taken up.

### **Contributions of AYUSH systems**

3337. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had assessed the role and contributions of AYUSH systems including workforce, therapeutics and principles in healthcare delivery with special reference to National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of distribution of AYUSH doctors appointed on a contractual basis in Primary Health Centres under National Rural Health Mission till 31 March, 2019 in each category *i.e.* SC/ST/OBC/EWS/ General Category, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The National Health Policy, 2017, has set its objective as on attainment of the highest possible level of Health and wellbeing for all, through preventive and promotive health care and universal access to good quality health services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. It also suggests that Patients who so choose and when appropriate, would have access to AYUSH care providers based on documented and validated local, home aid community based practices. These systems, *inter alia*, would also have Government support in research and supervision to develop and enrich their contribution to meeting the national health goals and objectives through integrative practices. The policy also emphasized promotion of healthy living and prevention strategies from AYUSH systems and Yoga at the work-place, in the schools and in the community. For persons who so choose, this policy ensures access to AYUSH remedies through co-location in public facilities.

Further, 'Public Health, Hospitals and Dispensaries' being a State subject the primary responsibility to ensure healthcare services lies with the respective State Governments. However under National Health Mission (NHM), Government of India provides technical and financial support to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare

systems, including for mainstreaming of AYUSH through co-located facilities and for interventions/services where services of AYUSH practitioner are utilized, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope. This includes support for co-location of AYUHS services. Further, Ministry of AYUSH under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) supports for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment/furniture and medicines at co-located AYUSH facilities. However, the engagement of AYUSH doctors/paramedics and their training are supported by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

As on 31st March 2019, a total of 15,172 (45% of PHCs and above level facilities) public health facilities were providing AYUSH Services. A total of 11,837 AYUSH Medical Officers and 4,549 AYUSH Paramedics were engaged, through NHM at these facilities. As on 31st March 2019, a total of 15,627 AYUSH doctors were engaged in the Mobile Health Teams under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram.

(b) Data on number of AYUSH doctors engaged under NRHM at PHCs, SC/ST/OBC/EWS/General Category-wise, is not centrally maintained.

**Regularisation of service of contractual AYUSH doctors**

3338. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AYUSH medical officers working on contractual basis against sanctioned post since last 18 years under Government and Municipal Corporations of Delhi appointed through due selection process;

(b) whether there is any Court directive to regularise them, if so, the steps Government has taken in this regard; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in various AYUSH hospitals/Government departments, all doctors are on contractual basis and on superannuation of Department Heads, the posts will remain unfulfilled as there are no regular employees to replace them, if so, the reasons therefor and the remedies thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND

NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Upgradation of AYUSH hospital/dispensaries under NAM**

3339. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries upgraded in the past three years under the National Ayush Mission (NAM);
- (b) how many Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) have been upgraded with AYUSH facilities, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the total number of seats offered to students at various AYUSH educational institutions under NAM, since its inception;
- (d) the increase, if any, in the number of seats in the past three years; and
- (e) the estimated amount spent by the Ministry of AYUSH on NAM in the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries upgraded in the past three years under the National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) upgraded with AYUSH facilities, State-wise under the National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under NAM, there is no provision to offer seats to students at various AYUSH Educational Institutions.

(e) Under NAM, Grant-in-aid of ₹ 1362.69 Crore has been released to States/UTs in the past three years for different activities as per proposal received through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP).

**Statement-I**

*The number of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries upgraded in the past three years under the National AYUSH Mission (NAM)*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	AYUSH Hospitals						AYUSH Dispensaries					
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2018-19	2018-19
		No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non- Recurring Units	No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non- Recurring Units	No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non- Recurring Units	No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non- Recurring Units	No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non- Recurring Units	No. of Recurring Units	No. of Non- Recurring Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	12	4	9	1	-	-	392	-	-	22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	12	4	13	12
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	695	-	50	0	147

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
26.	Odisha	9	1	9	-	9	-	20	20	1159	10	1190	26
27.	Puducherry	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	7	1	6	-	0	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	135	-	148	10	140	1	4379	412	4214	229	4063	153
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Telangana	5	1	7	-	13	-	8	8	32	32	41	1
33.	Tripura	2	-	3	-	2	2	2	2	4	4	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	2	-	-	-	-	55	55	190	192	114	114
35.	Uttarakhand	-	-	17	-	8	-	-	-	639	-	-	-
36.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	692	692	730	38
TOTAL		370	65	434	96	597	100	6737	2460	9204	2052	9389	1423

*The number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) upgraded with AYUSH facilities, State-wise under the National AYUSH Mission (NAM)*

[illegible]



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	8	2	3	2	3	-	6	4	-	-	1	-	16	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	374	-	-	-	0	-	71	-	-	-	0	-	15	-	-	-	-	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
9.	Daman and Diu	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	26	-	26	-	26	-	8	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-
12.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Haryana	114	-	110	2	109	6	92	-	101	6	106	5	21	-	21	1	21	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	102	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Karnataka	5	-	5	-	5	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep	8	8	-	-	8	0	6	6	-	-	6	0	4	4	-	-	4	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	465	-	437	-	325	-	-	-	-	-	105	0	35	-	35	-	35	9

21. Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	50	0	0	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
22. Manipur	84	-	84	-	17	84	-	17	-	-	17	0	16	2	9	5	9	-	-
23. Mizoram	4	-	7	1	9	9	2	9	2	8	2	11	2	11	-	11	-	11	-
24. Meghalaya	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
25. Nagaland	11	-	1	1	11	2	2	-	4	-	4	23	4	-	2	-	2	13	2
26. Odisha	-	-	996	-	-	-	-	-	-	284	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	0	-
27. Puducherry	21	-	30	-	29	29	-	2	-	2	1	3	-	4	-	4	-	5	-
28. Punjab	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	29	-	-	-
29. Rajasthan	357	-	2089	-	1582	-	311	-	-	815	-	432	-	145	-	243	-	145	-
30. Sikkim	2	-	3	-	3	3	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	5	-	5	-	4	-
31. Tamil Nadu	485	10	492	17	572	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3
32. Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	9	-	9	-
33. Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	3	-	-
34. Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Uttarakhand	108	-	180	-	82	-	36	-	-	60	-	20	-	39	-	219	-	39	-
36. West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2207</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4487</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2917</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1314</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>

**Alternative medicine research institutions**

3340. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by Government to promote research in the field of alternative medicine; and
- (b) the number of educational and research institutions in this field which have been opened by Government since 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Ministry of AYUSH has established Central Research Councils namely, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) which are responsible for conducting research activities in AYUSH Systems of medicines on the scientific lines through their 85 peripheral institutes/centres throughout India. Ministry also supports for Research in AYUSH Systems under EMR Scheme.

- (b) National Institutes established after 2014 are as under: -

- (a) North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy- Shillong in 2016.

- (b) All India Institute of Ayurveda - New Delhi in 2017.

CCRUM has started an extension research centres of Clinical Research Unit, Edathala in gram panchayat, Kannur, Kerala in 2018.

CCRS has established 03 Siddha Clinical Research Unit (SCRU) in New Delhi, Bengaluru and Tirupati in 2016, 2017 and 2019 respectively.

**Curriculum on Yoga**

†3341. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government is preparing a curriculum of Yoga;
- (b) if so, whether help is being sought from institutions such as yoga centres at Monger in Bihar and Patanjali Institute; and
- (c) whether Government is considering to include Yoga in the curriculum in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State/Union Territory Government. Governments of the respective State/UT take decisions in the matter of Curriculum of Yoga for their schools.

National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommended Yoga as an integral part of Health and Physical Education which is a subject from Class I to Class X and an optional subject from Class XI to XII. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has already developed integrated syllabi on Health and Physical Education from Class I to Class X with the help of various Yoga institutions. The syllabus is available on NCERT website [www.ncert.nic.in](http://www.ncert.nic.in).

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made Health and Physical Education compulsory in all classes from I-XII for its affiliated schools. It has been advised to schools that Health and Physical Education includes three areas *i.e.* Health Education, Physical Education and Yoga and all three areas are essential to achieve holistic health (physical, mental, intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual).

Further, Department of School Education and Literacy has launched and Integrated Scheme for school Education - *Samagra Shiksha* with effect from 1st April, 2018 which envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels. Realizing the need for holistic development of children, under *Samagra Shiksha*, Sports and Physical Education component has been introduced for the first time for encouragement of Sports, Physical activities, Yoga, Co-curricular activities etc.

#### State Yoga Boards

†3342. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has announced to set up a State Yoga Board to promote the mental and physical health of all the residents of the State;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government will encourage other States as well to establish such Yoga Boards;

(c) whether Government will consider opening branches of Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY) in all the States of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) 'Gujarat State Yoga Board' has been established by the Department of Sports, Youth and Cultural Activities of the State Government on 21/06/2019, as reported by the Director, AYUSH, Government of Gujarat.

(b) Health is a State subject and various activities are taken up by the respective State/UT Governments in the Health sector, including setting up of Yoga Boards, as deemed appropriate by them. The Ministry of AYUSH presently does not have any programme of encouraging States to establish such Yoga Boards.

(c) and (d) No, the Ministry of AYUSH is not considering to open branches of Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi as there is no such proposal currently from any of the States.

#### **Special AYUSH clinics for senior citizens**

†3343. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides better services to old age people under AYUSH Medicine System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government has any proposal to open special clinics for old age people in villages;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures being taken by Government to provide low cost nursing facilities to old age people under AYUSH Medicine System?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (e) Yes, the Government provides optimum services to old age people under AYUSH system of medicines.

As Health is a State subject, opening of special clinic for old age people in villages comes under the purview of the respective State/UT Government.

However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is a provision of financial assistance to the States/UTs for setting up of upto 50-bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals and for establishment of AYUSH facility in Primary Health Centres (PHCs). Accordingly, State/UT Government may avail assistance through posing their requirement in their State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per NAM guidelines. Further, under NAM, there is provision of supply of essential drugs to the AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries through which the public including old age people can avail free services.

In addition, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH is providing health services to the old age people through its 24 Clinical units (Special Geriatric Clinics) located throughout the country. Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH is providing health services to the elderly persons through its 24 research centres and 6 peripheral Out Patient Departments (OPDs) located throughout the country. Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS), an autonomous organization under Ministry of AYUSH is also providing Geriatric special Out Patient services. Further, National Institute of Siddha (NIS) and National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM), autonomous organizations under Ministry of AYUSH also conduct special OPDs for old age people.

#### **CSR money spent on projects**

3344. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of projects for which CSR money of the Central PSUs has been spent during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the amount allocated for each of such projects; and

(c) the category in CSR spending norms under which each of such projects for which funds were allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act), it is prerogative of the Board of a company to undertake any of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities listed in Schedule VII of the Act. Ministry does not maintain project-wise data. As per the filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, details of amount spent by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) is as under:

Year of Filing	FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18*	
	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in Cr.)	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in Cr.)	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in Cr.)	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in Cr.)
PSUs	380	2816.82	461	4202.14	407	3285.52	76	1479.33

\*Data upto 20.10.2018.

#### **Notices to limited liability partnerships**

3345. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further steps were taken after sending notices to 7,775 limited liability partnerships for not filing annual returns for at least two consecutive years and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Serious Fraud Investigation Office will prepare a digital database of inactive limited liability partnerships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes Sir. After issue of notice to Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) for not filing Financial Statement and Annual Return for a continuous period of two or more financial years, Registrar of Companies (ROCs) have struck off 6751- LLPs.

(b) No Sir.

**Multinational audit firm under public glare**

3346. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether multinational audit firms are under public glare for wrong reasons with IL&FS financial wrongdoings presently under investigation;
- (b) whether the Companies Act defines the role, rights and duties of auditors to ensure that they maintain integrity and independence of audit process; and
- (c) whether SEBI on the recommendations of the Uday Kotak Committee on corporate governance has mandated companies to disclose the reasons for the resignation of audit firms ahead of expiry of term?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The Central Government has ordered investigation to be carried out by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) into the affairs of IL&FS Ltd. and its subsidiary companies on 30/09/2018. The SFIO has, so far, submitted its 1st Interim Report dated 30/11/2018 and its 2nd Interim Report dated 28/05/2019.

Based on the 2nd Interim Report dated 28/05/2019 submitted by SFIO, the Central Government has filed a petition under Section 140(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 against the Statutory Auditors of IL&FS Financial Services Ltd., for *inter alia* seeking the removal of the present statutory auditors and banning them for a period of 5 years.

Furthermore, SFIO has filed a complaint before the Special Court at Mumbai against IL&FS Financial Services Ltd. and its directors, certain officers and also against its auditors, under Sections 447, 36 r.w. 447, 143 r.w. 147, 129 r.w. 448 and 184(4) of the Companies Act, 2013, Sections 68 r.w. 211 and 628 of the Companies Act, 1956 and Sections 120B, 417 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

The Central Government has also filed an application before the NCLT, Mumbai Bench for impleading the accused named by SFIO in its complaint before the Special Court at Mumbai, including the auditors, as respondents in the pending petition under Section 241/242 of the Companies Act, 2013 before the NCLT and has sought relief for restraining the additional suspects/respondents from alienation of their moveable and immoveable properties.



The investigation by the SFIO into the affairs of IL&FS Ltd. and its subsidiary companies is ongoing and the matters before the NCLT, Mumbai Bench and the Special Court, Mumbai are *sub-judice*.

(b) Chapter X of the Companies Act, 2013 contains the provisions for “Audit and Auditors”. Section 143 therein prescribes the provisions for “Powers and duties of auditors and auditing standards”. Chapter X of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rules and regulations made thereunder along with the auditing standards prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, define the role, rights and duties of auditors to ensure that they maintain integrity and independence of audit process.

(c) As per the information provided by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, one of the amendments made to the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015 arising out of the recommendations of Kotak Committee is that listed companies are now required to submit detailed reasons for resignation of auditor, as given by the said auditor, to the stock exchanges as soon as possible but not later than twenty-four hours of receipt of such reasons from the auditor.

#### **Identification of shell companies**

3347. DR AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed any smart mechanism to identify shell companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details about the action being taken so far against top 50 shell companies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) While there is no definition of the term “Shell Company”, it normally refers to a company without active business operation or significant assets, which in some cases are used for illegal purpose such as tax evasion, money laundering, obscuring ownership, benami properties etc. The Special Task Force set up by the Government to look into the issue of “Shell Companies” has *inter alia* recommended the use of certain red flag indicators as alerts for identification

of Shell Companies. The Government has undertaken a Special Drive for identification and strike off Shell Companies.

During the Financial Years 2017-18 and 2018-19, the 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. Based on *prima-facie* suspicion of abnormal transactions during post demonetization period, investigation was launched against 68 companies.

**Cash reward for informant of insider trading cases**

3348. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the SEBI has mooted a reward of ₹ one crore for the informant for reporting insider trading cases;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that it would help strengthen the mechanism for early detection of insider trading cases; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that for strengthening the regulatory mechanism for early detection of insider trading they have 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”. Regarding proposed reward to be provided to the informant who renders substantive original information to SEBI in cases pertaining to violation of insider trading, the Discussion Paper *inter alia* proposes that ‘the total amount of monetary reward shall be [10 %] of the monies collected but shall not exceed Rs 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 at least twice the final reward.

**Sticker norms for MF investments by SEBI**

3349. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the SEBI tightens norms for Mutual Fund (MF) investments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the SEBI does not recognise funds standstill agreements with company promoters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that SEBI regulates mutual funds through SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and Circulars issued thereunder from time to time, SEBI prescribes various prudential investment norms for the mutual funds. Prudential norms, *inter alia*, contain restrictions on issuer level, sector level, group level exposures and restrictions on investments in unrated debt instruments, unlisted equity shares or equity related instruments, etc. Seventh Schedule of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 prescribes the investment restrictions. Further, SEBI issues circulars from time to time prescribing investment norms.

(c) and (d) Yes. SEBI neither approves nor recognizes commercial agreements entered into by mutual funds. All agreements by mutual funds are required to be in the best interest of the investors and in compliance with SEBI Mutual Fund Regulations and Circulars issued thereunder.

**CSR spending monitoring mechanism**

3350. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of companies who are spending under CSR head in various fields throughout the country during the last three years, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government has constituted any monitoring mechanism to oversee

the spending done by companies under CSR head and whether people and organisations are actually getting benefited by it, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per filings made by companies in the MCA21 registry, details of amount spent on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities by companies for the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are as under:

Year of Filing	FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18*	
	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in ₹ Cr.)	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in ₹ Cr.)	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in ₹ Cr.)
PSU	461	4202.14	407	3285.52	76	1479.33
Non PSU	21603	10325.45	21063	10956.89	3041	6886.02
GRAND TOTAL	22064	14527.59	21470	14242.41	3117	8365.35

\*Data upto 20.10.2018

The details of the State/UT-wise Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds spent by the companies under the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The entire CSR architecture is disclosure based and CSR mandated companies are required to file detail's 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.

***Statement****Details of State/UT-wise CSR expenditure*

State/UT(s)	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18*
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.55	0.83	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	1256.42	753.3	118.52
Arunachal Pradesh	1.48	23.65	12
Assam	167.66	270.14	38.17
Bihar	110.21	100.77	23.85
Chandigarh	5.33	21.89	16.3
Chhattisgarh	240.45	84.65	6.52
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.03	7.57	2.28
Daman and Diu	2.43	2.63	5.18
Delhi	488.39	517.37	222.32
Goa	30.54	35.86	29.2
Gujarat	564.45	859.77	376.75
Haryana	374.25	376.43	108.49
Himachal Pradesh	52.39	23.83	8.04
Jammu And Kashmir	107.81	42.69	5.45
Jharkhand	118.67	95.28	26.99
Karnataka	790.92	883.53	596.37
Kerala	147.37	133.03	45.19
Lakshadweep	0.30	0.00	1.87
Madhya Pradesh	186.04	284.65	67.66
Maharashtra	2043.75	2465.51	1430.39
Manipur	6.28	11.92	0.00
Meghalaya	6.52	10.97	0.76
Mizoram	1.07	0.08	0.16
Nagaland	0.96	0.92	0.36
NEC/ Not mentioned	0.00	6.81	0.00

State/UT(s)	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18*
Odisha	623.91	317.01	308.92
Puducherry	644	751	1.65
Punjab	69.8	75.6	26.62
Rajasthan	503.45	324.81	136.33
Sikkim	1.98	6.83	45
Tamil Nadu	631.49	544.58	352.11
Telangana	258.37	245.73	119.98
Tripura	1.47	1.25	1.16
Uttar Pradesh	422.76	321.97	122.6
Uttarakhand	73.15	101.53	37.7
West Bengal	415.88	286.62	157.14
PAN India**	4802.62	4994.89	3964.62
GRAND TOTAL	14527.59	14242.41	8365.35

\* On the basis of the filings made by the Companies upto 20.10.2018

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

#### **Action taken against companies on courts' direction**

†3351. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not taken any action against any company despite directions from the courts;

(b) the response of Government thereto; and

(c) the number of companies against which the courts have issued directions for taking action and the number of cases where the said action was taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS  
(SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR) : (a) and (b) There is no case to the notice of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs where an order passed by the court(s) is not complied with.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) In 11 number of companies the court(s) have issued directions for taking action and the same has been complied with.

**Preservation of remains of pre-christian era civilization found near Rewa**

‡3352. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the historical and ancient monument and sites being protected by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and the funds allotted by Government for this purpose;

(b) whether ASI is aware of the fact that the coins of archaeological importance, clay pots associated to pre-christian era civilization were recovered during the excavation in Rewa, which could be 2000-2220 years old; and

(c) whether ASI would consider to preserve and develop this significant historical heritage site from the tourism point of view by resorting to scientific excavation at this place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) 3691 monuments/sites declared Centrally Protected are under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India, The State/UT-wise details are in the Statement-I (*See below*). The funds allocated and expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance of all centrally protected monuments/sites in the country (State/UT-wise) during the last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The excavation at Deokothar in district Rewa in 1999 - 2000 yielded antiquities including copper coin, iron nails, iron slag, beads, terracotta, animal figurines and a number of pieces of chhatra with Mauryan polish datable to 3rd - 2nd B.C.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

***Statement-I***

*Number of centrally protected monuments/sites under the Jurisdiction of  
Archaeological Survey of India in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	286
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	80
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	163
26.	Sikkim	08
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	745
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
Total		3691



**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise details of allocation of funds and expenditure incurred during the last three years for conservation, preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monuments/sites in the country*

		(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)									
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle/Branch	Total Number of Monuments	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19			
				Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	745	940.00	940.00	850.00	850.00	860.00	858.61		
		Lucknow Circle		689.50	688.52	649.00	648.97	482.00	481.99		
		Samath Circle		230.21	230.20	200.00	200.00	255.00	254.57		
2	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	286	334.00	334.00	545.00	544.99	430.00	430.00		
		Mumbai Circle		922.00	900.48	915.00	914.98	890.00	889.97		
		Nagpur Circle		399.00	395.54	530.00	530.00	470.00	470.00		
3	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	506	1010.00	1009.50	1056.90	1056.89	985.00	985.00		
		Mini Circle Hampi		800.32	800.31	660.00	660.00	535.00	519.04		
		Dharwad Circle		517.00	516.98	598.00	597.99	640.00	639.97		

4	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	292	745.00	745.00	780.00	779.98	810.00	809.48
5	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	80	865.00	865.00	690.00	689.92	590.00	590.00
6	West Bengal,	Kolkata Circle	136	298.55	280.68	521.00	521.00	1074.98	968.75
	Sikkim		08						
7	Tamil Nadu,	Chennai Circle	413	596.00	583.98	460.00	460.05	810.00	809.50
	Puducherry (UT)		07						
8	Punjab	Chandigarh Circle	33	525.85	524.68	425.00	424.91	290.00	289.99
	Haryana		91						
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	40	106.24	106.22	148.75	148.75	151.00	151.00
10	Delhi	Delhi Circle	111	570.25	569.82	902.00	901.88	2456.65	2456.65
		Delhi Mini Circle	68	419.25	418.05	640.00	640.11	610.00	609.35
11	Goa	Goa Circle	21	155.00	155.30	239.65	239.64	160.00	159.99
12	Assam	Guwahati Circle	55	262.19	262.19	377.00	377.00	315.00	315.00
	Manipur		01						
	Meghalaya	Aizwal Circle,	08	72.20	72.20	86.20	86.20	85.00	83.76
	Mizoram								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mizoram		01						
	Nagaland		04						
	Tripura		08						
	Arunchal Pradesh		03						
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	163	210.00	208.48	255.00	255.00	290.00	290.00
		Jodhpur Circle		323.00	322.42	370.00	370.00	415.00	415.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	129	841.50	841.50	350.00	350.00	370.00	370.00
	Telangana		08						
15.	Telangana	Amravati Circle		0	0	685.00	684.98	530.00	529.94
16.	Bihar	Patna Circle	70	159.00	153.53	195.00	195.00	176.00	175.98
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	56	95.83	95.83	215.00	215.00	175.00	175.00
		Mini Circle Leh	13	43.42	43.40	54.12	54.09	70.00	69.98
18.	Kerala	Thrissure Circle	28	285.00	284.98	325.00	325.00	227.00	227.00
19.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	203	1385.00	1385.00	1118.00	1117.99	962.00	961.99

	Daman and Diu (UT)	12	0							
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	42	70.00	55.07	70.00	70.00	82.00	82.00	82.00
21.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	47	216.78	216.30	177.00	176.39	210.00	209.08	209.08
22.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	13	80.00	50.13	175.00	175.00	86.00	86.00	86.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)		750.93	635.13	550.80	549.79	524.96	517.49	517.49
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	-	4657.05	4655.95	5529.00	5528.20	4563.00	4562.93	4562.93
		DG Office	-	10783.00	10783.00	19737.90	19737.09	19057.27	19057.00	19057.00
		TOTAL	361	30358.07	30129.37	41080.32	41076.79	40637.86	40502.01	40502.01

**National monument status to Andaman Cellular Jail**

3353. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Andaman Cellular Jail is not a National Museum;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government has any plans to declare the Andaman Cellular Jail as a National Museum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No proposal for declaring the Andaman Cellular Jail as National Museum has been received from Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

- (c) No, Sir.

**Revival of traditional food culture**

3354. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to revive traditional food culture in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any special scheme is there to organise street food market and street food festival in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), an organization under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is mandated to ensure safe and wholesome food. In pursuance of this mandate, FSSAI has created guidelines for declaration of "Clean Street Food Hub". Clusters of Street Food Vendors are certified through a process of pre Audit for gap analysis, suggestions for improvement to meet specified benchmarks for hygienic and sanitary conditions, training of vendors, final audit and there after sustenance. Such Clean Street Food Hubs will build trust among customers to have a safe and hygienic local and regional cuisine thereby promoting Indian Food Culture.

**Preserve ancient Indian languages**

3355. SHRIMATI VIJILASATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many Indian languages have vanished and many are at the fag end of its eclipse;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what are the steps taken by Government to preserve the ancient Indian languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The Government is aware that some languages are identified as endangered languages. The Government of India has initiated a scheme known as “Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages of India”. Under this scheme, the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore works on protection, preservation and documentation of all the mother tongues/languages of India spoken by less than 10000 people. University Grants Commission (UGC) is also providing financial assistance for creation of centres for endangered languages at Central and State Universities to undertake research projects and thereby works towards preservation of endangered languages.

**Removal of encroachments from heritage sites**

†3356. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of heritage sites freed from encroachment during the last three years; and
- (b) the reason behind the slow pace of action taken for removal of encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The Centrally protected monuments freed from encroachment during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (b) For removal of encroachment Archaeological Survey of India is completely dependent on State Governments.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Details of encroachments partially removed from the Centrally protected monuments during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of monument	Locality	District	State
1.	Mahadev Temple	Belpa	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
2.	Chaiturgarh Fort	Lapha	Korba	
3.	Danteshwari Devi Temple	Dantewada	South Bastar	
4.	Asafi Imambara	Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Warren Hasting's House	Barasat	North 24 Parganas	West Bengal
6.	Ther Mound	Sirsa	Sirsa	Haryana
7.	Mosque of Ali Vardi Khan	Sarai Ala Vardi	Gurgaon	

**Wrong forecast of monsoon**

3357. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the progress of the monsoon in the country was not as predicted by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the reasons for the IMD predicting wrong weather forecast; and
- (d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. India Meteorological Department (IMD) issues forecast for monsoon onset over Kerala. According to the forecast issued in May 2019, the onset of monsoon over Kerala for this year was likely to be delayed and was expected on 6th June with a model error of  $\pm 4$  days. The onset of monsoon over Kerala has occurred on 8th June 2019 within the forecast limit, against the normal date of 1st June. The Press Release, issued on 15th May 2019, regarding forecasting of date of onset of South-west Monsoon 2019 over Kerala is given in the Statement (*See below*). Afterwards, there had been delay in the progress of monsoon further, due to the weakening of monsoon current, in view of formation of a cyclonic Storm 'VAYU' in the Arabian Sea.

The progress of southwest monsoon till 18th July 2019 is shown in Figure -1.

After the onset, further progress of the monsoon across the country is done by considering spatial continuity of rainfall pattern and referring to the satellite imageries.

An improved suite of numerical prediction models have already been implemented operationally at IMD for enhanced short range forecast through assimilation of all available Indian and global satellite data in real time by which the accuracy of forecast has improved in the recent past. The rainfall prediction for the forthcoming days from these numerical models is considered for predicting the progress of monsoon across the country. Using this method, the progress of monsoon expected during next seven days' period is brought out in the daily weather bulletins during advance phase of monsoon.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

*Statement*

Press Release  
New Delhi, 15 May 2019

**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)**  
**INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT**

**Forecast of the Onset Date of Southwest Monsoon - 2019 over Kerala**

**1. Background**

Southwest monsoon sets over Kerala on 1st June with a standard deviation of about 7 days. The event marks the start of rainy season over the region and as the monsoon progresses northward relief from scorching summer temperatures is experienced over the areas. India Meteorological Department (IMD) has been issuing operational forecasts for the date of monsoon onset over Kerala from 2005 onwards. An indigenously developed state of the art statistical model with a model error of  $\pm 4$  days is used for the purpose. The 6 Predictors used in the models are: (i) Minimum Temperatures over North-west India, (ii) Pre-monsoon rainfall peak over south Peninsula, (iii) Outgoing Long wave Radiation (OLR) over south China Sea, (iv) Lower tropospheric zonal wind over southeast Indian ocean, (v) upper tropospheric zonal wind over the east equatorial Indian Ocean, and (vi) Outgoing Long wave Radiation (OLR) over the south-west Pacific region.

IMD's operational forecasts of the date of monsoon onset during the past 14 years (2005-2018) were, proved to be correct except in 2015. Forecast verification for the recent 5 years (2014-2018) is given in the table below.



Year	Actual Onset Date	Forecast Onset Date
2014	6th June	5th June
2015	5th June	30th May
2016	8th June	7th June
2017	30th May	30th May
2018	29th May	29th May

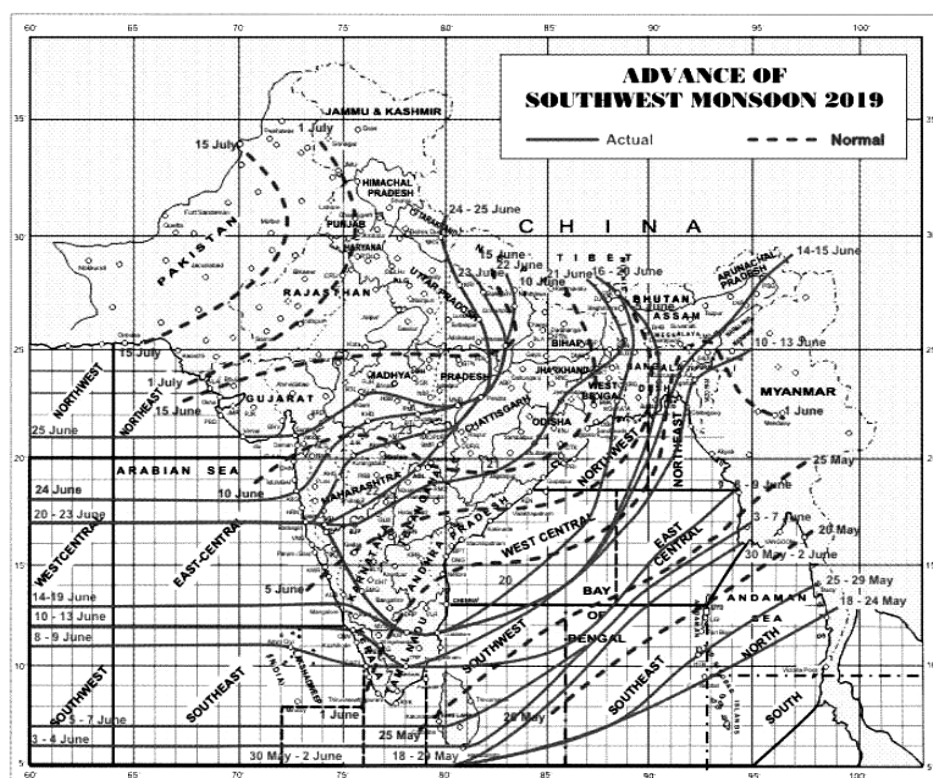
## 2. Advance of monsoon over the Andaman Sea

Conditions are becoming favourable for advance of southwest monsoon over the southern part of Andaman Sea, Nicobar Islands and adjoining southwest Bay of Bengal during 18-19th May 2019.

### 3. Forecast for the 2019 Monsoon Outset over Kerala

This year, the statistical model forecast suggests that the monsoon onset over Kerala is likely to be slightly delayed. The southwest monsoon onset is likely to set over Kerala on 6th June with a model error of  $\pm 4$  days.

**Figure 1**



**Upgradation of weather forecasting technology**

3358. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal for upgradation of weather forecasting technology/equipment to more accurate prediction is under consideration;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it will have the facility of providing the timely information of likely damage due to weather to farmers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It is planned to further enhance the accuracy of weather forecasts and their effective & timely dissemination in the ensuing years. For this purpose, under the Umbrella Scheme entitled 'Atmospheres Climate Research - Modeling Observing Systems & Services (ACROSS)', a sub-scheme has been planned viz., 'Upgradation of Forecast System'. The various components of this sub-scheme include (i) Development of an advanced operational forecast system. (ii) Upgradation and sustenance of communication systems for weather services (iii) Capacity building & outreach etc. As a part of the first component, it is planned to have a Decision Support System to enable the weather forecasters to view and analyze huge volume of data and products efficiently within the given time frame, and decide the forecast and warning. A forecast & warning dissemination tool which will enable the inclusion of user friendly textual & graphical products as well as videos is also envisaged under this programme. This along with further improvements in the observational network and numerical modeling capability as planned under ACROSS are also expected to increase the accuracy of weather forecasts.

(c) and (d) The scheme is meant for the enhancement of existing facilities of early warning system including timely dissemination of user friendly impact based information to all users including farmers.

**Operation of CSS through IFMS in Odisha**

3359. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: whether Government will consider to allow flexibility to State Government of Odisha for operation of Central Sector Schemes(CSSs) directly through the treasury

system instead of opening separate scheme based bank accounts as Odisha has a robust Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) which is fully integrated with Public Financial Management System and this system not only allows availability of funds, both Central and State share, to the implementing agencies whenever needed but also ensures financial accountability on real time basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Operation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) is generally guided by the procedure laid down by the Cabinet decision based on the recommendation of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of CSS which was conveyed by NITI Aayog's OM No. O-11013/02/2015-CSS & CMC dated 17.08.2016 and individual scheme guidelines as approved by competent authority. Ordinarily all funds of CSSs are transferred to the State Governments from Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) through the State Treasuries. However, in a few cases, benefits are directly credited into the beneficiaries' accounts through DBT with the approval of the competent authority. In case of MGNREGA, as mandated by the NREGA Act, the wage component is entirely the responsibility of the Central Govt and the funds move notionally through the State Employment Guarantee Fund (SEGF) window to the workers account based on Fund Transfer Order (FTO) generated by the State implementing agencies. The material and administrative components are released through the State Treasuries. Similarly, with the approval of the Cabinet, for Maternity Benefit Programme, the share of both the Central Government and State Governments are transferred to a dedicated escrow account for direct transfer of benefits in a timely manner. Some schemes' guidelines, with the approval of competent authority, have provided for fund transfers from State Treasuries to dedicated bank accounts for ease of scheme implementation. The individual scheme guidelines of CSSs including the process of funds transfers are implemented uniformly throughout India. PFMS is integrated with the treasury of Odisha Govt. and is also interfaced with the Govt. of Odisha Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS). The interface is enabled to capture scheme wise disbursements made at the level of Treasuries.

#### **Beneficiaries under MUDRA Yojana**

†3360. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Loan Yojana (PMMY) till date, the details thereof, State-wise?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): As on 05.07.2019, over 19.19 crore loans have been extended to borrowers across the country under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) since the inception of the scheme. State-wise details of total number of loans extended under PMMY as on 05.07.2019, since inception of the scheme is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-UT-wise detail of loans extended under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana  
(08.04.2015 to 05.07.2019)*

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of Loan Accounts
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36,060
2.	Andhra Pradesh	30,86,841
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36,609
4.	Assam	59,70,437
5.	Bihar	174,57,801
6.	Chandigarh	95,119
7.	Chhattisgarh	38,36,782
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,341
9.	Daman and Diu	3,812
10.	Delhi	16,62,935
11.	Goa	1,67,170
12.	Gujarat	57,79,220
13.	Haryana	35,86,073
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,03,621
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,24,060
16.	Jharkhand	48,17,832
17.	Karnataka	196,94,651
18.	Kerala	66,31,555

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of Loan Accounts
19.	Lakshadweep	3,004
20.	Madhya Pradesh	119,50,535
21.	Maharashtra	156,44,969
22.	Manipur	1,69,193
23.	Meghalaya	1,11,678
24.	Mizoram	43,614
25.	Nagaland	48,391
26.	Odisha	131,88,463
27.	Puducherry	5,74,280
28.	Punjab	36,43,848
29.	Rajasthan	74,22,115
30.	Sikkim	76,953
31.	Tamil Nadu	243,86,369
32.	Telangana	28,37,762
33.	Tripura	12,07,488
34.	Uttar Pradesh	169,11,256
35.	Uttarakhand	12,60,113
36.	West Bengal	187,78,866
TOTAL		19,19,59,866

*Source :* As per data reported by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on Mudra portal

### **Bringing potential borrowers under credit net**

3361. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that there are as many as 150 million potential credit-borrowers available in the country as per Trans Union CIBIL study;

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware that out of nearly 220 million credit-eligible population in the country, only 72 million are credit-active; and

(c) if so, the efforts and policy intervention that the Ministry is thinking to bring more and more potential-borrowers under credit net so as to boost economy, growth opportunities to retail lenders, increase economic activity which helps-to provide employment opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per news release dated 21.5.2018 issued by Trans Union CIBIL, a credit information company, a study by the company has calculated that approximately 220 million consumers meet the target age range — from 20 to 69 — and income level of at least ₹ 2,50,000 per year, to be attractive to lenders for retail products. On this basis, it states that the total population of “credit-eligible” consumers in India is roughly 220 million, and further states that, of this eligible population, only about one-third — 72 million — are currently credit active, meaning that they have a live account with a bank or lending institution, while the remainder — nearly 150 million — are not currently credit active, but would meet the age and income requirements that would make them potentially attractive to lenders.

Eligibility for credit is a function of a potential borrower’s repayment capacity and creditworthiness. Repayment capacity is assessed on the basis of both income and expenditure cash flows, as well as assets and liabilities. Further, creditworthiness is reflected in the borrower’s track record in meeting credit and other payment obligations such as taxes and utility bill, as well as the borrower’s risk profile.

It is not correct to make age and income criteria as the primary basis for arriving at the figure of the potential eligible consumers for credit as credit is based on demand for it and is also dependent on the repayment capacity, applicant’s liabilities, including tax liabilities, availability of requisite details and documents to enable the bank to arrive at a decision in its commercial judgement with due regard to the technical feasibility and economic viability of the proposal and the creditworthiness of the applicant, in accordance with the bank’s Board-approved loan policy.

(c) Government has taken a number of steps to make the credit-seeking experience hassle-free. These steps enabling more and more potential borrowers under credit net so as to boost the economy include, *inter alia*, the following;

- (i) With the mandate of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana not being limited to opening deposit accounts but to also enable access to credit, banks led by PSBs have been extending credit through the overdraft facility, available under the scheme, to account holders having satisfactory conduct of account.
- (ii) For MSMEs, Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, for providing loans up to ₹ 10 lakh to non-corporate, non-farm small and micro enterprises, and Stand Up India scheme, for extending institutional credit system for loans between ₹ 10 lakh and ₹ 1 crore to undeserved strata of society like the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and women entrepreneurs, have been successfully launched by the Government. Further, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have taken the initiative for hassle-free and expeditious in principle approval for loans to MSMEs in contactless digital mode through the *psbloansin59minutes.com* platform, which private sector banks have subsequently on-boarded and all PSBs have on-boarded the Trade Receivable electronic Discounting System (TReDS) platform, enabling online discounting of trade receivables by MSMEs for faster realisation against the receivables.
- (iii) To further improve the system of loan sanctioning and disbursement PSBs, reforms initiated by Government under PSB Reforms Agenda include, *inter alia*, the following:
  - (a) For time-bound credit decision making for better turnaround time of loan proposals, comprehensive Loan Management Systems (LMS) have been put in place in banks for personal segment and MSME loans
  - (b) Decision-making layers for loan sanctioning have been rationalised and restricted to a maximum of three layers.
  - (c) Proactive reach-out and faster automated processing for personal loans have been enabled to greater use of dedicated sales channels, including digital channels, co-origination of loans in tie-up with non-banking financial companies, external partnerships and dedicated marketing workforce.
- (iv) For agriculture, RuPay Kisan Credit Card (KCC), a smart card cum debit card

has been introduced to meet the production credit requirements of farmers in a timely and hassle-free manner.

- (v) Vidya Lakshmi, a common web-based portal ([www.vidyalakshmi.co.in](http://www.vidyalakshmi.co.in)), has been launched to facilitate education loans application to banks on an anytime, anywhere basis.

All these steps taken by the Government have enabled India's rank on "Ease of getting credit" in World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index to improve steadily from 44 in 2016 to 22 in 2018. Further, year-on-year domestic credit growth from the banking system has risen to 13.8% as on 31.3.2019, as per RBI data.

#### **Estimation of black money**

†3362. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimate of the total black money in the country;
- (b) the reasons of such amount of black money;
- (c) whether it is a fact that this black money is increasing due to lack of alertness by Government; and
- (d) the response of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) There is no official estimation of black money in the country.

- (c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government has taken several concrete steps to crack down on black money. 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.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (ii) Enactment of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 to comprehensively 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 tackle the menace of black money. For e.g. restriction on cash transaction of ₹ 2 lakh or more, no deduction under section 80G allowed if cash donation exceeds ₹ 2000. restriction imposed on donations of ₹2000/- or more to political parties otherwise than through a bank account or electoral bonds etc.
- (iv) Constitution of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) on Black Money under 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 and expeditious investigation in relevant cases. Such actions include searches, surveys, enquiries, assessments of income, levy of taxes, penalties and filing of prosecution complaints in criminal courts, wherever applicable,
- (vii) Extensive use of information technology and data analytics tools for identification of high-risk cases, expeditious e-verification of suspect cases and consequential 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 and money-laundering.

**Changes in acts to make public the names of defaulters**

3363. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Supreme Court of India has been repeatedly asking the R.B.I. to make public the names of the highest bank defaulters especially willful defaulters; and

(b) if so, whether Government is proposing to make changes in the R.B.I. and other Acts to ensure that Supreme Court directions are followed swiftly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) With regard to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) being asked by Supreme Court to make public names of defaulters, RBI has apprised that the Supreme Court, *vide* its order dated 16.12.2015, in transferred case (Civil) No. 94 of 2015 arising out of Transfer Petition (Civil) No. 712 of 2012 (RBI vs. Shri P. P. Kapoor) upheld, *inter-alia*, the order of the Chief Information Commissioner for disclosure of information on defaulters. Further, as per inputs of RBI, names of suit-filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above and of suit-filed defaulters of ₹ 1 crore and above stand disclosed publicly on the websites of Credit Information Companies (CICs), while the names of non-suit filed wilful defaulters are confidential in nature and 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.

**‘Loans under 59-minutes’ scheme to MSME**

3364. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the number of applications received, accepted and loans given under the new 59-minutes Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) loan scheme, bank-wise;

(b) whether any other initiatives have been taken to ensure effective credit to MSMEs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Out of 2,00,660 applications submitted, 1,59,583 applications for loans on the *psbloansin59minutes.com* portal have been accorded in principle approval since the launch of the portal. Sanctions have been made in respect of 1,33,448 cases. Bank wise details of loans accorded in principle approval and sanctioned by banks since launch of the portal as on 17th July, 2019 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Government and RBI have taken several steps to ensure access of credit to MSMEs, which *inter-alia*, include, advice to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to achieve a 20% year-on-year growth in credit to Micro and Small Enterprises

(MSEs), allocation of 60% of the MSEs advances to the micro enterprise accounts, a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts, additional working capital limit to meet the requirements arising due to unforeseen/seasonal increase in demand, adoption of one cluster, operationalising at least one specialised MSME Branch in every district, simplified computation of working capital of MSE units to make it minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover of the unit for borrowal limits upto ₹ 5 crore, setting up of Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) to solve the problem of delayed payment of MSMEs, etc.

In addition, Government launched a “Support and Outreach Programme for MSMEs” on 2nd November, 2018. The programme, *inter-alia*, included initiatives for MSMEs on access to credit such as through the *psbloansin59minutes* portal, access to market, technology upgradation, ease of doing business, social security for MSME sector employees etc.

***Statement***

*Details of loans sanctioned by Banks under psb loans portal till 17.07.2019*

Sl. No.	Bank	Online (Market Place + Bank Specific URL), Offline & Renewal bulk upload	
		In-Principle No.	Sanctioned No.
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	5160	4786
2.	Andhra Bank	1671	1118
3.	Bank of Maharashtra	2008	927
4.	Bank of Baroda	21200	18049
5.	Bank of India	15275	12674
6.	Canara Bank	8630	7796
7.	Central Bank	8399	7585
8.	Corporation Bank	2702	2237
9.	IDBI	2789	2322

1	2	3	4
10.	IDFC First Bank	10	0
11.	Indian Bank	3256	2065
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	2738	1780
13.	Kotak Bank	19	0
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	6793	5201
15.	Punjab National Bank	10626	7810
16.	Punjab and Sind Bank	2950	2458
17.	State Bank of India	36353	32642
18.	SIDBI	375	102
19.	Syndicate bank	1109	646
20.	UCO Bank	2936	2084
21.	Union Bank of India	18237	16219
22.	United Bank of India	2740	2394
23.	Vijaya Bank	3607	2553
TOTAL		1,59,583.00	1,33,448.00

*Note:* The above data includes data of Private Sector Banks.

*Source :* Online PSB Loans Ltd.

### **Restoration of the provision of Central Assistance to Odisha**

3365. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India will appreciate the genuine concerns of the State Government of Odisha, restore the provision for Area Development Programmes like Special Plan for KBK, Backward Region Grant Fund and Integrated Action Plan for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts keeping in view the developmental needs of the most vulnerable and backward regions of Odisha; and

(b) whether Government of India will provide a special package to the State of Odisha for continuation of these programmes from the budget provision available with NITI Aayog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Following the 14th Finance Commission recommendations the scheme - 'Backward Regions Grant Funds' has been delinked from support from the Centre since 2015-16. Further, the spill-over committed liabilities of Union Government towards the KBK Package have also been discharged by releasing 'Special Assistance' of ₹132.07 crore in 2015-16 and ₹367.93 crore in 2016-17 to the State of Odisha based on the recommendations of NITI Aayog.

(b) As per Union Budget: 2019-20 documents, there is no separate budget line with NITI Aayog for financial assistance to States.

**Public Sector Banks lending to MSME sector**

3366. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) lending to MSME sector has shrunk over the years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will take any corrective steps to bring more PSBs for the lending to MSMEs in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the outstanding credit of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has increased from ₹ 8,20,548 crore in March 2016 to ₹8,81,170.98 crore in March 2019 (provisional), reflecting a steady increase.

(c) and (d) Government and RBI have taken several steps to ensure access of credit to MSMEs, which *inter-alia*, include, advice to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to achieve a 20% year-on-year growth in credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), allocation of 60% of the MSEs advances to the micro enterprise accounts, a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts, additional working capital limit to meet the requirements arising due to unforeseen/seasonal increase in demand, adoption of one cluster, operationalising at least one specialised MSME Branch in

every district, simplified computation of working capital of MSE units to make it minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover of the unit for borrowal limits upto ₹ 5 crore, setting up of Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) to solve the problem of delayed payment of MSMEs, etc.

In addition, Government launched a “Support and Outreach Programme” for MSMEs” on 2nd November, 2018. The programme, *inter-alia*, included initiatives for MSMEs on access to credit such as through the *psbloansin59minutes* portal, access to market, technology upgradation, ease of doing business, social security for MSME sector employees etc.

#### **Regulation of NBFCs by RBI**

3367. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to give more powers to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to regulate Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the RBI has been taking necessary regulatory and supervisory steps to strengthen the NBFCs and maintain stability of the financial system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Amendments to give more powers to RBI to regulate NBFCs form part of Finance Bill, 2019, which has been introduced in the ongoing Budget Session 2019 of Parliament. The proposed amendments would empower RBI to supersede the Board of an NBFC or remove its director(s), amalgamate or reconstruct or split an NBFC in public interest or for financial stability, remove and debar auditors, direct the inspection and audit of any group company of an NBFC, raise the Net Owned Fund requirement for NBFCs, and impose higher penalties in case of legal contraventions.

(c) and (d) With regard to taking of necessary regulatory and supervisory steps to strengthen NBFCs and maintain stability of the financial system, RBI has stated that it has taken a number of measures to strengthen NBFCs and maintain stability of the financial system including the following:

1. To remove the regulatory arbitrage between banks and non-banks, regulatory and supervisory frameworks for NBFCs are being aligned with that of Scheduled Commercial Banks.
2. Minimum capital adequacy norms have been prescribed for different categories of NBFCs, and for deposit-taking NBFCs, the deposit amount has been limited to 1.5 times of net owned fund.
3. Net owned fund requirement for Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) has been fixed at ₹ 100 crore on an ongoing basis.
4. With a view to extend temporary support to NBFCs and maintain stability of the financial system, RBI has been taking the following regulatory measures to alleviate stress in the NBFC sector in the near-term:
  - (i) To encourage NBFCs to securitise/assign their eligible assets, the minimum holding period requirement for originating NBFCs was relaxed till December 2019.
  - (ii) The single-borrower exposure limit for NBFCs that do not finance infrastructure was increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of capital funds, up to 31st March 2019.
  - (iii) Banks were permitted to provide partial credit-enhancement for non-deposit accepting systematically-important NBFCs registered with RBI and housing finance companies (HFCs) registered with the National Housing Board (NHB) as per guidelines.
  - (iv) RBI permitted special dispensation to banks till 31st March 2019, whereby their incremental credit to NBFCs and HFCs after 19th October 2018 could be treated as high-quality liquid assets for calculation of liquidity coverage ratios.
  - (v) NBFCs with assets over ₹ 5,000 crore have been asked to appoint a Chief Risk Officer to improve the standards of risk management.
5. Supervision of NBFCs is carried out through on-site surveillance, off-site surveillance, market intelligence, and reports received annually from statutory auditors.

**Closure of overseas PSB branches**

3368. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of overseas branches and other operations of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in abroad at present, Bank-wise and country-wise;

(b) whether Government has decided to close certain loss making overseas branches of PSBs, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to rationalise unviable overseas branch opetations of PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Bank-wise and countey-wise number of overseas branches andother operations of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), as on 31.5.2019, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) A reforms agenda based on recommendations made by Whole-Time Directors and senior management of PSBs was referred by the Government to PSBs for appropriate action as per approval of bank Boards. The agenda covered., *inter-alia*, rationalisation of overseas operations for cost efficiencies and synergies in overseas markets, based on competitive strength and viability.

As per bank inputs, all PSBs having overseas operations jointly took the initiative to prepare a note in mutual consultation for rationalisation of their overseas operations for cost efficiencies and synergies in overseas markets, based on competitive strength, viability and commercial considerations, and 18 branches have been rationalised since 1.1.2018.



**Statement***Number of overseas operations# of Public Sector Banks, as on 31.5.2019*

Country	Allahabad Bank	Andhra Bank	Bank of Baroda	Bank of India	Canara Bank	Central Bank of India	Corpo- ration Bank	Indian Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	Oriental Bank of Comme- rce	Punjab National Bank	State Bank of India	Syndi- cate Bank	UCO Bank	Union Bank of India	United Bank of India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Australia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Bahamas Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	1
Belgium	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Botswana	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Cambodia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-
France	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fiji Islands	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

*Written Answers to*

[23 July, 2019]

*Unstarred Questions*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	1	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sultanate of Oman	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

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*Written Answers to*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*Unstarred Questions*

Tanzania	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-
United State of America	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-		-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	7	2	2	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	2	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Zambia	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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#Overseas operation includes branches, subsidiaries, joint ventures and representative offices.

Source: RBI

Written Answers to

[23 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**Achievement of goal of US\$ 5 trillion economy**

3369. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make India a US\$ 5 trillion economy by 2024;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to achieve the same; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the States to accelerate their work to achieve the said goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Economic Survey 2018-19 and the Union Budget 2019-20 have indicated the government's goal of making India a US\$ 5 trillion economy by 2024-25. To achieve this goal, the economy needs to grow at high and robust rate.

(c) To boost the economic growth of the economy, 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 per cent, additional income tax deduction of ₹ 1.5 lakh on the interest paid on affordable housing loans and moving the GST council for reduction of GST rate on electric vehicles from 12 per cent to 5 per cent. 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 has been reduced to promote domestic manufacturing. 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. 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.

(d) The Government, in the spirit of cooperative federalism has asked the States to work towards achieving the US\$ 5 trillion economy of India by 2024-25.

**Loans written off from balance sheets of PSBs**

3370. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of loans have been written off from the balance sheets of nationalised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and bank-wise; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations, aggregate gross advances of nationalised banks increased from ₹ 11,33,137 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 34,03,717 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 nationalised banks, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 1,92,809 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 6,16,586 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 ₹ 49,795 crore to ₹ 5,66,791 crore as on 31.3.2019 (provisional data).

As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter-alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Banks themselves write-off NPAs as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, tax benefit and capital optimisation, in accordance with RBI guidelines and policy approved by their Boards. As borrowers of written-off loans continue to be liable for repayment and the process of recovery of dues from the borrower in written-off loan accounts continues, write off does not benefit the borrower.

Bank-wise details of amount written-off by nationalised banks during the last three financial years are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of eduction in NPAs due to write-offs (including compromise)*

(amounts in crore ₹)

Nationalised Bank	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	As per RBI data on global operations, gross advances of nationalised banks increased from ₹ 11,33,137 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 34,03,717 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for the spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, <i>inter-alia</i> , aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/ corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. As a result of AQR initiated in 2015 and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and were provided for. As a result of Government's 4R's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, gross NPAs of nationalised banks have declined by ₹ 49,795 crore to ₹ 5,66,791 crore during 2018-19 (provisional data).
1	2	3	4	
Allahabad Bank	2,442	3,635	4,219	
Andhra Bank	1,623	1,666	2,280	
Bank of Baroda	4,348	4,948	13,102	
Bank of India	7,346	8,976	7,405	
Bank of Maharashtra	1,374	2,460	5,127	
Canara Bank	5,545	8,310	14,267	
Central Bank of India	2,396	2,924	10,375	
Corporation Bank	3,574	8,228	5,989	
Dena Bank	833	661	4,672	
Indian Bank	437	1,606	2,872	
Indian Overseas Bank	3,066	6,908	7,794	
Oriental Bank of Commerce	2,308	6,357	6,457	
Punjab and Sind Bank	491	460	1,635	
Punjab National Bank	9,205	7,407	12,253	
Syndicate Bank	1,271	2,400	6,775	
UCO Bank	1,937	2,735	4,420	As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-

1	2	3	4
Union Bank of India	1,264	3,477	7,771
United Bank of India	714	1,867	5,365
Vijaya Bank	1,068	1,539	1,518

performing loans, including, *inter-alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Banks themselves write-off NPAs as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, tax benefit and capital optimisation, in accordance with RBI guidelines and policy approved by their Boards, As borrowers of written-off loans continue to be liable for repayment and the process of recovery of dues from the borrower in written-off loan accounts continues, write-off does not benefit the borrower.

Source: RBI

### Sick organisations

3371. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to think about the organisations which had performed very well and earned good fame and business to the country in case they face any loss and not able to continue with it; and

(b) whether these organisations will be absorbed by Government and the employees will also be placed in Government sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), the nodal Department, has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 for “Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak Central Public Sector Enterprises



(CPSEs)”, according to which, the administrative Ministries/Departments monitor the sickness of CPSEs and identify the sick/incipient sick/weak CPSEs functioning under their control based on the performance and take timely redressal measures including formulating revival/restructuring plans for such CPSEs on a case-to-case basis.

Further, The Reserve bank of India has issued a ‘Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Under this Framework, Banks have been advised to identify incipient stress in the MSME accounts and refer it to the Committees formed under the Framework for suitable Corrective Action Plan viz. rectification, restructuring and recovery.

#### **NPA and Basel III norms**

†3372. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total amount trapped in Nationalised Banks of the country in the form of NPAs at present;
- (b) whether it is a fact that during the last one year, there has been an increase of 15 per cent in the bad loans of banks, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government for time-bound recovery of increasing bad loans; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to fulfill Basel III norms of the banking industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations, aggregate gross advances of nationalised banks increased from ₹ 11,33,137 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 34,03,717 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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 nationalised banks, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 1,92,809 crore as on 31.3.2015, to a peak of ₹ 6,16,586 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 ₹ 49,795 crore to ₹ 5,66,791 crore as on 31.3.2019 (provisional data).

(b) No, sir. NPAs of nationalised banks registered a decline of 8% during the financial year 2018-19.

(c) Government has implemented a comprehensive 4R's strategy consisting of recognition of NPAs transparently, resolution and recovering value from stressed accounts, recapitalising Public Sector Banks (PSBs), and reforms in PSBs and financial ecosystem to reduce NPAs and strengthen PSBs, including nationalised banks. Steps taken under this strategy include, *inter-alia*, the following:

- (i) Change in credit culture was effected, with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) fundamentally changing the creditor-borrower relationship, taking away control of the defaulting company from promoters/owners and debarring wilful defaulters from the resolution process and debarring them from raising funds from the market.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Suits for recovery of dues are also filed by banks before DRTs. Six new DRTs have been established to expedite recovery.
- (iv) 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 an online end-to-end One-Time Settlement platforms for timely and better realisation.

- (v) Over the last four financial years, PSBs were recapitalised to the extent of ₹ 3.12 lakh crore, with infusion of ₹ 2.46 lakh crore by the Government and mobilisation of over ₹ 0.66 lakh crore by PSBs themselves.
- (vi) Key reforms were instituted in PSBs as part of PSBs Reforms Agenda, include the following:
  - (1) 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.
  - (2) 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.

Enabled by the above steps, financial gains from cleaning of the banking system are now amply visible, gross NPAs of nationalised banks, as per RBI data on global operations (including provisional data for March 2019, as reported on 2.7.2019), have reduced over the last financial year by ₹ 49,795 crore, and recovery of ₹ 2,19,407 crore has been effected by these banks over the last four financial years, including a record recover) of ₹ 86,013 crore in the last financial year.

(d) Implementation of Basel III norms in India has been undertaken in a phased manner. In this regard, RBI has informed that guidelines on implementation of Basel III Capital Regulations were issued on 2.5.2012, laying down the transitional arrangement for minimum capital requirements starting from 1.4.2013. Guidelines on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools and LCR Disclosure Standards were issued on 9.6.2014. Phased implementation of Basel III Capital Conservation Buffer norms has commenced from 1.4.2016 for full implementation by 31.3.2020. Implementation of minimum Leverage Ratio, effective from 1.10.2019, has been announced on 6.6.2019.

#### **Steps to boost rural consumption**

3373. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether decline in rural consumption is the main factor behind the dip in GDP growth during the 4th quarter of 2018-19; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to boost the rural consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) GDP growth of a country depends on a number of factors *viz.* structural, external, fiscal and monetary factors. Economic Survey 2018-19 has indicated that the low farm incomes in rural areas arising from low food prices could have contributed to the moderation in growth in last two quarters of 2018-19.

(b) Government has announced various measures to promote rural consumption of the economy. Government expanded the cash transfer scheme “PM-Kisan” providing an income support of ₹ 6000 per year to all farmers, which was earlier limited to farmers with a land holding of less than 2 hectares. Government initiated number of measures in Budget 2019-20 to boost rural consumption which, *inter-alia*, include, increased scope of voluntary pension scheme for retail traders and shopkeepers with an annual turnover of less than ₹ 1.5 crore, provision of 1.95 crore houses to the eligible beneficiaries in the second phase of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) during 2019-20 to 2021-22. Other measures to boost the activity in rural areas include, starting of scheme of Fund for Upgradation and Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) to facilitate cluster based development to make the traditional industries more productive, profitable and capable for generating sustained employment opportunities, establishment of a robust fisheries management framework to address the critical gaps in fishery activity.

**Profit earned by private insurance companies under PMFBY**

3374. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether eleven private insurance companies under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) have earned a profit of more than three thousand crore from crop insurance as published by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) Annual Report 2017-18;

(b) the details of amount incurred upon insurance by the farmers against crop failure during the last three years;

(c) the details of last three years audit report of premium paid to insurance companies by Government under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana; and

(d) the number of cases filed in the courts by farmers and others against insurance companies associated with PMFBY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The yield based scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and a weather index based “Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) were introduced from Kharif 2016 with an aim to provide a simple and affordable crop insurance product to ensure comprehensive risk cover for crops of farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest, to provide adequate claim amount and timely settlement of claims. Insurers save premium in good seasons/years and pay high claims, if any in bad years from the savings made in the good years.

Eighteen General insurance companies including five Public Sector Insurance companies have been empanelled for implementation of the scheme and both private and public insurers participate in tenders invited by the State Government for implementation of PMFBY and the selection of implementing Insurance Company is done based on the lowest bidder. Further, out of the total crop insurance business under the scheme more than 50% is shared by the five Public Sector insurance companies including Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.

In regard to Annual report of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) for 2017-18, IRDAI has informed that the information is given only on number of farmers covered, Gross Written Premium, amount of Claims reported and number of beneficiaries as on 31.03.2018. They have also stated that while ‘**Gross Written Premium**’ pertains to the year under consideration, ‘**Claims Reported**’ may include those of previous years and that to calculate profit/loss, management expenses, reinsurance cost etc. will have to be taken into account.

Details of gross premium collected, farmers share in premium by empanelled general insurance companies to farmers during last three years under PMFBY are given below :

(₹ in crore)				
Year	Gross Premium	Farmers share in premium	Central Govt. share in Premium	State Govt. Share in Premium
2016-17	22104	4232	8842	9030
2017-18	26163	4488	10798	10877
2018-19*	20923	3196	8783	8944

\*Provisional for Kharif 2018 season only. Some claims of Kharif 2018 and most of the claims of Rabi 2018-19 are not reported.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

The Gross incurred Claims of crop Insurance for last three financial years as provided by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) is as given below: -

Financial Year	Gross incurred Claims (₹ in crores)
2016-17	17687.75
2017-18	22101.31
2018-19	27550.00

Source: IRDAI

(d) As per the data available as on 30th June, 2019, 102 court cases on various issues including claims settlement have been filed in various courts/forums against insurance companies, State Governments, Union Government by farmers and other farmer associations.

#### Recovery of gold at IGI airport

†3375. SHRI LAL SINGH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of gold was recovered from the women of foreign origin at IGI airport;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action against them, so far; and
- (c) the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The details of the cases of gold seized from the women of foreign origin at IGI Airport are as under:-

Year	No. of cases	Gold Seized (Qty. in Kg.)
2018-19	22	55.450
2019-20 (upto June, 2019)	27	46.033

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Arrests were made and other actions were taken in accordance of provisions of Customs Act, 1962 and Rules made thereunder.

**Law for banning usage of crypto currency**

†3376. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken notice of the growing popularity of crypto currency;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the crypto currency is primarily used for secret/illegal activities;
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to put a check on the usage of crypto currency in India; and
- (d) whether Government is considering to bring any law or Act for prevention of the usage of crypto currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Crypto currency can be used for secret and illegal activities, but there is no data to corroborate that it is primarily being used for such activities.

(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. The Government is examining the draft Report and Bill submitted by the Committee. However, at present, there is no separate law for dealing with issues relating to crypto currencies.

**NPA's in Scheduled Commercial Banks**

†3377. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has details of NPA amount in Scheduled Commercial Banks in India;
- (b) the number of loans transformed into NPAs after 2014; and
- (c) whether Government is taking any corrective steps to reduce the number of NPAs in Scheduled Commercial Banks?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 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 ₹ 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).

With regard to the number of loans transformed into NPA after 2014, RBI has informed that it does not collect data on NPAs based on the original date of sanction of loans and as such, it does not have information with reference to any particular date of disbursal.

Government has implemented a comprehensive 4R's strategy, consisting of recognition of NPAs transparently, resolution and recovery of value from stressed accounts, recapitalising of Public Sector Banks (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) 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.

- (iii) Suits for recovery of dues are also filed by banks before DRTs. Six new DRTs have been established to expedite recovery.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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 ₹ 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).

**Unfair business practice by insurance companies**

3378. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of increasing complaints against the public and private sector general insurance companies under the category of unfair business practice at the point of sale during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, insurance company-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government/IRDA has laid down guidelines to curb such unfair business practice at the point of sale, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has put in place Integrated Grievance Management System (IGMS), which captures the complaints registered against all insurers. A statement showing the number of complaints received and attended to in the said system against both public and private general insurers during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

IRDAI has notified IRDAI (Protection of Policyholders' Interests) Regulations, 2017. *Vide* Regulation 5(1)(iv) of the said Regulations, the IRDAI has mandated all insurers to have in place a board approved policy which shall contain steps to be taken to prevent mis-selling and unfair business practices at point of sale and service. Further, *vide* Regulation 6, prescribed specific point of sale provisions to be complied with by all insurers, agents and intermediaries. In case any insurer, agent, intermediary violates the above provision the IRDAI can initiate action against them.

IRDA (Advertisement and Disclosure) Regulations, 2000 and other guidelines relating to advertisements are aimed at ensuring that any communication (including those on the internet) which directly or indirectly result in eventual sale or solicitation of policy should not be unfair or misleading.

IRDAI has also notified various other regulations namely IRDAI (Appointment of Insurance Agents) Regulations, 2016, IRDAI (Registration of Corporate Agents) Regulations, 2015, IRDAI (Insurance Brokers) Regulations, 2018 prescribing code of conduct for agents, corporate agents and brokers so that they do not resort to mis-selling and unfair business practices at point of sale.

**Statement***Complaints received against all general insurers during last 3 years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the Insurer	2016-17				2017-18				2018-19				Apr. 19 - May 19			
		Opening Balance	Reported during the year	Attended of during the year	Pending at the end of the year	Opening Balance	Reported during the year	Attended during the year	Pending at the end of the year	Opening Balance	Reported during the year	Attended during the year	Pending at the end of the year	Opening Balance	Reported during the year	Attended during the year	Pending at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Agriculture Insurance*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	12	13	0	0	4	2	2
2.	ECGC of India	55	8	11	52	52	9	8	53	53	15	68	0	0	0	0	0
3.	National Insurance	180	4680	4671	189	189	5571	5591	169	169	4739	4891	17	17	856	708	165
4.	The New India Assurance	139	4208	4312	35	35	4820	4852	3	3	5164	5137	30	30	1020	703	347
5.	The Oriental Insurance	129	2673	2672	130	130	2743	2121	752	752	2634	3359	27	27	538	357	208
6.	United India Insurance	22	7484	7394	112	112	9425	9212	325	325	8404	8464	265	265	1600	360	1005
(i)	TOTAL - PSU insurers	525	19053	19060	518	518	22568	21784	1302	1302	20968	21931	339	339	4018	2630	1727
1.	Acko General									0	11	11	0	0	186	173	13

2.	Aditya Birla Health	0	5	4	1	1	251	145	107	107	595	702	0	0	147	140	7
3.	Apollo MUNICH Health	4	1097	1061	20	20	929	918	31	31	1211	1230	12	12	313	288	37
4.	Bajaj Allianz General	49	917	959	7	7	914	919	2	2	1052	1052	2	2	221	211	12
5.	Bharati Axa General	37	3579	3609	7	7	1943	1944	6	6	1350	1353	4	4	165	155	14
6.	Cholamandalam MS General	10	1670	1677	3	3	439	440	2	2	233	235	0	0	35	35	0
7.	Cigna TTK Health	6	1020	1018	8	8	702	707	3	3	709	709	3	3	136	126	13
8.	DHFL General									0	12	12	0	0	5	5	0
9.	Edelweiss General									0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Future General India	1	3075	2073	3	3	1113	1113	3	3	602	605	0	0	91	84	7
11.	Go Digit General									0	117	117	0	0	9	8	1
12.	HDFC ERGO General	16	2900	2916	0	0	1037	1037	0	0	1070	1070	0	0	183	190	3
13.	CICI Lombard General	90	3567	3559	88	88	3037	3091	34	34	2929	2889	74	74	555	507	122
14.	FFCO Tokio General	1	1781	1781	1	1	1044	1029	16	16	707	722	1	1	117	89	29
15.	Kotak General	0	25	23	2	2	63	65	0	0	71	69	2	2	12	11	3
16.	L & T General	0	409	409	0	0	137	137	0	- 0	5	5	0	0	1	1	0
17.	Liberty Videocon Genral	3	315	315	3	3	257	260	0	0	291	291	0	0	61	58	3

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18.	Magma HDI General	0	113	96	17	17	94	62	49	49	80	129	0	0	12	5	7
19.	Max Bupa Health	0	802	802	0	0	772	772	0	0	892	892	0	0	210	210	0
20.	Raheja QBE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Reliance General	46	1287	1324	9	9	454	456	7	7	600	607	0	0	114	105	9
22.	Reliance Health									0	a	6	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Religare Health	6	895	901	0	0	573	569	4	4	644	645	3	3	163	150	16
24.	Royal Sundaram Alliance	22	808	824	6	6	778	782	2	2	538	530	10	10	73	78	5
25.	SBI General	61	1117	1123	55	55	671	697	29	29	471	489	11	11	107	102	16
26.	Shriram General	0	214	214	0	0	218	218	0	0	231	231	0	0	69	68	1
27.	Star Health and Allied	93	6434	6490	37	37	4496	4486	47	47	5685	5597	135	135	1100	1040	195
28.	Tata-AIG General	1	1473	1473	1	1	1050	1050	1	1	1231	1228	4	4	229	226	7
29.	Universal Sompo General	0	528	528	0	0	454	454	0	0	446	446	0	0	70	69	1
(ii)	TOTAL Private Insurers	446	33051	33229	268	268	21427	21351	344	344	21793	21876	261	261	4394	4134	521
	GRAND TOTAL (i)+(ii)	971	52104	52289	786	786	43995	43135	1646	1646	42761	43807	600	600	8412	6764	2248

Source: IRDAI

**Fake insurance policies**

3379. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of increasing complaints against the public and private sector general insurance companies under the category of unfair business practice at the point of sale during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, insurance company-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government/IRDA has laid down guidelines to curb such unfair business practice at the point of sale, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the monitoring mechanism to prevent issuance of fake insurance policies of vehicles in the country; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has informed that as per the information provided by various insurers, the year-wise break-up of fake motor policies is as under:

*Fraud Monitoring Analysis - Data pertaining to fake Motor Policies*

Financial Year	No.	Amt. (₹ in lakhs)
FY 2016-17	498	3374.41
FY 2017-18	823	2570.79
FY 2018-19*	1192	5364.21

\*Excluding Oriental Insurance Co Ltd.

IRDAI has further informed that they have directly received complaints relating to three instances of fake policies being issued pertaining to entities which are not registered as general insurers with them. The details are as follows:

- (i) 'M/s AKPCL General Insurance Company Ltd.' (Year 2016).
- (ii) 'M/s Gone General Insurance (Year 2019).
- (iii) 'M/s Marines Technology' (Year 2019).

IRDAI has put up a public notice in each of the above mentioned cases advising general public not to make any transaction with these companies and to bring any unauthorised transaction to its notice. A complaint has also been lodged with the police authorities in respect of the company at Sl. No. (i) above and they are in the process of filing a police complaint against the companies mentioned at Sl. No. (ii) and (iii) above.

(c) and (d) IRDAI has issued directions ref. No. IRDA/SDD/MISC/CIR/009/01/2013 dated 21/01/2013 to all Insurers and Reinsurance Companies for putting in place fraud monitoring framework for identification, classification and monitoring of frauds.

IRDAI has carried out insurance awareness campaign through print media in 13 languages. They have also launched a consumer education website ([www.Policyholder.gov.in](http://www.Policyholder.gov.in)) as single point reference for dissemination of information about Consumer guidance and protection including in regard to motor insurance.

IRDAI has further informed that:

- (i) Every product registered with IRDAI has a Unique Identification Number (UIN) which can be checked by policyholder.
- (ii) The list of approved products is put up on IRDAI website each year along with its UIN.
- (iii) The policyholder can check the details of their motor insurance policy on Insurers website.
- (iv) The policyholder can also check whether the insurers are registered with IRDAI.

#### **GST collection**

3380. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Goods and Services Tax (GST) collections narrowly missed crossing rupees one lakh crore mark in June, 2019, coming in at ₹ 99,939 crore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the collections in June, 2019 are 4.5 per cent higher than the collections in June, 2018;

(d) whether they are still below collections in the first two months of April and May of this financial year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The month-wise gross Goods and Services Tax (GST) collection for April to June in FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 is as under:

Month	GST Collection (in ₹ Crore)	
	2018-19	2019-20
April	1,03,459	1,13,865
May	94,016	1,00,289
June	95,610	99,939
Average	97,695	1,04,698

The average collection during the 1st quarter of the FY 2019-20 is more than ₹ 1 lakh crore *i.e.* ₹ 1,04,698 crore.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. The GST collection in April, 2019, May 2019 and June 2019 is ₹ 1,13,865 crore, ₹ 1,00,289 crore and ₹ 99,939 crore respectively. It is usually noticed that there will be a jump in the tax collection in the last month of financial year as tax payers try to pay arrears of some of the previous months and, therefore, April month's revenue cannot be taken as trend for the future.

#### **Decline in economic growth**

3381. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that economic growth has declined, which has been reiterated by Economic Survey 2018-19;

(b) if so, details of those factors which affected/hindered the economic growth;

(c) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to revive/reignite economic growth;



(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per the provisional estimates released by National Statistical Office on 31st May 2019, the growth of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 6.8 percent in 2018-19, lower as compared to the growth of 7.2 percent recorded in 2017-18. The moderation in growth momentum in 2018-19 is primarily on account of lower growth in 'Agriculture & allied', 'Trade, hotel, transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting' and 'Public administration, defence and other services' sectors.

(c) and (d) 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, *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 percent. Government has also increased the scope of voluntary pension scheme for retail traders and shopkeepers 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 has been 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. 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.

(e) Does not arise.

**Disinvestment of profit making PSU**

3382. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether disinvestment or strategic sale of any profit making PSU is under consideration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is following a policy of strategic disinvestment with transfer of management control in case of certain selected CPSEs including Subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures, which are in 'low priority' sectors. Profitability of CPSEs is not a relevant criterion for such selection.

Based on this policy, Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of 28 CPSEs including Subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below). These include profit making as well as loss making CPSEs.

Strategic disinvestment of CPSEs is being guided by the basic economic principle that Government should have no business to continue in sectors, where competitive markets have come of age and economic potential of such entities may be better discovered in the hands of strategic investor due to various factors such as infusion of capital, technological upgradation and efficient management practices.

Besides, in certain other CPSEs, which include profit-making CPSEs, policy of minority stake sale without transfer of management control through various SEBI approved methods, are being followed in order to unlock the value, promote public ownership and higher degree of accountability.

***Statement***

*Details of CPSEs, including Subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures for which Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment.*

1. Project & Development India Ltd.
2. Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL).
3. Hospital Services Consultancy Ltd. (HSCC)

4. National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC)
5. Engineering Project (India) Ltd.
6. Bridge and Roof Co. India Ltd.
7. Pawan Hans Ltd.
8. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (subsidiary)
9. Scooters India Limited
10. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
11. Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (HFL) (sub.)
12. Central Electronics Ltd.
13. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML)
14. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.(sub.)
15. Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI)
16. Nagarnar Steel Plant of NMDC
17. Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur of SAIL
18. Salem Steel Plant of SAIL
19. Bhadrawati units of SAIL
20. Air India and its five subsidiaries and one JV.
21. Dredging Corporation of India
22. HLL Life Care
23. Indian Medicine & Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. (IMPCL)
24. Karnataka Antibiotics
25. Kamrajar Port
26. Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC)
27. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)
28. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

**Significant rise in tax litigation cases**

3383. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there has been a significant rise in tax litigation cases in the recent past mainly on account of Government persisting with litigation despite high rates of failure at every stage of the appellate process;
- (b) whether Government would make effective framework in the income-tax law in this regard which would help in preventing and resolving tax issues; and
- (c) 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) There is no significant rise in indirect and direct tax litigation in the recent past on account of Government persisting with litigation.

In respect of Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (CBIC), the total pendency of appeals at Supreme Court, High Court and CESTAT as on 30.06.2017 was 2,73,591 whereas the same has significantly come down to 1,05,756 as on 31.03.2019, which is to the tune of 61% reduction. Details of the same are as under:

Forum	Appeals Pending as on 30.06.2017	Appeals Pending as on 31.03.2019
Supreme Court	5812	3109
High Court	27,570	15,626
CESTAT	1,49,554	63,615
Commissionr (Appeals)	90,655	23,406
TOTAL	2,73,591	1,05,756

FY.	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal) (CIT (A))	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)	High Court	Supreme Court
2016-17	2,90,227	92,388	38,481	6,357
2017-18	3,21,843	92,766	41,616	6,999
2018-19	3,41,484 (as on 31.03.2019)	92,205 (as on 31.03.2019)	43,224 (as on 31.12.2018)	6,188 (as on 31.12.2018)

The increase in pendency at CIT(A) level is not on account of government persisting with litigation as Department is not the appellant at the level of CIT(A).

(b) and (c) In order to effectively manage litigation, the following steps have been taken by Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT): -

- (i) The CBDT has raised the monetary limits for filing appeals before Appellate Tribunal/Courts. Henceforth, appeals/SLPs shall not be filed in cases where the tax effect does not exceed the monetary limits given hereunder:

Appeals/SLPs in income tax matters	Earlier Monetary limit for filing appeals (₹)	Revised monetary limit for filing appeal (₹)
Before ITAT	10 lakhs	20 lakhs
Before High Court	20 lakhs	50 lakhs
Before Supreme Court	25 lakhs	1 crore

- (ii) In large number of cases involving same issues, request has been made to the Supreme Court for bunching the cases and for early fixation of the cases on priority.
- (iii) Field formations have been directed to ensure effective representation before CIT(A) and other fora.
- (iv) Disposal of pending appeals before CIT(A) is closely monitored in Central Action Plan issued by the Board and targets are allotted to achieve the twin objectives of disposal in number and unlock the tax effect of pending appeals.
- (v) Central Technical Committee (CTC) and Regional Technical Committees (RTCs), created at the level of CBDT & Principal Chief Commissioner of Income Tax (Pr. CCIT) respectively, to resolve contentious legal issues and to formulate Departmental View/Settled View, have issued directions on Settled Issues/Departmental View, and to withdraw/not press such Departmental appeals on issues that have attained finality before High Court/Supreme Court
- (vi) The Department has issued Standard Procedure for handling matters relating to such frequently litigated sections, *i.e.* Section 14A, 68 and 147 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

**MUDRA scheme beneficiaries in Maharashtra**

3384. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries who have availed loans under MUDRA scheme during the last three years in the State of Maharashtra, year-wise and urban and rural area-wise; and

(b) the steps Government has taken or proposes to take to popularise the MUDRA scheme in rural Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per data reported by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on the Mudra portal, total number of loans extended under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) during the last three years in the State of Maharashtra year-wise, is given in the table below:-

Financial Year	No. of PMMY loan accounts
2016-17	3344154
2017-18	3596620
2018-19	4385981
TOTAL	11326755

Rural-Urban classification of the data on loans extended under PMMY is not maintained.

(b) Government has taken various steps towards spreading awareness about the PMMY scheme across the country including in rural Maharashtra. These, *inter alia*, include intensive publicity campaigns through print media, TV, radio jingles, hoardings, town hall meetings, financial literacy and awareness camps, special drive for financial inclusion etc.

**Allocation to Kerala from Central taxes**

3385. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign exchange remitted to Kerala during each of the last three years by Indians living in foreign countries; and

- (b) the amount allocated to Kerala on the basis of Central taxes collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Foreign Exchange Department, Reserve Bank of India does not maintain data with respect to foreign exchange remitted to India/Kerala by Indians living abroad.

- (b) Devolution of State's share in Union Taxes and Duties to the State Government of Kerala as per accepted recommendations of Finance Commission for last three years is as follows:

(In ₹ Crore)		
2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
15225.02	16833.07	19038.17

#### **Recovery of black money stashed abroad**

3386. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the deposits by Indians in Swiss banks have reduced;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the recovered black money which was stashed abroad in the past three years, year-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained with the Government. However, some recent media reports indicate that deposits by Indians in Swiss banks reduced by nearly 6 per cent in the year 2018.

- (c) The Income Tax Department has taken continuous and concerted actions under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) And Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 since this Act came into force from 1st July, 2015. As a result, as on 30.05.2019, notices have been issued in 384 cases under this Act, involving undisclosed foreign assets and income of over ₹ 12,260 crores.

The details of action taken by the Income Tax Department on some of the significant categories of foreign assets/income cases, are as under:

- (i) On account of deposits made in unreported foreign bank accounts in HSBC cases, so far, undisclosed income of more than ₹ 8460 crores has been

brought to tax and penalty of more than ₹ 1290 crores levied. About 204 prosecution complaints have been filed.

- (ii) Sustained investigations conducted in the cases revealed by International Consortium of investigative Journalists (ICIJ) have led to detection of more than ₹ 11,010 crore of credits in the undisclosed foreign accounts so far. About 93 prosecution complaints have been filed.
- (iii) In the Panama Paper Leaks investigations, undisclosed foreign investments amounting to over ₹ 1500 crores have been detected. About 34 prosecution complaints have been filed.

#### **Credit crunch for MSMEs**

3387. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the MSMEs are facing credit crunch;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the corrective measures taken in this regard;
- (d) whether the credit to large industries has grown substantially, while the growth in credit to MSMEs is too low; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) As per data compiled by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has increased from ₹ 12,96,398.82 crore in March, 2017 to ₹ 14,97,687.10 crore in March, 2019 (provisional), reflecting an increase of 15.53%. The outstanding credit of SCBs to large industries has increased in the same period by 11.39%. Government and RBI have taken several steps to ensure access of credit to MSMEs, which *inter-alia*, include, advice to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to achieve a 20% year-on-year growth in credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), allocation of 60% of the MSEs advances to the micro enterprise accounts, a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts, additional working capital limit to meet the requirements arising due to unforeseen/seasonal increase in demand, adoption of one cluster, operationalising at least one specialised MSME Branch in every district,



simplified computation of working capital of MSE units to make it minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover of the unit for borrowal limits upto ₹5 crore, setting up of Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) to solve the problem of delayed payment of MSMEs, reduction in corporate tax to 25% for enterprises with a turnover of up to ₹400 crore, etc.

In addition, Government had launched a “Support and Outreach Programme for MSMEs” on 2nd November, 2018. The programme, *inter-alia*, included initiatives for MSMEs on access to credit also through the psbloansin59minutes portal, access to market, technology upgradation, ease of doing business, social security for MSME sector employees etc.

#### **Protection to MSME sector**

3388. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is lack of access to finance and a dearth of funds for the MSME sector which is facing a huge credit gap of about ₹ 16.66 lakh crores; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to protect and to develop the MSME sector in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has increased from ₹ 12,16,007.11 crore in March, 2016 to ₹14,97,687.10 crore in March, 2019 (provisional), reflecting a steady increase.

Government and RBI have taken several steps to ensure access of credit to MSMEs, which *inter-alia*, include, advice to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to achieve a 20% year-on-year growth in credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), allocation of 60% of the MSEs advances to the micro enterprise accounts, a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts, additional working capital limit to meet the requirements arising due to unforeseen/seasonal increase in demand, adoption of one cluster, operationalising at least one specialised MSME Branch in every district, simplified computation of working capital of MSE units to make it minimum 20% of the

projected annual turnover of the unit for borrowal limits upto ₹5 crore, setting up of Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) to solve the problem of delayed payment of MSMEs, etc.

In addition, Government had launched a “Support and Outreach Programme for MSMEs” on 2nd November, 2018. The programme, *inter-alia*, included initiatives for MSMEs on access to credit also through the *psbloansin59minutes* portal, access to market, technology upgradation, ease of doing business, social security for MSME sector employees etc.

### Opening of PSBs branches in rural areas

3389. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) branches opened during the last three years in the country especially in rural areas;
- (b) whether Government has laid down any criteria for opening of PSBs branches; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or being taken by Government to open PSBs branches in rural areas which are not having banking facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As informed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) branches opened during the last three years are as under:

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total branches	2.170	7.783	432
Out of which rural branches	656	2.157	123

(b) and (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 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 (LWE) affected districts as notified by the Government of India are also considered as equivalent to opening of banking outlets in unbanked rural centres.

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched *inter-alia* with the objective to provide universal access to banking facilities. Under the scheme all rural and semi-urban areas were mapped into 1.59 lakh Sub-Service Areas (SSAs) where one SSA catering to 1,000 to 1,500 households. While 0.33 lakh SSAs have been covered with bank branches, 1.26 lakh SSAs have been covered by deployment of interoperable Bank Mitras. The 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. The deployment of interoperable BCs with micro-ATMs is also augmenting the services provided by bank branches, especially in rural areas.

#### **Funds for backward areas based on population**

3390. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the reports that the sanction of funds for the development of backward areas taking districts as a unit is creating problems for highly populated districts in same States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to sanction funds to the backward areas based on the population of the district instead of taking district as a unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per information received from NITI Aayog, Union Government is not aware of any adverse report against districts being taken as a unit of development in backward areas. Further, Government of India has identified 112 districts across the country which have shown relatively less progress on key social indicators and have termed them as 'Aspirational Districts' under 'Aspirational Districts Programme' with convergences of existing schemes of the Central and State Governments which have their own funding arrangements and with a scheme to provide incentive to districts which secure good ranking in the selected Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

**Curbing mechanism for wilful defaults**

3391. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the losses incurred by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the last three years due to accumulating wilful defaults, the details thereof;
- (b) the mechanism in place, and the steps taken by Government, to ensure that the incidence of wilful defaults is curbed, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has initiated bank recapitalisation measures, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government can assure that public funds or funds for welfare programmes will not be mobilised to recapitalise banks, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Mechanisms are in place to deter wilful defaulters, curb incidence of wilful defaults, and effect recovery from wilful defaulters. These include, *inter-alia*, the following:

- (1) PSBs have been asked to examine all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as Non-Performing Asset (NPA), from the angle of possible fraud and to immediately initiate examination of the issue of wilful default once a fraud is reported.
- (2) 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 (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 has been initiated in 8,067 cases. Further, in accordance with Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s instructions of initiation of criminal proceedings wherever necessary, FIRs have been registered in 3,154 cases.
- (3) To deter wilful defaulters, as per RBI 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 (IBC) has debarred wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

- (4) 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.
- (5) Government has advised PSBs to decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBI's instructions and as per their Board-approved policy.
- (6) Government has advised PSBs to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore.
- (7) Heads of PSBs have been empowered to request for issue of Look Out Circulars.

RBI has apprised that there was an addition of ₹ 81,527 crore in the cumulative amount outstanding against wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above, (as reported by PSBs and appearing on the website of TransUnion CIBIL), in PSBs over the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (till December 2018). Recovery of dues from wilful defaulters takes place on an ongoing basis under legal mechanisms, which include, *inter-alia*, the IBC, SARFAESI Act and Debts Recovery Tribunals.

(c) and (d) PSBs have been recapitalised through issuance of special securities amounting to ₹ 1,86,000 crore in financial years 2017-18 and 2018-19 and budget provision of ₹ 70,000 crore has been sought in the budget for the current financial year. These securities are subscribed by the investing banks to the full extent of the amount infused in each PSB. Thus, the funds for recapitalisation of PSBs are mobilised from the PSBs themselves.

#### **Downgrading of country's GDP rate forecast by FITCH rating agency**

3392. SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether the global rating agency FITCH Ratings has downgraded India's

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rate forecast for financial year 2020 from 6.8 percent to 6.6 per cent as manufacturing and agricultural sectors showed signs of slowing down over the past year;

(b) Whether the agency has note that India has been faltering on export front also; and

(c) Whether late arrival of monsoon earlier slated for June last week has also caused much concern about the crop yields to considerable extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes Sir. FITCH rating agency in its report titled “Global Economic Outlook-June 2019” has put India’s Gross Domestic Product rate forecast for FY 2019-20 to 6.6 per cent from 6.8 per cent before stepping up to 7.1 per cent in FY 2020-21.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The above mentioned report has no mention about the cause of concern regarding the crop yield because of late arrival of monsoon.

#### **Waving agricultural loans**

3393. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to waive off agricultural loans in the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government plans to waive off all agricultural loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to waive off loans of farmers. However, to reduce the debt burden of farmers, the following major initiatives have been taken:

- With a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers’ Welfare (DAC&FW) implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of

their own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.

- Under the aforesaid interest subvention scheme, to provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, the interest subvention (2%) on crop loan continues to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. Such restructured loans may, however, attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- In order to provide relief to the farmers affected due to severe natural calamities, the Government in DAC&FW has decided that interest subvention of 2% per annum will be made available to banks for first three years/entire period (subject to a maximum of five years) on the restructured loan amount, and in all such cases the benefit of prompt repayment incentive at 3% per annum shall also be provided to the affected farmers. The grant of such benefits in cases of severe natural calamities shall, however, be decided by a High Level Committee (HLC) based on the recommendation of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) and Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC).
- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities, they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has been reduced from 50% to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework. Banks have been advised not to insist for additional collateral security for restructured loans.
- Loan to distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders is an eligible category of farm credit under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) as per directions issued by RBI.

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme has been implemented to provide an assured income support to all farmers, irrespective of the size of their land holdings subject to the exclusion factor. Under this scheme direct income support @ of ₹ 6,000 per year will be transferred directly into the bank accounts of beneficiary farmers, in three equal installments of ₹ 2,000 each.
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of insured crops due to non-preventable natural risks, thus providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events; stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming; and encouraging them to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.

#### **Transfer of Accounts Officers of National Insurance Company**

3394. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Insurance Company, in spite of working on two Accounting Systems, namely GENSIS and EASY, has transferred (inter-State) a larger number of its Accounts Officers, including women officers, under its Transfer and Mobility Policy; and

(b) if so, why cannot these Accounts Officers be treated at par with Marketing/IT Officers who are exempted from such transfer when these Accounts Officers are also doing a specialised kind of work, more particularly, at a time when the impending merger of Oriental Insurance, United Insurance and National Insurance is under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The National Insurance Company Limited (NICTL) is a Board governed entity which has its own Transfer and Mobility Policy (TMP).

NICTL has informed that GENISYS and EASI are two operating platforms of NICTL and systems are known to all officers in Accounts Department and hence no exemption has been provided for them under the TMP.

NICTL has also informed that due consideration is given to lady officers to post them as near as possible to their desired place of posting. Further, the company has



recently relaxed the TMP for women employees in Class I and reduced the period of stay at a station for them to seek further transfer from 03 years to 02 years.

Further, IT officers in certain specialized assignments are temporarily exempted under TMP till the completion of their ongoing projects. Similarly, few marketing officers in the rank of Scale I/II are also exempted based on their performance, client relationships, knowledge of local area etc.

### **Transfer and Mobility Policy (TMP) of National Insurance**

3395. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CVC guidelines are the basis of the harsh Transfer and Mobility Policy (TMP) being followed by National Insurance as compared to Oriental Insurance and United Insurance;

(b) if so, why these companies are following different TMP and whether it is one of the reasons for continuing losses suffered by these companies, particularly, National Insurance Company;

(c) if not, the basis of TMP being followed by National Insurance Company and whether it has served its desired objectives; and

(d) whether Government would withhold implementation of this TMP being followed by National Insurance till a uniform policy is formulated after proposed merger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) The public sector general insurance companies (PSGICs) including National Insurance Company Limited (NICL), Oriental Insurance Company Limited and United India Insurance Company Limited are Board governed entities having their own Transfer and Mobility Policies (TMP), which also comply with CVC guidelines on job rotation. NICL has informed that, the primary objective of the policy, of allocating optimal manpower to all offices of the company, is being fulfilled each year to the extent possible.

There is no proposal to put on hold the existing TMP of NICL.

**Deteriorating Indian economy**

†3396. SHRI SANJAY SETH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that decrease in industrial production, increase in inflation and lowering of GDP level in the last five years is sign of India's deteriorating economy;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the details of the steps taken by Government to strengthen the economy during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per the data released by National Statistical Office, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices increased from ₹ 124.7 lakh crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 190.1 lakh crore in 2018-19, The industrial production, measured by the Index of Industrial Production increased from 111.0 in 2014-15 to 129.8 in 2018-19. Consumer Price Index (combined) inflation has declined from 5.9 per cent in 2014-15 to 3.4 percent in 2018-19.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Strengthening the economy remains high on the agenda of the Government. Government has undertaken several steps to strengthen the economy during the last five years which, *inter alia*, include, implementation of Goods and Service Tax , enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016, fillip to manufacturing via Make in India programme, measures to improve ease of doing business, Start-up India and Stand-up India Initiatives, radical changes in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy regime by putting most sectors on automatic route for FDI, introducing special package for textile sector. Government placed special thrust on key development sectors including rural roads, housing, railways, power, highways and digital infrastructure. Government had launched historic support and outreach programme for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector for expansion and facilitation of MSMEs across the country.

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 per cent, additional income tax

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 per cent to 5 percent. Government has also increased the scope of voluntary pension scheme for retail traders and shopkeepers 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 has been 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. 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.

#### **Complaint resolution by Bima Lokpal**

3397. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of complaints received in the office of Bima Lokpal at Jaipur and Chandigarh separately from 1st July, 2018 to 30th June, 2019 including General Life Insurance separately;
- (b) the number of complaints resolved along with details of order in each case; and
- (c) the time-frame for resolving the remaining cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The Executive Council of Insurers (ECOI), established under the Insurance Ombudsman Rules, 2017 to set-up and facilitate the institution of Insurance Ombudsman in India, has informed that number of complaints (Life and General Insurance) received and resolved by Bima Lokpal, Jaipur and Chandigarh during the period from 1st July 2018 to 30th June 2019 is as under-

Bima Lokpal		Complaints received during 1.7.2018 to 30.6.2019	Complaints resolved during 1.7.2018 to 30.6.2019	Details of complaints resolved		
				Awards issued	Withdrawal by the complainant	“Non-entertainable under the provisions of Insurance Ombudsman Rules 2017
JAIPUR	Life	397	377	142	37	198
	General	505	456	176	41	239
	Total	902	833	318	78	437
CHANDIGARH	Life	1631	943	123	4	816
	General	925	580	72	0	508
TOTAL		2556	1523	195	4	1324

ECOI has also informed that:

- (i) In-terms of Rule 17(4) of the Insurance Ombudsman Rules 2017 “the Ombudsman shall finalise its findings and pass an award within a period of three months of the receipt of all requirements from the complainant.”
- (ii) In terms of Rule 16 (1) of the Insurance Ombudsman Rules 2017 “where a complaint is settled through mediation, the Ombudsman shall make a recommendation which it thinks fair in the circumstances of the case, within one month of the date of receipt of mutual written consent for such mediation and the copies of the recommendation shall be sent to the complainant and the insurer concerned”.

### Atal Pension Yojana

†3398. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was launched by the Central Government on 9th May 2015 to address the risks of old age of the people

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

working in unorganized sector and who are not covered under any statutory social security scheme;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) Whether it is a fact that the Atal Pension Yojana is not successful as expected due to lack of awareness and whether special efforts are being made to sensitize the beneficiaries about this scheme; and

(d) If so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes, the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is a Government of India Scheme launched on 9th May, 2015, with the objective of creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor, the under-privileged and the workers in the unorganised sector. APY became operational w.e.f. 1st June, 2015, and is open to all citizens of India between 18-40 years of age having a savings bank account in a bank or post-office.

(c) and (d) Atal Pension Yojana, within a period of 4 years since its launch in June, 2015, has been able to enroll nearly 1.68 crore subscribers as on 3rd July, 2019.

APY is being administered by PFRDA which has taken several steps to create awareness about the scheme. Some of the steps are as below:

- Periodic advertisements in print and electronic media.
- Capacity building of bank branch officials/banking correspondents through various training programs so that information regarding the scheme and its benefits can be disseminated to the potential/eligible population.
- Participation in Town-hall meetings and SLBC meetings being conducted by Banks for creating awareness of the products.
- Conducting of periodic meetings with bank officials for reviewing the progress of implementation of Atal Pension Yojana across the country.
- PFRDA vigorously advises all APY Service Providers (i.e. Banks and Post Offices) to promote the scheme for outreach of the scheme to the ultimate prospective customers.

**Gold smuggling by passengers through Shamshabad Airport**

3399. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are several instances of gold smuggling by air passengers reported in Shamshabad/Hyderabad Airport;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of cases registered during the last three years and how much of gold was recovered in this airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Yes. The details of the cases of gold smuggling by air passengers reported in Shamshabad/Hyderabad Airport are as under: -

Year	No. of cases	Gold Seized (Qty. in Kg.)
2016-17	70	35.155
2017-18	151	60.451
2018-19	97	59.106
2019-20 (upto June, 2019)	34	37.18

**Loan sanctioned to MSMEs**

3400. SHRI M.P VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the status of the portal that would sanction loans of up to ₹ 1 crore to small and medium enterprises in 59 minutes;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to ensure its strict implementation; and
- (c) whether Government is considering any special provisions for the MSMEs owned/run by women in the country and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) 1,59,583 applications for loans on the *psbloansin59minutes.com* portal have been accorded in principle approval upto 17th July 2019 since the launch of the portal. Sanctions have been made in respect of 1,33,448 cases.

(b) The portal is managed by a Board run independent company viz. “Online PSB. Loans Limited”, wherein Public Sector Banks & Financial Institutions along with their associate companies have majority seats on the Board. A Co-ordination committee of senior officers of banks has been constituted to sort out operational issues to ensure effective operations through the portal. This is in addition to regular monitoring by the Government through video conferencing with banks, reporting on identified formats, etc.

(c) There are several schemes of Government at Central and State level which provide special incentives and concessions to women entrepreneurs which *inter-alia* include Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Manila Coir Yojana, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (Non Credit Fund for Women), etc.

Government has recently advised Public Sector Units (PSUs) to compulsorily procure 25% {earlier 20%} of their total purchase from Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Out of this, 3% is reserved for women entrepreneurs. This is in addition to schemes launched by Government for women entrepreneur which include Stand Up India Scheme, loans at concessional rate for women entrepreneur provided by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under bank specific schemes, etc.

#### **Disinvestment of profit making PSUs**

3401. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether profit making PSUs are being disinvested;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether after the modernisation and expansion, the Salem Steel Plant is being considered for disinvestment; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Government is following a policy of strategic disinvestment with transfer of management control in case of certain selected CPSEs, which are in ‘low priority’ sectors. Profitability of CPSEs is not a relevant criterion for such selection.

Based on this policy, the Government has accorded ‘in-principle’ approval for the

strategic disinvestment of certain CPSEs, their subsidiaries and units, which includes Salem Steel Plant (SSP), which is a unit of SAIL.

Strategic disinvestment of CPSEs is being guided by the basic economic principle that Government should have no business to continue in sectors, where competitive markets have come of age and economic potential of such entities may be better discovered in the hands of , strategic investor due to various factors such as infusion of capital, technological upgradation and efficient management practices.

Besides, in certain other CPSEs, which include profit-making CPSEs, policy of minority stake sale without transfer of management control through various SEBI approved methods, is being followed in order to unlock the value, promote public ownership and higher degree of accountability.

#### **Compensation of losses to cooperative credit structure**

†3402. SHRI MATIKANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cooperative credit structure is suffering losses owing to the disbursal of short-term loans to farmers at concessional rates;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government intends to compensate the losses incurred by short term cooperative credit structure due to disbursal of short term loans to farmers at concessional rates;
- (d) if so. the details of such amount in percentage; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to increase the re-financing limit of NABARD from 40 to 60 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) 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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



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%.

Under the Scheme, the Government provides interest subvention of 2% directly to the Cooperative Banks for such crop loans to make good the loss that the banks may incur on account of involvement of their own funds.

Further, National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) provides short term refinance support to Cooperative Banks at the concessional interest rate of 4.5% through the Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (Refinance) Fund (STCRC), made out of the shortfall in priority sector lending targets by scheduled commercial banks.

Due to the limited corpus, credit limit is sanctioned to the Cooperative Banks to the extent of 40% of Realistic Lending Programme and the average utilisation limit in previous years, as per the extant policy of NABARD. There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to increase the refinancing limit of NABARD.

#### **Low GDP growth rate**

3403. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's GDP growth has hit a five year low of 5.8 per cent in the fourth quarter of financial year 2019;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per the estimates available from National Statistical Office, the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices was 5.8 per cent in the fourth quarter (January-March) of 2018-19, which is lower than the growth achieved in last five years.

(b) The Economic Survey 2018-19 noted that the base effect arising from a high growth of 8.1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2017-18 and contraction in 'Agriculture & allied' sector, growth moderation in Industry sector and stress in non-banking financial companies contributed to this lower growth in fourth quarter of 2018-19.

(c) 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 per cent to 5 per cent. Government has also increased the scope of voluntary pension scheme for retail traders and shopkeepers with an annual turnover of less than Rs 1.5 crore. The budget provides a push to infrastructure development with the intention to invest Rs 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 has been 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. 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.

#### **Pensionary benefits under NPS on voluntary retirement**

3404. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether voluntary retirement is allowed to employees of Central Government covered under NPS after completion of 20 years of service on the lines of old pension scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of pensionary benefits and other retirement benefits available/allowed under NPS to employees who voluntarily retire;
- (d) whether Government would increase its contribution to 20 per cent from 14 per cent under NPS in view of dismal returns on NPS fund to make it more attractive;

(e) if so, the detail is thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The features and benefits under National Pension System (NPS) and the old pension scheme are independent. Under NPS, there is a provision for voluntary retirement/exit prior to the age of superannuation, without linking it with the minimum number of 20 years of service.

(c) As per Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Exits and Withdrawals under the National Pension System) Regulations, 2015, and amendments there under, the provisions for voluntary retirement/exit and the benefits available/allowed under NPS to employees of Central Government who voluntarily retire are as follows:

“3(b) where the subscriber who, before attaining the age of superannuation prescribed by the service rules applicable to him or her, voluntarily retires or exits, then at least eighty per cent out of the accumulated pension wealth of the subscriber shall mandatorily be utilized for purchase of annuity and the balance of the accumulated pension wealth, after such utilization, shall be paid to the subscriber in lump sum or he shall have a choice to collect such remaining pension wealth in accordance with the other options specified by the Authority from time to time, in the interest of the subscribers”

Further, as informed by the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare, the benefit of retirement gratuity and death gratuity has been extended to Government employees covered under NPS on the same terms and conditions as are applicable under CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972.

(d) to (f) Recently, *vide* Gazette Notification dated 31.01.2019, the mandatory contribution by the Central Government for its employees covered under NPS Tier-I has been enhanced from the existing 10% of basic pay + DA to 14% of basic pay + DA. The employees' contribution rate would remain at the existing 10% of basic pay + DA. There is no proposal to increase the contribution to 20 per cent from 14 per cent under NPS.

**Drop in GST Collection**

3405. SHRI CM. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that GST collection in May, 2019 has dropped by about 12 per cent as compared to previous month, the details thereof;

(b) whether the revenue collection dropped in spite of increase in the total number of tax returns filed, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to constitute a monitoring mechanism to look into the matter, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The collection in April, 2019 has been the highest ever in a particular month *i.e.* ₹ 1,13,865 crore since GST implementation. It is usually noticed that there will be a jump in the tax collection in the last month of financial year as tax payers try to pay arrears of some of the previous months and, therefore, this month's revenue cannot be taken as trend for the future. Although, the GST collections for May, 2019 have been ₹ 1,00,289 crore, GST collection has shown a consistent growth trend over the last two years. The month-on-month growth in GST collection has been 10.1% and 6.7% for April and May respectively.

(b) and (c) The number of returns filed in the month of April, and May, 2019 are as under:

Return period	Taxpayers eligible to file GSTR-3B	Total number of GSTR-3B filed	GSTR-3B filing percentage
April-19 (upto 30th April)	1,01,74,978	72,13,483	70.89%
May-19 (upto 31st May)	1,02,33,313	72,45,403	70.80%

The tax collection in any particular month would depend on total taxable value of goods or services or both supplied in that month. Therefore, an increase in number of GSTR-3B returns filed does not necessarily result in corresponding increase in GST collection.

It is further stated that concerted efforts have been made to improve tax compliance. Extensive automation of business processes, application of e-way bill mechanism,

targeted action on compliance verification, enforcement based on risk assessment and proposed introduction of electronic invoice system are the steps taken for increasing the revenue collection.

#### **Assets monetisation of CPSEs**

3406. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any list of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) assets for sale from NITI Aayog;
- (b) if so, the details of the companies identified for asset monetisation; and
- (c) the details of the procedure adopted for such asset monetisation, roadmap for asset monetisation and agencies involved in asset monetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) The Institutional framework for Asset Monetisation approved by the Cabinet has been circulated *vide* DIPAM's OM No. 3/3/2018-DIPAM-II dated 08.03.2019 and the same is also available on DIPAM's website at '<https://dipam.gov>.' The policy framework lays down the Institutional framework for monetization of the following:

- a. Identified non-core assets of CPSEs under strategic disinvestment;
- b. 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;
- c. This framework is also available for use to monetize assets of other CPSEs/ PSUs/other Government Organizations with the approval of the Competent Authority;
- d. 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.

The agencies involved in Asset Monetization program are Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), Alternative Mechanism (AM), Committee of Secretariat on Asset Monetization (CGAM), NITI Aayog, Inter Ministerial Group (IMG), Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), Department of Economic Affairs

(DEA), Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Department of Expenditure, Administrative Ministry and Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) concerned. Since this is a framework for Monetisation of assets of CPSEs and other Public Sector entities, their consent is also required.

As per the institutional framework, AM approves the assets that are to be monetized based on the recommendations of IMG. IMG will recommend the assets of the CPSEs either on the basis of the recommendations of NITI Aayog or IMG may suo-moto recommend the assets to AM. Once the AM approves list of assets to be taken up, monetization shall be carried out as per laid down framework.

So far, NITI Aayog has been holding meetings of the Consultative Group notified to identify assets.

#### **Tax collection under Swachh Bharat Mission**

†3407. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to achieve the set targets of tax collections under Swachh Bharat Mission;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the details of the number of urban and rural areas where sanitation has improved during the past three years and the details of expenditure from this budget head, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise, in view of the reply above at part (a).

(c)(i) In Sanitation, urban areas of 24 States/UTs have become ODF. In all, 4,265 cities have been declared themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF), of which 3,703 cities have been certified through third party verification. This has been achieved by the construction of nearly 64.32 lakh Individual Household Toilets (against Mission target of 66 lakhs; *i.e.* 97% constructed and under construction against target), and 5.45 lakh seats of community/public toilets

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(against Mission target of 5.08 lakh seats; *i.e.* 106% constructed and under construction against target) under the Mission. Additionally, 377 cities have been certified ODF+, and 167 cities have been certified ODF++.

- ii. In Solid Waste Management, more than 91% of wards have door-to-door collection, approx. 56% of the total waste generated is being processed, and 64% of wards are practicing source segregation.
- iii. Under SBM(G), 7,66,00,231 Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) were constructed in rural areas during the last 3 years. As a result, sanitation coverage increased to 98.2% as on 31.03.2019 from 51.80% as on 1.4.2016. Furthermore, 5,10,323 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).
- iv. The details of fund (including Swachh Bharat Cess) allocated & released under Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural/Urban) during previous three financial years are given below:

FY	Budget allocation (In ₹ Crore)		Actual Expenditure (in ₹ crore)	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
2016-17	2300.00	10500.00	2137.38	10500.00
2017-18	2550.00	16948.27	2541.74	16941.95
2018-19	3000.00	14478.03	2509.77	12932.96

#### **Increasing in retail inflation rate**

†3408. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in retail inflation rate in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the details of percentage increase in rate of inflation during the last three years?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Inflation based on Consumer Price Index - Combined (CPI-C) has continuously declined for the last three years. CPI-C based inflation for the last three years is given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Inflation in terms of CPI-C (Base: 2012=100) (in per cent)**

Period	CPI-C
2016-17	4.5
2017-18	3.6
2018-19	3.4

**Study on trade misinvoicing losses**

3409. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade misinvoicing cost India potential revenue losses worth \$13 billion in the year 2016 as per a report by Washington DC based Think Tank;

(b) whether Government has done a study on trade misinvoicing losses to the States' revenues, if not, whether Government would conduct a study on trade misinvoicing; and

(c) if so, the steps Government will take in plugging the loopholes which can stop trade misinvoicing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No such loss has been estimated by the Government.

As such, there is no plan. However, from time to time Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence and Directorate General of Valuation of Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) makes need based analysis of valuation of goods. CBIC also sensitises the field formations and issues alerts from time to time in this regard. Further, the CBIC through its investigation wings collects and develops intelligence on under/over valuation of goods imported/exported and takes action in accordance with provisions of Customs Act, 1962 and Rules made thereunder.



**Money collected by banks on account of minimum balance penalty**

†3410. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: the details of money earned by public and private sector banks of the country in the financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 on account of minimum balance penalty, year-wise?

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 Jan-Dhan accounts. Hence, for these accounts there are no charges for not maintaining minimum balance. BSBD accounts provide 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.

As apprised by eighteen Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and four major private sector banks, the amount collected through the levy of charges for non-maintenance of minimum balance in Savings Bank account, during the last three financial years, are as under:

Year	Major four Private Sector Banks (Amount in ₹ crore)	All eighteen Public Sector Banks (Amount in ₹ crore)
2016-17	1115.44	790.22
2017-18	1138.42	3368.42
2018-19	1312.98	1996.46

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The reduction in the amount collected through levy of charges by PSBs, *inter-alia*, include reduction in charges for non-maintenance of minimum balance by State Bank of India, with effect from 1.10.2017.

**Revision of pension of NCC (PC) officers**

3411. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases regarding revision of pension in respect of NCC (PC) officers in the rank of retired Majors that have been received by the concerned branch of the State Bank of India, Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken to clear all such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that 22 cases have been received by Centralised Pension Processing Cell, Delhi regarding revision of pension in respect of NCC (PC) officers in the rank of retired Majors and all are processed.

**Loans to good tax payers**

3412. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed report on bank fraud in India during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that over ₹ 2 lakh crore have been siphoned-off therefrom;

(c) the reported frauds and action taken report thereon, bank-wise;

(d) whether it is also a fact that several loan applications are lying pending with banks who are also good tax payers and having repayment capacity but getting no loan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to disburse loans to such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Government has taken comprehensive steps to reduce the incidence of frauds in banks. The steps taken 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 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 Reserve Bank of India (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.

The impact of the above steps is reflected in RBI's Financial Stability Report (FSR) of June 2019. As per FSR, systemic and comprehensive checking of legacy stock of NPAs of PSBs for frauds has helped unearth frauds perpetrated over a number of years. Details of the number of cases and amount involved in frauds of ₹ 1 lakh and above that occurred during the last three financial years (FYs), reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) given in the Statement (*See* below), as per inputs received from RBI, are as under:

FY of occurrence	Number of cases	Amount involved (in crore ₹)
2016-17	3,927	25,884
2017-18	4,228	9,866
2018-19	2,836	6,735

(d) and (e) While repayment capacity and applicant's liabilities, including tax liabilities, are relevant for such appraisal and assessment, processing of applications for appraisal, assessment, sanction and disbursement is also dependent upon availability of requisite details and documents to enable the bank to arrive at a decision in its commercial judgement with due regard to the technical feasibility and economic viability of the proposal and the creditworthiness of the applicant, in accordance with the bank's Board-approved loan policy. Upon receipt of loan applications with requisite details and documents in support of technical feasibility and economic viability of the proposal and creditworthiness and repayment capacity of the applicant, banks appraise and assess the same for a decision regarding sanction and disbursement.

**Statement**

*Details 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*

Amounts in crore ₹

Bank	Category	FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		
		Number of Frauds	Amount Involved	Number of Frauds	Amount Involved	Number of Frauds	Amount Involved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Aditya Birla Idea Payments Bank Limited	Payments Bank	-	-	-	-	24	145	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,
Allahabad Bank	Public Sector Bank	63	1,398.19	11	40.77	12	509.67	
American Express Banking Corporation	Foreign Bank	167	7.07	332	9.56	190	6.30	
Andhra Bank	Public Sector Bank	36	75.82	37	880.11	11	193.51	
AU Small Finance Bank Limited	Scheduled Small Finance Bank	1	1.45	4	0.25	5	0.35	
Axis Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	217	666.34	231	691.78	195	670.40	

Bandhan Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	24	1.51	21	1.22	6	0.91	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.
Bank of America, National Association	Foreign Bank	1	0.01	16	0.36	9	0.23	
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	Foreign Bank	2	0.23	-	-	-	-	
Bank of Baroda	Public Sector Bank	140	1,723.83	84	695.29	32	797.12	
Bank of India	Public Sector Bank	95	978.54	99	1,247.63	52	43.64	
Bank of Maharashtra	Public Sector Bank	34	391.29	32	1,004.86	38	791.31	
Bank of Nova Scotia	Foreign Bank	1	0.13	-	-	-	-	
Canara Bank	Public Sector Bank	48	229.95	50	97.85	24	2.48	
Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	9	7.88	25	118.02	8	0.70	
Central Bank of India	Public Sector Bank	59	153.85	56	11.08	45	2.53	
Citibank N.A.	Foreign Bank	189	8.79	203	8.81	168	4.88	
City Union Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	3	4.38	10	48.30	1	0.25	
Cooperative Rabobank U.A.	Foreign Bank	-	-	2	61.53	-	-	

Written Answers to

[23 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Corporation Bank	Public Sector Bank	52	123.46	12	97.13	5	0.05	Comprehensive
DBS Bank Ltd.	Foreign Bank	2	116.82	-	-	3	0.13	measures have been
DCB Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	2	0.11	8	1.51	7	33.17	taken to prevent frauds
Dena Bank	Public Sector Bank	24	40.25	11	232.57	3	2.71	including directions to
Deutsche Bank AG	Foreign Bank	-	-	8	0.13	3	0.04	banks to examine all
Doha Bank QSC	Foreign Bank	1	2.76	-	-	-	-	NPA accounts above
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	Scheduled Small Finance Bank	4	0.19	17	2.18	7	0.35	₹ 50 crore from the angle
ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited	Non-Scheduled Small Finance Bank	-	-	4	0.18	2	0.05	of possible fraud,
Export Import Bank of India	National Financial Institution	2	183.98	1	81.91	-	-	initiation of criminal
Federal Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	15	12.36	28	3.09	9	26.46	proceedings, enactment
Fincare Small Finance Bank Limited	Non-Scheduled Small Finance Bank	-	-	2	0.05	13	0.48	of Fugitive Economic
Fino Payments Bank Limited	Payments Bank	-	-	3	0.90	13	0.64	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

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Firststrand Bank Limited	Foreign Bank	1	0.02	-	-	-	-	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.
HDFC Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	312	42.21	330	54.39	273	425.20	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Limited	Foreign Bank	45	0.94	298	6.51	178	3.26	
ICICI Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	528	35.13	530	851.44	374	25.84	
IDBI Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	91	989.98	94	99.84	99	59.22	
IDFC Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	3	0.39	1	0.02	10	41.90	
Indian Bank	Public Sector Bank	70	59.45	47	133.66	20	2.92	
Indian Overseas Bank	Public Sector Bank	53	1,115.98	34	372.08	30	2,272.89	
IndusInd Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	16	1.68	36	109.59	51	9.40	
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	9	2.69	3	176.17	-	-	
Jana Small Finance Bank Limited	Non- Scheduled Small Finance Bank	13	1.16	14	0.98	19	0.74	
Karnataka Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	4	87.26	11	21.55	2	0.03	
Karur Vysya Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	20	24.26	22	30.84	7	2.66	

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions 197



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
KEB Hana Bank	Foreign Bank	2	0.02	-	-	-	-	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
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	125	51.11	275	12.44	338	9.19	
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab Limited	Non Scheduled Local Area Bank	1	0.02	-	-	-	-	
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	52	95.34	38	116.94	43	127.27	
Nainital Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	6	0.48	1	0.31		-	
North East Small Finance Bank Limited	Non -Scheduled Small Finance Bank	-	-	-	-	1	0.18	
Oriental Bank of Commerce	Public Sector Bank	42	301.96	24	36.82	8	24.89	
Paytm Payments Bank Limited	Payments Bank	-	-	-		2	0.02	
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK	Foreign Bank	1	17.78	-	-	-	-	
Punjab and Sind Bank	Public Sector Bank	22	117.07	3	2.19	-	-	

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Punjab National Bank	Public Sector Bank	101	14,734.52	108	324.83	33	264.79	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.
RBL Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	14	1.66	18	8.67	12	2.12	
SBM Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Foreign Bank	-	-	2	72.53	1	144.95	
Small Industries Development Bank of India	National Financial Institution	5	16.11	8	62.31	1	5.08	
South Indian Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	8	62.83	16	20.28	19	5.32	
Standard Chartered Bank	Foreign Bank	314	8.31	86	58.09	48	2.91	
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Public Sector Bank	5	0.24	-	-	-	-	
State Bank of Hyderabad	Public Sector Bank	6	7.65	-	-	-	-	
State Bank of India	Public Sector Bank	469	444.28	618	294.56	236	59.69	
State Bank of Mysore	Public Sector Bank	12	4.24	-	-	-	-	
State Bank of Patiala	Public Sector Bank	6	0.45	-	-	-	-	
State Bank of Travancore	Public Sector Bank	15	0.67	-	-	-	-	

Written Answers to

[23 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Subhadra Local Area Bank Limited	Non Scheduled Local Area Bank	1	001	-	-	-	-	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
Suryodaya Small Finance Bank Limited	Scheduled Small Finance Bank	5	025	7	0.134	-	-	
Syndicate Bank	Public Sector Bank	127	133.81	78	613.42	27	84.24	
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	18	63.41	31	78.27	14	25.60	
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Limited	Foreign Bank	1	1.24	1	0.19	1	0.03	
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	3	0.20	6	68.81	3	4.59	
The Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited	National Financial Institution	1	23.92	-	-	-	-	
UCO Bank	Public Sector Bank	31	233.77	41	103.25	27	2.89	
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited	Scheduled Small Finance Bank	15	0.31	11	0.23	7	0.33	

200 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Union Bank of India	Public Sector Bank	83	612.74	69	480.03	15	29.08	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.
United Bank of India	Public Sector Bank	29	402.85	15	2.22	20	4.60	
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited	Scheduled Small Finance Bank	5	0.22	8	0.31	4	0.06	
Vijaya Bank	Public Sector Bank	32	16.58	22	145.96	2	0.94	
Yes Bank Limited	Private Sector Bank	14	39.61	15	169.30	26	2.01	

Source: RBI

Written Answers to

[23 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**Tax collection and number of tax payers**

‡3413. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the tax collected during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19;
- (b) the ratio of direct tax and indirect tax in this collection; and
- (c) the increase in the number of tax payers during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The tax collected during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 is as under :

(₹ in crore)		
Financial Year	Direct Tax	Central Indirect Taxes ***
2016-17	8,49,713	8,61,625
2017-18	10,02,627	9,11,653*
2018-19**	11,37,721	9,37,379

\*GST has been introduced w.e.f. 1st July, 2017.

\*\*Provisional

\*\*\*Includes Central Goods and Services Tax, Integrated Goods and Services Tax, Compensation Cess, Customs, Central Excise, Service Tax.

- (b) The ratio of direct tax and indirect tax in this collection is as under:

Financial Year	Direct Tax	Indirect Tax
2016-17	49.65%	50.35%
2017-18	52.38%	47.62%
2018-19	54.82%	45.18%

- (c) The number of tax payers under direct taxes during the last three years has increased as under:

Assessment Year	Number of Taxpayers
2016-17	6.92 Crore
2017-18	7.42 Crore
2018-19	8.44 Crore

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

A taxpayer is a person who has either filed a return of income for the relevant Assessment Year (AY) or in whose case tax has been deducted at source in the relevant Financial Year but the tax payer has not filed the return of income.

Total number of tax payers registered in GSTN are 12321475 (as on 10th July, 2019), out of which 6489389 are new tax payers.

### **Linking RuPay card and accounts with Aadhaar**

†3414. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to direct banks and financial institutions to link complete details and activation of RuPay card as also to link bank accounts with Aadhaar; 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) With regard to linking of bank account with Aadhaar, 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).

Account holders under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) are provided with a RuPay Debit card, having an inbuilt accident insurance cover of ₹1 lakh (₹2 lakh for PMJDY accounts opened after 28.08.2018). As apprised by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), linking of Aadhaar is not mandatory for activation of RuPay cards.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**AES outbreak in Assam**

3415. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam has recorded a number of deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a Central Team visited Assam to review the situation and if so, the details of observations made by the team and measures suggested; and

(d) the details of logistic and technical support extended by Government to the State Government of Assam to tackle the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) 214 deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) are reported in 2019 till 18th July by the State.

(c) The Central Teams have visited Assam on 30th June-01st July 2019 and 08th-10th July, 2019 to review the situation and provide technical assistance to the State.

The teams observed that Japanese Encephalitis (JE) transmission is going on in the State but at the same time transmission of other pathogens like scrub typhus, leptospirosis is also observed. The State Health Authorities have already taken large number of action to tackle the problem. However, issues related to over suspicion of AES and over diagnosis of JE, testing algorithm, treatment protocol and vector management were observed and State and District Health Authorities were advised accordingly.

(d) Following are the logistic and technical support extended by the Central Government to the State Government of Assam:

- There are 28 Sentinel Site Hospitals and 1 Apex Referral Laboratory identified for which 143 Japanese Encephalitis (JE) IgM ELISA kits have been supplied till 18th July, 2019
- The funds have been provided for establishment of 10 bedded Pediatric ICUs (PICOs) for 8 of 10 high endemic districts. Four PICUs are functional till date.

- Funds have been provided for strengthening of 2 Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (PMR) Department in 2 districts of Assam which yet to be made functional.
- All 27 endemic districts have been covered under JE Vaccination Campaign as part of Routine Immunization (RI).
- 9 districts have been covered under adult JE vaccination and additional adult JE vaccination in 9 districts has been conducted as a state initiative.

#### **Delay in delivery of indented medicines**

3416. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the process of indenting medicines in the Homoeopathic dispensaries under CGHS has still not been computerised like it is in case of allopathic dispensaries;

(b) whether the delivery of indented medicines to the beneficiaries takes an inordinately long time, some time, more than one month;

(c) whether it is a fact that in many of the medicine counters, general medicines are not available in dispensaries, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(d) the steps contemplated to be taken by Government to resolve these problems; and

(e) the timeline by which these problems will be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) CGHS could not empanel Authorized Local Chemist (ALC) under Homeopathy due to inadequate bid response and therefore, computerizing indenting process for the same could also not be done.

(b) There is no inordinate delay in procurement of indented medicines. If medicines are required immediately there is a provision for issue of Authority Slip to collect medicines directly from ALC.

(c) to (e) Commonly prescribed medicines are available in CGHS Wellness Centres. If any medicines are not readily available or outside the formulary, the same are procured from ALC and supplied to the beneficiary.



**Field Inspection Committees**

3417. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government has taken to check adulterated milk and dairy products in the country, details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to constitute Field Inspection Committees for surprise on the spot checking of quality of milk and dairy products, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) took up a large scale survey on safety and quality of milk in the country in 2018. The survey was initiated in May, 2018 with a sample size of 6432 samples of both processed and raw milk taken from 1100 towns across all 29 States and 7 Union Territories for qualitative and quantitative analysis. Scope of survey covered 2 quality parameters [Fat & Solid Not-Fat (SNF)], 13 common adulterants; and 4 contaminants (Antibiotics, Pesticides, Aflatoxin M1, Aluminium Phosphate). All the 6432 samples were collected and analysed qualitatively immediately onsite in mobile vans and nearly one-third of the samples that indicated possible adulteration or contamination for safety parameters were sent to the laboratory and analysed quantitatively.

As per the Interim report released in November, 2018, about 39% of milk samples were non-compliant with reference to quality parameters [fat, Solid Not-Fat (SNF), sugar and maltodextrin] but were without any safety issues. 9.9% samples were found to be unsafe for consumption due to presence of harmful contaminants in excess of specified limits coming mainly from poor quality of feed, irresponsible use of antibiotics and poor farm practices. State/UT Governments, who are primarily responsible for implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 conduct regular surveillance, monitoring and inspection through officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance of the standards for food products including milk and milk products under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and the rules and regulations made thereunder. In order to ensure the availability of good quality food products including milk and milk products to the consumers and for keeping a check on the problems of food adulteration in the country, the 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.

In cases where samples are found to be non-conforming to the provisions of FSS Act, 2006, and Rules and regulations made thereunder, penal action is taken against the defaulting FBOs as per the provisions of FSS Act, 2006, and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. As per the information received from State/UT Governments, the number of milk samples analyzed, found non-conforming and action taken thereon for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in the Statement I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) There is no such proposal in FSSAI. States/UTs already have enforcement machinery for this purpose.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for Milk  
for the year 2017-18*

States	No. of Samples Analyzed	No. of Samples found	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties		
			Adultera- ted & Misbran- ded	Criminal Civil	Convic- tions	Penalties/ no.	penalties amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76	44	-	-		-	-
Andhra Pradesh	171	18	08	09	09	07	2,85,000
Arunachal Pradesh	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	63	08	0	03	02	02	12,000
Bihar	125	-	-	-	-		
Chandigarh	10	03	0	02	-	-	10,000
Chhattisgarh	41	12	0	03		01	15,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	119	0	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	548	75	02	43	42	42	11,28,500
Haryana	123	21	-	25	-	31	2,65,500
Himachal Pradesh	08	08	01	01	0	02	45,000
Jammu and Kashmir	518	228		220	82	149	8,78,400
Jharkhand	07	04	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	153	15		16	7	8	1,57,000
Maharashtra	2,030	311	0	145	20	49	5,60,000
Manipur	102	26	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	24	18	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	08	08	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	164	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	1420	485	01	175	02	112	6,24,150
Rajasthan	5,59	85	9	25	0	23	38,000
Tamil Nadu	393	101	07	63	64	65	4,19,000
Tripura	08	02	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	5,042	2,631	05	2,000	778	1,078	25,965,000
Uttarakhand	214	50		-	-	-	-
West Bengal	11	07	-	-	-	-	-

*Source:* States/UTs.

**Statement-II***Details of Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for  
Milk for the year 2017-18*

States	No. of Samples Analyzed	No. of Samples found	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties		
			Adultera- ted & Misbran- ded	Criminal Civil	Convic- tions	Penalties/ no.	penalties amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	58	13	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	31	01	0	01	01	0	25000
Chhattisgarh	164	103	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	07	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	88	01	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	1160	118	01	63	41	80	1623000
Haryana	164	25	01	27	0	21	349560
Himachal Pradesh	13	05	0	04	05	09	102000
Jammu and Kashmir	410	71	0	89	69	69	357600
Jharkhand	17	06	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	189	27	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	741	175	01	119	17	32	798000
Manipur	59	04	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meghalaya	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	03	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	08	02	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	121	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	847	157	03	93	97	125	1494000

*Source:* States/UTs.

### **Major diseases threatening the country**

3418. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation (WHO) has advised India against seven diseases as most threatening/viral and has advised to take action against such diseases;

(b) if so, whether pollution is one of the main causes of three major diseases therein;

(c) if so, the action which has been taken to combat Diabetes, Cancer, Influenza, Dengue and other bacterial infections;

(d) the present status of HIV in the country and the details for the last three years and the rehabilitation process thereof, State-wise; and

(e) whether Government proposes for special combat team for public awareness thereto and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) During its annual review in the year 2018, the World Health Organisation (WHO) convened a broad coalition of experts to develop a Research and Development blueprint for action to prevent epidemics and determined that the following eight diseases have potential to cause a public health emergency:

- Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever
- Ebola Viral disease and Marburg viral disease

- Lass fever
- MERS and SARS
- Nipah and Henipaviral disease
- Rift valley fever
- Zika disease
- Disease X

It was also underlined that due to absence of efficacious drugs and vaccines against these diseases, there is an urgent need for accelerated research and development for these diseases. However, pollution has not been indicated to be the main cause for these diseases.

(c) National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is implemented under the National Health Mission (NHM). The objectives of the programme include health promotion activities and opportunistic screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including Diabetes and Cancer.

Population based screening of common NCDs, i.e. Diabetes, Hypertension and Cancers (Oral Cancer, Breast Cancer and Cervical cancer) has also been rolled out in over 215 districts of the country under NHM as a part of comprehensive Primary Healthcare. Key components of population based screening include community based risk assessment, screening, referral, and follow up of all individuals of 30 years and above for common NCDs (hypertension, diabetes, oral cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer). Screening for common NCDs is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat- Health and Wellness Centres.

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. So far, 16 SCIs and 20 TCCCs have been approved across the country to mentor all Cancer related activities in their respective jurisdiction.

Government of India is also implementing Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) under NHM in all States/UTs with the objective to detect and

respond to disease outbreaks due to epidemic prone diseases / communicable diseases including influenza and bacterial diseases. To prevent the spread such outbreaks, States/UTs are provided with additional manpower, training of identified Rapid Response Team (RRT) members for outbreak investigations, strengthening of laboratories for detection of epidemic prone diseases, IT equipment for data entry, analysis and data transfer, and provision of funds for operationalization of the programme.

Government of India (GoI) has taken following steps for prevention and control of Dengue:

- Provided Technical Guidelines to the States/UTs for prevention and control, case management and effective community participation
- Conducted trainings for capacity Building of doctors on case management
- Monitoring and supervision for early case detection, prevention and control
- Issued advisories to sensitize the States
- Free diagnostic facilities through identified Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and Apex Referral Laboratories (ARLs) across the country. Test kits are supplied by GOI free of cost. Till date, 673 SSHs and 16 ARLs have been identified across the country
- Observation of National Dengue Day on 16th May across the country for mass awareness
- IEC activities to disseminate knowledge for prevention and control.

(d) As per the available estimates of the year 2017, there were around 21.40 lakh people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) in India, HIV estimations 2017 report indicated that, against the global average of 47%, new HIV infections in country have declined by more than 80% since its peak in 1995. Similarly, AIDS related deaths have declined by 71% since its peak in 2005 against the global average of 51%.

The Government has enacted the 'Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Act 2017' for the protection of human rights of persons infected and affected by the HIV infection.

Under National AIDS Control Programme, a fully funded Central Sector Scheme, lifelong free anti-retroviral therapy (ART) for HIV infection is provided to more than

13.14 lakh PLHIV through 546 ART centers. State-wise number of ART centers and number of PLHIV availing free ART from these centers for the last 3 years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) IEC activities are an integral part of various health programmes of the Government. The Central Government provides technical and financial support to States/UTs for undertaking IEC activities to more effectively prevent and contain spread of diseases. As and when required, focused campaigns are also undertaken. Recently, to sensitize the community on prevention and control of Vector Borne Diseases (VBDs) with special focus on Dengue, Government of India conducted a mega public awareness campaign in Delhi from 17th to 19th July, 2019 involving Delhi Government and all implementing agencies.

**Statement**

*State/U.T.-wise details of number of ART Centres or PLHIV on ART during last three years*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	ART Centres			PLHIV on Art		
		March, 2017	March, 2018	May, 2019	March, 2017	March, 2018	May, 2019
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	87	106	115
2.	Andhra Pradesh	40	40	40	1,53,627	1,77,273	1,85,933
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	72	96	142
4.	Assam	6	6	6	4,698	5,846	6,789
5.	Bihar	16	17	20	35,331	46,047	54,781
6.	Chandigarh	2	2	2	4,682	5,804	6,460
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	5	5	10,289	12,235	13,673
8.	Delhi	11	11	11	23,482	27,250	31,262
9.	Goa	2	2	2	2,528	2,884	2,998
10.	Gujarat	30	30	30	54,991	62,752	68,526



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Haryana	1	1	7	8,496	11,059	13,281
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	6	3,531	3,959	4,325
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	2	2,034	2,350	2,644
14.	Jharkhand	8	8	8	7,740	9,471	11,057
15.	Karnataka	64	64	64	1,39,671	1,55,411	1,66,211
16.	Kerala	10	10	10	11,579	12,919	13,977
17.	Madhya Pradesh	18	18	18	18,752	22,133	26,264
18.	Maharashtra	88	90	89	2,18,110	2,37,796	2,48,854
19.	Manipur	13	13	13	10,383	12,483	13,034
20.	Meghalaya	1	1	2	1,235	1,777	2,419
21.	Mizoram	6	6	6	5,027	7,412	8,784
22.	Nagaland	8	8	9	6,154	7,290	8,525
23.	Odisha	15	15	15	14,205	17,142	19,596
24.	Puducherry	1	1	1	1,184	1,193	1,244
25.	Punjab	12	12	13	22,222	27,697	33,761
26.	Rajasthan	23	24	24	31,122	37,092	42,413
27.	Sikkim	1	1	1	145\	170	88
28.	Tamil Nadu	55	55	55	1,02,164	1,12,778	1,18,657
29.	Telangana	22	22	22	67,097	72,244	81,974
30.	Tripura	3	3	3	962	1,186,	1,460
31.	Uttar Pradesh	38	38	38	55,188	67,855	79,907
32.	Uttarakhand	3	3	3	2,913	3,575	4,172
33.	West Bengal	19	19	19	30,625	35,680	41,006
INDIA		531	535	546	10,50,326	12,00,965	13,14,432

**Issue of smart cards under NHIS**

3419. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

DR. AMEE VAJN1K:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such needy people in the country who have been issued smart cards under National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) so that they get help in treatment of diseases, district-wise and State-wise;

(b) when this scheme was implemented and what target was fixed to make it available to needy people;

(c) the funds provided by Government to needy people for treatment under this scheme so far, State-wise; and

(d) whether this scheme is far behind in achieving its fixed target? Price review of procedures

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched in 2008 by Ministry of Labour and Employment and was transferred to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with effect from 01.04.2015. With the launch of Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) on 23.09.2018, RSBY has been subsumed in it.

RSBY was implemented to provide health insurance cover of ₹ 30,000/- per family (a unit of five) per year to BPL and 11 other categories of unorganised workers i.e. Building and other construction workers registered with the Welfare Boards, Licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, MNREGA workers who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year, Beedi Workers, Domestic Workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw pullers, Rag pickers and Auto/Taxi Driver.

The beneficiary families under RSBY were entitled for cashless health insurance coverage of ₹ 30,000/- per annum per family.

Under RSBY, the, respective State Governments identified beneficiary families & enrolled them as per the laid down criteria. Cards to the beneficiaries were being issued by Insurance Companies selected by the State Governments.. The Government of India

was releasing Central Share to State Governments per beneficiary family on the basis of Said down norms.

PMJAY is an entitlement based scheme and there is no provision to issue smart cards to its beneficiaries.

**Price review of procedure under Ayushman Bharat Yojana**

3420. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Flagship Programme of Government, Ayushman Bharat Yojana, is going for price review of over 1000 medical packages being offered to patients under the Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a committee was also formed to hold deliberations on the existing prices of the medical packages, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (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. The package rates are indicative in nature and States have the flexibility to decrease or increase up to 10% depending on their suitability. Further, States could retain their existing package rates, even if they are higher than the prescribed 10 % flexibility slab. The States also have the flexibility to change the package rates up to 10% for the aspirational districts and in the cases of NABH accredited Hospitals.

The package 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. For specific packages, subgroups spread across different super specialties were formed. The subgroups had prominent experts from national institutions like AIIMS.

Since the launch of AB-PMJAY on 23.09.2018, feedback on certain aspects of benefit packages such as terminology, duplication and any anomalies like repetition of packages, different rates for same procedures in different specialities etc., have been received and National Health Authority is reviewing this feedback for possible rationalization, if required.

At present, there is no proposal to review the prices of packages being offered under the AB-PMJAY.

While deciding the package rates, one of the underlying principles was that full capacity of private hospitals was not being utilized and PMJAY is to provide additional volumes to them without additional investments in infrastructure and manpower etc.

#### **Faculty and staff of new AIIMS**

3421. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether new AIIMS were opened by Government in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the status of their completion;
- (c) whether the hospitals are equipped with required staff, supplies and equipment; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of action being proposed by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No new AIIMS has been opened during last three years. However, 21 new AIIMS have been approved for establishment in various parts of the country by the Union Cabinet. Of these, six (6) new AIIMS in Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), 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.

MBBS batch for new AIIMS. Mangalagiri and Nagpur was started from the academic session 2018-19.

(c) and (d) All possible steps are being taken to expedite completion of the new AIIMS as per the timelines approved by the Cabinet.

New AIIMS projects are being assigned on EPC mode in the nature of lump sum contract basis with a fixed cost.

Filling up of Faculty & Non-faculty posts in the new AIIMS is being undertaken keeping in view the services and facilities planned in the AIIMS by taking serving Faculty from Government Medical Colleges/Institutes on deputation basis and contractual engagement of retired Faculty of Government Medical Colleges/Institutes.

Visiting faculty scheme in new AIIMS has been formulated to allow national and international faculty to work in new AIIMS for teaching and academic purposes. Overseas Citizens of India have been allowed to join as teaching faculty in new AIIMS.

The six functional AIIMS hospitals are also equipped with medical equipments required for rendering healthcare services.

#### **Generic medicines stores**

†3422. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and private sale and storage centres of generic medicines in the country, State-wise numbers thereof;

(b) whether the effects of allopathic and generic medicines are similar, if so, the reasons for higher prices of allopathic medicines available at allopathic medical store as compared to generic medicines; and

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that Government and private doctors discourage patients to use generic medicines, if so, whether Government has any action plan to maximise the usage of generic medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP), a total of 5440 dedicated retail outlets selling affordable generic medicines are functional in the country as on 15.07.2019. State-wise breakup is given in Statement (*See* below).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) There is no definition of generic or branded medicines under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 made thereunder. However, generic medicines are generally those which contain same amount of same active ingredients) in same dosage form and are intended to be administered by the same route of administration as that of branded medicine. Further, drugs manufactured in the country, irrespective of whether they are generic or branded, are required to comply with 'the same standards as prescribed in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 made thereunder for their quality. As such they are expected to have similar effects.

The price of an unbranded generic version of a medicine is generally lower than the price of a corresponding branded medicine because in case of generic version, the pharmaceutical company does not have to spend money on promotion of its brand. The sale of a generic version is incentivized by a pharmaceutical company by keeping a high trade margin for wholesalers and retailers.

(c) Medical Council of India (MCI), has notified an amendment in Clause 1.5 of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 vide notification dated 21.09.2016, which stipulates that "Every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs". MCI has further issued a circular on 21.04.2017 vide which all the Registered Medical Practitioners under the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act have been directed to comply with the aforesaid provisions.

#### *Statement*

##### *State-wise details of Janaushadhi Kendras as on 15.07.2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Janaushadhi Kendras
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	181
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	24
4.	Assam	79
5.	Bihar	155

1	2	3
6.	Chandigarh	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	206
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	14
9.	Daman and Diu	4
10.	Delhi	96
11.	Goa	8
12.	Gujarat	494
13.	Haryana	160
14.	Himachal Pradesh	57
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	56
16.	Jharkhand	54
17.	Karnataka	524
18.	Kerala	465
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	145
21.	Maharashtra	358
22.	Manipur	35
23.	Meghalaya	1
24.	Mizoram	19
25.	Nagaland	15
26.	Odisha	174
27.	Puducherry	14
28.	Punjab	164
29.	Rajasthan	127
30.	Sikkim	2

1	2	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	539
32.	Telangana	117
33.	Tripura	24
34.	Uttar Pradesh	840
35.	Uttarakhand	176
36.	West Bengal	106
	TOTAL	5440

**Export of food items under purview of food regulator**

3423. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the country's food regulator to bring export of food items under its regulator purview;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes. A proposal to include 'Export' within the ambit of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, along with other proposals for amendments to the said Act, has been received from Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and is under consideration.

**Implementation of Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram**

3424. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the good practices that have worked under the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) in various implementing States and the plans to scale up the programme based on the good practices, across the country;



(b) the details of annual footfall numbers of established Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs), State-wise, district-wise, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of how much of the allocated budget has been utilised for Adolescent Health under NHM from 2014-2019, State-wise; and

(d) the details of community, facility and school-based future plans under RKSK for promotive and preventive care, specially aimed at Adolescent Health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) has realigned the clinic-based curative approach to comprehensive healthcare to focus more on a holistic model, which emphasizes on community and school based health promotion and preventive care besides strengthening Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics. This model is currently adopted by all the States across the country.

(b) Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) There are three approaches for implementing Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram in the country for improving adolescent health.

The details are as below:

(i) **Community based:** The Peer Education model is implemented in 226 districts and there are 2 lakh Peer Educators providing weekly community sessions. States are encouraged to expand this to all the districts with special emphasis on continuous mentoring of Peer Educators.

(ii) **Facility based:** The facility based services are provided in a non judgmental and confidential manner in Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics. There are at present 7470 AFHCs which have provided services to about 70 lakh adolescents during 2018-19. Guidance has been given to the states to increase the utilization of these clinics by improving referral from community and schools.

(iii) **School based:** The school based component is being strengthened with emphasis on preventive and promotive activities. A dedicated 20 hour

curriculum has been developed in partnership with Ministry of Human Resource and Development (National Council of Educational Research And Training), for its roll out in the country in a phased manner. School teachers are identified as a resource for transacting weekly activity-based prevention and promotion messages in the schools.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise data of Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (2018-19)*

Sl.No.	State	No. of AFHCs established as on 31.03.2019	Annual Footfall
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	2691
2.	Andhra Pradesh	384	284933
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	8613
4.	Assam	64	80614
5.	Bihar	207	92981
6.	Chandigarh	4	1230
7.	Chhattisgarh	225	74962
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	15975
9.	Daman and Diu	8	4888
10.	Delhi	30	10600
11.	Goa	32	56099
12.	Gujarat	349	290662
13.	Haryana	275	228988
14.	Himachal Pradesh	64	35761
15.	Jarnmu and Kashmir	43	46763
16.	Jharkhand	206	182738

1	2	3	4
17.	Karnataka	2563	1019435
18.	Kerala	58	20342
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	88	146529
21.	Maharashtra	451	827822
22.	Manipur	77	32027
23.	Meghalaya	122	39529
24.	Mizoram	49	16420
25.	Nagaland	35	11802
26.	Odisha	230	69576
27.	Puducherry	53	66866
28.	Punjab	154	122861
29.	Rajasthan	314	149240
30.	Sikkim	29	22196
31.	Tamil Nadu	193	101460
32.	Telangana	146	152984
33.	Tripura	51	7106
34.	Uttar Pradesh	347	1358635
35.	Uttarakhand	64	115760
36.	West Bengal	502	1372224
TOTAL		7470	7071312

**Statement**

*State/U.T.-wise details of allocated budget and utilization for adolescent Health under NHM (SPIP-State Programme Implementation Plans; Exp-Expenditure)*

Sl.No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		SPIP	Exp.	SPIP	Exp.	SPIP	Exp.	SPIP	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>A. High Focus States</b>									
1.	Bihar	1564.29	277.04	1149.9	302.77	1257.88	251.20	1065.08	315.21
2.	Chhattisgarh	154.89	330.40	817.41	102.73	479.27	354.99	616.12	361.07
3.	Himachal Pradesh	195.51	180.11	280.29	146.90	236.32	121.35	344.87	79.57
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	301.96	221.14	270.64	90.36	243.43	102.98	351.65	122.93
5.	Jharkhand	242.89	118.84	405.99	91.69	763.34	248.45	2196.89	250.28
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1400.98	457.19	1360.33	892.29	1394.37	1045.08	2039.36	1446.49
7.	Odisha	1617.74	753.27	1126.53	488.55	514.93	179.30	656.07	1040.48
8.	Rajasthan	1231.09	613.08	830.27	491.53	956.54	326.97	756.76	609.43
9.	Uttar Pradesh	259.57	605.16	1314.56	1770.02	578.21	1018.72	1110.62	1309.67
10.	Uttarakhand	569.80	399.49	189.24	363.99	268.60	277.43	312.86	209.23
SUB TOTAL		7538.7	3955.7	7745.1	4740.8	6692.9	3926.5	9450.3	5744.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>B. NE States</b>									
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	83.48	53.02	41.56	43.18	217.69	48.13	309.68	23.08
12.	Assam	1289.71	621.83	1632.81	600.83	625.76	441.75	832.03	285.24
13.	Manipur	107.34	82.29	286.13	33.02	225.93	41.62	970.51	71.83
14.	Meghalaya	207.80	68.92	335.34	96.12	398.06	112.98	229.79	261.14
15.	Mizoram	79.09	86.30	180.50	84.24	189.53	13.95	59.49	3.00
16.	Nagaland	35.69	16.48	119.96	18.82	232.28	18.79	76.67	27.70
17.	Sikkim	74.57	28.95	52.54	39.61	80.27	4.50	60.27	13.73
18.	Tripura	90.34	46.42	110.32	46.20	74.61	39.34	302.74	34.08
	SUB TOTAL	1968.0	1004.2	2759.2	962.0	2044.1	721.1	2841.2	719.8
<b>C. Non High Focus States</b>									
19.	Andhra Pradesh	721.71	319.37	630.07	554.11	146.76	347.24	141.50	70.58
20.	Goa	50.50	5.23	56.46	9.32	20.89	4.52	48.58	19.54
21.	Gujarat	596.00	379.03	836.05	361.77	629.66	674.73	864.09	211.75
22.	Haryana	451.65	410.88	210.13	112.84	252.01	141.78	204.75	124.68
23.	Karnataka	292.96	81.66	475.49	101.90	617.56	211.02	248.08	188.30

24.	Kerala	255.94	162.91	402.24	195.09	206.66	257.01	446.11	360.07
25.	Maharashtra	1261.69	309.17	5160.38	880.75	3956.63	836.21	2792.15	468.44
26.	Punjab	345.01	358.33	242.51	84.78	282.00	92.87	437.13	156.97
27.	Tamil Nadu	288.38	722.80	752.40	678.17	468.87	444.07	843.67	460.89
28.	Telangana	366.14	138.32	210.21	71.93	485.09	205.98	1872.30	148.98
29.	West Bengal	776.09	424.87	2077.42	1082.68	534.73	738.00	304.27	455.56
	SUB TOTAL	5406.1	3312.6	11053.4	41331.3	7600.9	3953.4	8202.6	2665.8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51.52	0.42	17.66	7.47	35.42	1.09	9.79	2.81
31.	Chandigarh	1.14	0.00	8.09	0.43	2.95	0.23	1.97	0.36
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.15	7.61	36.76	6.10	42.80	3.08	20.21	3.21
33.	Daman and Diu	21.71	1.54	18.17	0.31	42.93	10.45	19.95	4.04
34.	Delhi	51.66	4.58	40.10	6.02	101.08	1.80	23.17	0.52
35.	Lakshadweep	2.94	0.00	1.94	0.00	3.94	0.00	2.75	0.38
36.	Puducherry	29.32	5.64	36.32	12.02	18.46	4.22	19.82	0.69
	SUB TOTAL	179.4	19.8	159.0	32.4	247.6	20.9	97.7	12.0
GRAND TOTAL		15092.2	8292.3	21716.7	9865.5	16585.5	8621.8	20591.7	9141.9

Written Answers to

[23 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**Medical college in each district**

3425. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the accepted policy of Government to set up at least one medical college in each district of the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the districts in Tamil Nadu which do not have even a single medical college and the steps being taken to set up medical colleges in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. However, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals' with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 60:40 for other states. Under the scheme, 82 district hospitals in 21 States/UT under Phase-I & II were identified to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals.

(b) The list of districts in Tamil Nadu which do not have a medical college is given in the Statement (See below). Under Phase-II of the above Scheme, an analysis was done to ensure the availability of at least one medical college for every 3 Parliamentary Constituencies and at least 1 Government Medical College in each State of the country. Accordingly, mapping was done and requirement of 24 new medical colleges under Phase-II of the Scheme has been identified. During analysis, no such block (consisting of 3 Parliamentary Constituencies) has been identified in Tamil Nadu State.

***Statement***

*List of Districts in Tamil Nadu which do not have a medical college  
(Public or Private)*

No. of Districts	Name of District
1.	Ariyalur
2.	Dindigul
3.	Krishnagiri

No. of Districts	Name of District
4.	Nagapattinam
5.	Nilgiris
6.	Namakkal
7.	Ramanathapuram
8.	Tirupur
9.	Tiruvallur
10.	Virudhunagar

**Improving rural healthcare infrastructure**

3426. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any concrete plan being chalked out for improving the healthcare at village/Panchayat level to realize the Prime Minister's dream of creating New India by 2022. as healthcare at village level languished the most;

(b) the present status of Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in Bihar;

(c) the status of upgradation of Muzaffarpur district hospital which was taken up in Phase I of infrastructure development of district hospitals; and

(d) whether Government is contemplating to open new scientific institutions in Muzaffarpur in the wake of AES disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the budget announcement 2017-18, 1,50,000 Health Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres are to be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) by December, 2022 to provide Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) to ensure health for all.

Under AB-HWCs, CPHC includes promotive, preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative services. The AB-HWCs are envisioned to 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. Free essential drugs and diagnostic services are also being provisioned through these HWCs.

(b) As per Rural Health Statistics(RHS), 2018, as on 31.03.2018, there are 150 Community health Centres (CHCs) .and 1899 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in Bihar. State-wise details of shortfall in PHCs and CHCs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The State Government has intimated that a super specialty 100 bedded Mother & Child hospital (MCH) is being constructed in District Hospital, Muzaffarpur at an estimated cost of 13.5 Crores; the construction is already under way and is at finishing stage.

(d) Proposals from the State have been invited for setting up of a 100 bedded Pediatric intensive Care Unit (P-ICU) at Shri Krishna Medical College & Hospital, Muzaffarpur; five virology' labs in different districts and 10 bedded Paediatric ICUs in other districts, to be supported under National Health Mission (NHM).

***Statement***

*Details of shortfall in Health facilities as per 2011 Population in India  
(As on 31st March, 2018)*

Sl.No.	State/ UT	PHCs				CHCs			
		R	P	S	% Shortfall	R	P	S	% Shortfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1197	1147	50	4	299	193	106	35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	143	*	*	12	63	*	*
3.	Assam	954	946	8	1	238	172	66	28
4.	Bihar	3099	1899	1200	39	774	150	624	81
5.	Chhattisgarh	774	793	*	*	193	169	24	12
6.	Goa	19	25	*	*	4	4	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Gujarat	1290	1474	*	*	322	363	*	*
8.	Haryana	550	368	182	33	137	113	24	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2212	576	*	*	53	91	*	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	327	537	*	*	81	84	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	966	298	668	69	241	171	70	29
12.	Karnataka	1306	2359	*	*	326	206	120	37
13.	Kerala	589	849	*	*	147	227	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1989	1171	818	41	497	309	188	38
15.	Maharashtra	2201	1823	378	17	550	361	189	34
16.	Manipur	80	91	*	*	20	23	*	*
17.	Meghalaya	114	108	6	5	28	28	0	0
18.	Mizoram	25	57	*	*	6	9	*	*
19.	Nagaland	68	126	*	*	17	21	*	*
20.	Odisha	1315	1288	27	2	328	377	*	*
21.	Punjab	578	432	146	25	144	151	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	1861	2078	*	*	465	588	*	*
23.	Sikkim	18	24	*	*	4	2	2	50
24.	Tamil Nadu	1251	1421	*	*	312	385	*	*
25.	Telangana	768	643	125	16	192	91	101	53
26.	Tripura	109	108	1	1	27	22	S	19
27.	Uttarakhand	238	257	*	*	59	67	*	*
28.	Uttar Pradesh	5194	3621	1573	30	1298	822	476	37
29.	West Bengal	2153	913	1240	58	538	348	190	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	22	*	*	2	4	*	*
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	9	*	*	2	2	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	4	*	*	0	2	*	*
34.	Delhi	13	5	8	62	3	0	3	100
35.	Lakshadweep	0	4	*	*	0	3	*	*
36.	Puducherry	13	24	*	*	3	3	0	0
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		29337	25743	6430	22	7322	5624	2188	30

#### Occurance of communicable diseases

3427. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for some time the country has been witnessing new communicable diseases such as the one that happened in Bihar recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the country does not have sufficient laboratories to test communicable diseases; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Outbreaks of AES have been occurring in Bihar since the year 1995 almost every year during the same period/season of the year and as such it cannot be stated as a new communicable disease. However, Nipah Virus outbreak was reported from Kozhikode, Malappuram and Ernakulum district of Kerala during the year 2018 and 2019. Zika Virus Disease was also reported from Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan during the years 2017 and 2018.

The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) covers six Vector Borne Diseases (VBDs) in the country *viz.* Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Kala-Azar, Japanese Encephalitis, and Lymphatic Filariasis. None of these is a new communicable disease. The cases of these VBDs have declined at national level.

(c) and (d) The country have sufficient laboratories to test communicable diseases.

#### **Measures to handle dengue and Zika virus outbreak**

†3428. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to global warming, the possibility of increasing threats of diseases like dengue and Zika is being anticipated;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to take special steps to prevent this; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes, Government of India (GDI) has taken the following steps for prevention and control of Dengue:

- GOI provides Technical Guidelines to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for prevention and control, case management and effective community participation.
- Monitoring and supervision for early case detection, prevention and control.
- Periodic reviews done at the higher level.
- Advisories are issued to sensitize the States.
- Conduct trainings for capacity building of doctors on case management.
- Free diagnostic facilities through Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and Apex Referral Laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country. Till date, 673 SSHs and 16 ARLs have been identified across the country. Test kits are supplied by GOI free of cost.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- National Dengue Day is observed on 16th May across the country.
- Information Education Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) , activities to disseminate knowledge for prevention and control.

Government of India initiated Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) in all States/Union Territories (UTs) with the objective to detect and respond to disease outbreaks due to epidemic-prone diseases including Zika virus disease. Weekly data on morbidity for epidemic-prone diseases is collected and analysed to detect early rising phase of disease outbreaks, which is reported and responded to by trained Districts/States Rapid Response Teams ( RRT).

Further, Indian Council of Medical Research, through its network of laboratories, conducted laboratory based surveillance to detect outbreaks of Zika Virus in the community and entomological surveillance to detect Zika virus in vector mosquito.

Government of India through Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) - National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR) and Department of Science and Technology (DST) have set up Centre of Excellence for Climate Change and Vector Borne Diseases at NIMR Delhi wherein monitoring is being done on vectors of dengue in selected sites at Rishikesh, Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) and Delhi. The impact of climate change on dengue and other vector borne diseases is also being assessed using latest climate models. Adaptation measures to address the adverse impacts of climate change on Vector Borne Diseases (VBDs) are also planned. Monitoring of vectors of Zika is being done at Delhi, Jabalpur and Puducherry.

### **Oral Cancer**

3429. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Oral Cancer is more prevalent among the public ,in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any initiative to prevent Oral Cancer instead of concentrating on treatment of cancer; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per National Cancer Registry Program of Indian Council of Medical Research, Oral Cancer (tongue and mouth) is the leading cancer in men and fourth common cancer in female.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under National Health Mission (NHM), objectives of which *inter alia* include awareness generation for cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to appropriate level institution for treatment. Population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (diabetes, hypertension and common cancers *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out under NHM in over 215 districts. Screening of common cancers *i.e.* oral, breast and cervical is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres.

To enhance tertiary care facilities for cancer, the Government is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities Scheme under NPCDCS, under which setting up of 16 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) have been approved. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and second campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute,

Kolkata has also been approved. All these will enhance the capacity for prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.

Tobacco use is the major risk factor for Cancers including Oral Cancer. Some of the major steps taken by the Government to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use are enactment of 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; implementation of National Tobacco Control Programme; mass awareness campaigns; regulation of depiction of tobacco use in films and TV programmes; Quitline services and mCessation to help the people to quit tobacco use; large specified health warning covering 85% of the principal display area

of tobacco product packs along with Quitline number; Crop Diversification Programme for tobacco growers and skill development of bidi rollers to facilitate them to shift to alternative vocations.

The Food Safety and Standards Regulations made under the Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006 lay down that tobacco and nicotine cannot be used as ingredients in Food Products and the such Gutkha is banned.

The prevalence of tobacco use has reduced from 34.6% to 28.6% from 2009-10 to 2016-17 as per findings of 2nd round of Global Adult Tobacco Survey.

#### **Misusing of MCI certificates**

3430. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the use of certificates of MCI for commercial products in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any action has been taken against those involved in misleading the public; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY) : (a) to (d) As per information provided by Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India, no incident about the use of MCI certificate for commercial products in the country has been reported to the Medical Council of India.

#### **Institutional deliveries of children in Maharashtra**

3431. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued guidelines and provided Central funds to Maharashtra Government to ensure that all deliveries in the State should be conducted by qualified persons in the hospitals for the safety of mother and child;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) if not, what action Government proposes to take to ensure institutional deliveries of children in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Government of India has issued several guidelines, such as-JSY (Janani Suraksha Yojana) & JSSK (Janani Shishu Suraksha Kaiyakram), SBA (Skilled Attendance at Birth), NSSK (Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram), LaQshya (Labour Room Quality Improvement Initiative) & Midwifery Initiative to all the States/UTs including Maharashtra Government to ensure that all deliveries in the State are conducted by qualified persons in the hospitals.

The details of Central fund provided during last three years to Maharashtra State is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of releases from 2016-17 to 2018-19-Maharashtra*

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Programme	2016-17 Release	2017-18 Release	2018-19 Release
1.	Reproductive Child Health	356.10	222.02	216.25
2.	Other Health System Strengthening covered under NUHM	71.03	56.68	103.15
3.	Comprehensive Primary Health Care under NUHM	-	-	29.31
GRAND TOTAL		427.13	278.7	348.71

*Note:*

1. Release for the F.Y. 2018-19 is updated upto 31.03.2019 and is provisional.
2. The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants do not include State share contribution.

**Dependence on Infant Formula Milk**

3432. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a growing number of cases where natural mothers milk is not produced hence infants have to resort to Infant Formula Milk, which becomes the only source of protein and essential minerals required for the child's growth at that tender age;



(b) whether Government is also aware that these Infant Formula Milk are excessively expensive and taxed beyond the common man's pocket;

(c) whether Government has taken any initiative to cut the prices of these Life source Artificial Milk of our infants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) There is no data available regarding the increase in growing number of cases where natural mothers milk is not produced hence infant have to resort to Infant Formula Milk. However, as per National Family Health Surveys (NFHS-3 and NFHS-4), early initiation of breastfeeding has improved from 23.4 to 41.6 percent whereas, exclusive breastfeeding has improved from 46.4 to 54.9 percent over the last decade.

Breast milk being the best source of nutrients for the infants with several health benefits for the child and mothers and additional economic benefits to the family, MoHFW is paying focused attention to promote and support breastfeeding. "MAA-Mothers' Absolute Affection" programme has been launched on 5th August 2016 to improve appropriate breastfeeding practices and a greater emphasis is laid on capacity building of the health workers on lactation management at both community and facility levels and 360 degree Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns to create awareness regarding benefits of breastfeeding and deleterious effect of feeding formula milk.

"Not enough milk" is a common misconception among the lactating mothers and their family members, hence counseling is an important activity to improve mothers motivation and confidence for breastfeeding. Community dialogues by ASHAs through mothers' meetings and lactation support and interpersonal communication by skilled ANMs at VHSNDs and sub-centres is being promoted for emotional and overall support to the lactating mothers. Mothers of low birth weight and preterm infants are also being counselled and supported in expressing their own milk for feeding their infants.

Comprehensive Lactation Management Centres (CLMCs) and Lactation Management Units (LMUs) are also being established in Government hospitals as an effort to promote natural act of breastfeeding and ensuring availability of safe Donor

Human Milk, as the next best option after natural breastfeeding and express breastfeeding for feeding of sick newborns for their better survival.

Further, as per the Infant Milk Substitute Feeding Bottles, and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1993, as amended in 2003, Infant milk substitutes, if medically indicated should only be used on the advice of a health worker.

#### **Change in food habits to control diabetes**

3433. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the number of diabetic patients has reached an all time high now;
- (b) if so, whether a change in our food habits has made us to be diabetes affected;
- (c) if so, whether Government is considering to have a public campaign to create awareness about avoiding use of preserved food;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The ICMR-INDIAB Study reported 62.4 million people with diabetes (>20 years of age) in 2011 & 73 million are estimated for 2018.

(b) to (e) Risk factor of common Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) including Diabetes include unhealthy diet, lack of physical activity, use of tobacco product and ageing *inter-alia*. Obesity is one of the important risk factors of diabetes. Excess consumption of calorie dense foods containing high levels of saturated fats, trans-fatty acids, and free sugars and/or salt either alone, or in combination with insufficient physical activity, can contribute to obesity and diabetes, as well as other NCDs.

The Central Government is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for

interventions upto District level under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS which has focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, apart from early diagnosis, treatment and follow up of non-communicable diseases. Population based initiative to prevent, control, screen and manage common NCDs also helps in generating awareness on risk factors of NCDs. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has taken steps to reduce, exposure to HFSS (High Fat, Salt and Sugar) food. FSSAI has notified draft Labelling and Display Regulations on 27.06.2019 whereby packaged food companies are required to declare nutritional information such as calories (energy), saturated fat, trans-fat, added sugar and sodium per serve on the front of the pack. FSSAI has nudged the industry to promote healthier food options and reformulate their products to reduce fat, sugar and sodium. FSSAI has also launched infotainment campaign named 'Aaj se Thoda Kam' and 'Transfat elimination' which focuses on limiting consumption of foods high in Fat, Salt and Sugar and removing trans fat from daily diet.

FSSAI has also taken steps to promote public awareness on safe and healthy eating habits including Eat Right India initiative, Eat right website, video library on Eat Right website with educational films on safe and nutritious food habits, resource books like pink book, yellow book etc.

#### **Doctors applying for VRS**

3434. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some doctors of Sports Injury Centre, Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. RML Hospital have requested for Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS);
- (b) if so, whether any of them had been facing inquiry;
- (c) whether before granting VRS, they have joined private hospitals; and
- (d) if so, what actions have been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Requests for voluntary retirement from service by doctors of Central Government hospitals belonging to Central Health Service (CHS) cadre, including from Sports Injury Centre, Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. RML Hospital are received from time to time by Government, on which decisions are taken as per extant rules and procedures.

A case of private employment without taking prior permission of competent authority by a CHS doctor has come to the notice of Government, recently.

Appropriate action as per approved decision of Competent Authority is taken on each of such cases.

**Data theft at Sports Injury Centre, Safdarjung Hospital**

3435. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether data of Sports Injury Centre, Safdarjung Hospital was stolen;
- (b) if so, whether inquiry was conducted in the matter;
- (c) what were the findings thereof; and
- (d) what actions were taken in the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) As informed by Safdarjung hospital, leakage of data from Sports injury Centre (SIC), Safdarjung hospital was noticed. An inquiry was conducted in the matter and the findings are as follows:-

The inquiry Committee has opined that it needs to be proven that data was actually obtained by B L Kapur Hospital, Rajendra Place, New Delhi from SIC. It needs to be verified that the patients who were contacted were all SIC patients. The committee did not have any list of patients whose data was leaked. The Committee further submitted that the same may first be verified and presented before the Committee.

As stated by the hospital, Delhi police were requested to lodge a complaint in this regard to investigate the matter. All staff including faculties of the hospital have been advised to take adequate care and ensure that no tampering whatsoever takes place with the information/material/data/record available in the Personal Computers/ Central Processing Units.

**Engagement of non-Governmental agencies/individuals to  
organise health awareness**

3436. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any mechanism to engage non-Governmental agencies/individuals to organise health awareness campaigns across India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the concerned department and nodal officer along with the entire mechanism regarding the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) The health awareness media campaigns from central level by this Ministry are released through Bureau of Outreach and Communication (formerly Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity), Doordarshan, All India Radio, Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha Television, etc. There is no separate mechanism to engage NGOs / individuals for this purpose.

Apart from this, since Health is a State subject, under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided by the Government of India to the States/Union Territories (UTs) to strengthen their health system including for undertaking health awareness campaigns. These funds are sanctioned based on the requirements posed by the states/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

**Specialists to met the requirement of cardiac patients in NER**

3437. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is insufficient number of doctors in North Eastern Region (NER) to meet the requirement of cardiac patients, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government and Medical Council of India (MCI) consider that more qualified doctors are required in the NER to meet the needs of cardiac patients;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to promote the institutions and Universities in NER conducting/willing to conduct Post Graduate Diploma or certificate course in clinical cardiology; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Public health and hospitals

being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of doctors including in North Eastern Region (NER), lies with the respective State Governments. Availability of Doctors in public health sector varies from state to state depending upon their policies and context. However, Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for recruitment of doctors on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope. Further, the data regarding number of Cardiologist in North Eastern Region of the country is not maintained centrally. Furthermore, as per Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 of Medical Council of India (MCI), DM Cardiology and DM Pediatric Cardiology are available in the country with an intake capacity of 397 post graduate seats. Further, National Board of Examination (NBE) is running Diplomate of National Board (DNB) seats in Cardiology and Fellowship (FNB) in Interventional Cardiology. Presently, there are 211 DNB seats in Cardiology and 34 seats in Fellowship (FNB) in Interventional Cardiology.

(d) and (e) No. Post Graduate Diploma in Clinical Cardiology has not been prescribed in Medical Council of India's Post Graduate Medical Education Regulation, 2000. However, with a view to curb the shortage of doctors in the Country, the Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new medical colleges attached with district/referral hospitals in 82 districts in under-served areas in the country with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category states and 60:40 for other states. In the said scheme 9 medical colleges have been approved in North Eastern Region and 2 have become functional. The Ministry also runs a scheme to grant assistance to Government Medical Colleges to start new PG courses/ increase PG seats. The cost ceiling per seat is ₹ 1.2 crore shared between Centre and States on 90:10 pattern for NE/ Special category States.

#### **Increase in incidence of Asthma**

3438. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that incidence of Asthma is increasing day by day for the last couple of years due to increase in pollution levels and various other reasons;
- (b) the total number of Asthma patients in Delhi in 2018-19;

(c) whether Government has made efforts to ensure that Asthma related medicines, which are very costly, are available at nominal prices for the people; and

(d) whether Government is planning to launch mass media campaign for awareness on Asthma especially among children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The details of cases of the Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) as reported by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) for the year 2017 and 2018 are as follows:

Year	Cases
2017	4,21,99,633
2018	4,19,96,260 (Provisional)

The total number of cases reported due to ARI in Delhi in the year 2018 is 4,21,467 (Provisional). No separate data is available for Asthma.

(c) and (d) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fix the ceiling price of scheduled formulations specified in schedule I of Drug Price Control Order (DPCO), 2013 adopted from National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) 2015, prepared by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. Antiasthmatic medicines have been specified in Section No. 28.1 of Schedule I of DPCO, 2013. NPPA has fixed ceiling prices of all the formulations specified in section 28.1 of schedule I of DPCO, 2013, The complete list of ceiling prices notified by NPPA is available on NPPA website [www.nppaindia.nic.in](http://www.nppaindia.nic.in).

Government of India has taken following steps to tackle the problem of ARI:

1. Measures have been taken to control environmental pollution including tightening of vehicular and industrial norms, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening of network of air quality monitoring stations, promoting public awareness, etc.
2. Under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, the Districts and States have been strengthened by providing manpower, training of identified Rapid Response Team (RRT) members for outbreak investigations, strengthening of laboratories for detection of epidemic prone diseases including acute respiratory infections.

3. Under Reproductive and Child Health Programme, prevention and treatment of acute respiratory infection including pneumonia is addressed on priority basis.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change launched Asthma Manual for schools in form of 2D animation videos. The manual, prepared by the Union Environment Ministry in collaboration with the Lung Care Foundation, aims at recognizing asthma among school children, especially in cities like Delhi with at least four to five months of poor air quality every year.

The manual is a compilation of simple, easy to understand information to know about childhood asthma and the best practices that schools can implement to deal with emergencies associated with breathing problems.

#### **Plan to tackle heat wave in India**

3439. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that with a heat wave gripping almost 54 per cent of the country, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) has also issued a red warning;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that since 1992, India has lost more than 22,000 people as a result of exposure to extreme heat;
- (c) what steps Government plans to take to alleviate the plights of the common people, especially from the poor and marginalised sections, in such conditions; and
- (d) whether there is any action plan in place to tackle such heat wave, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) India Meteorological Department (IMD) has issued red colour warning during hot weather season of 2019 due to prolonged spells of heat wave & severe heat wave over northwest & central parts of India.

(b) to (d) As reported by National Disaster Management Authority of India in their Guidelines for Preparation of Action Plan - 2016, since 1992, more than 22,000 people died as a result of exposure to extreme heat.



The primary responsibility of heat wave management rests with the States. The concerned State Governments are required to undertake necessary measures as per their relief codes / relief manuals and set up infrastructure in Government hospitals to deal with patients suffering from heat wave related illnesses.

In year 2016, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) issued Guidelines for 'Preparation of Action Plan - Prevention and Management of Heat Wave'. NDMA issued revised guidelines in the year 2017.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have also issued 'Guidelines on Prevention and Management of Heat Related Illnesses' in the year 2015.

All States / UT Governments and Ministries / Departments concerned are required to take necessary action as per the guidelines issued by NDMA. So far, 13 State Governments have prepared their Heat Action Plan and are implementing the same. National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) has also been advising State Health Departments to follow guidelines on "Prevention and Management of Heat Wave related Illness".

#### **Shortage of anti-rabies vaccines**

3440. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a shortage of antirabies vaccines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether State-wise details are available in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details in respect of the State of Rajasthan;
- (e) whether Government has taken any steps to increase the supply of anti-rabies vaccines to meet, the shortage; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Procurement of Anti Rabies Vaccine (ARV) is decentralized. As procurement of anti-rabies vaccine is done by the state governments, their availability status are accordingly maintained at the state level

and no central database on availability of ARV is maintained. However, under National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP), 16 States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh) have reported shortage of anti-rabies vaccines (ARV).

(d) As informed by State Government of Rajasthan, ARV is available in their Health Care Institutes.

(e) and (f) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has taken note of the shortage of ARV reported by the states and several meetings were held in the Ministry to review the shortage of ARV reported by the States. Communication was shared with all the states for providing information on any shortage of ARV and assistance needed from Central Government. Drug, Controller General of India was also asked to monitor the pharmaceutical firms producing ARV for ensuring the regular supply of ARV to the States. States/UTs are also advocated to use Intradermal Route of ARV and ensure the availability of ARV in all health facilities for management of Animal Bite Victims.

#### **Opening of MDRUs at medical colleges in Rajasthan**

3441. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved establishment of multi-disciplinary research unit? (MDRUs) at medical colleges in Rajasthan;

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

(c) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has requested for allocation of funds for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has allocated any funds for establishment of multidisciplinary research units at medical colleges in Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. Government has approved establishment of Multidisciplinary Research Units in 7 State Government medical colleges in Rajasthan.

(b) MRUs have been established in the following 7 State Government Medical Colleges:

- (i) Sardar Patel Medical College, Bikaner
- (ii) Dr. Sampurnanand Medical College, Jodhpur
- (iii) Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Ajmer
- (iv) Govt. Medical College, Kota
- (v) Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur
- (vi) Ravindra Nath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur
- (vii) Rajasthan University Health Sciences, Jaipur

(c) and (d) No. Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The MRU scheme provides for allocation of ₹ 5.25 crores for establishment of an MRU in a medical college. Funds released so far to the medical colleges in Rajasthan for their MRUs are as under:

Colleges	Funds released (₹ in Cr.)
Sardar Patel Medical College, Bikaner	3.97
Dr. Sampurnanand Medical College, Jodhpur	1.60
Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Ajmer	1.25
Govt. Medical College, Kota	1.25
Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur	3.87
Ravindra Nath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur	1.71
Rajasthan University Health Sciences, Jaipur	1.25

#### **Discrimination in availing medical facilities**

3442. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of Indian Railways and the Defence Services are not paying any Monthly Contribution for availing facilities like CGHS, if so, what is the justification for discrimination between two sets of Central Government employees;

(b) whether Central Government employees, not residing in CGHS covered area, are eligible for getting medical reimbursements under Central Services (Medical Attendance) [CS(MA)] Rules, without any contribution, unlike CGHS beneficiaries, if so, the reason for discrimination between two sets of Government employees working together; and

(c) whether Government is planning to take corrective measures to bring all the employees at par, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) CGHS subscriptions from the employees of Railway Board and civilian employees of Defence Services living in CGHS covered areas are deducted at prescribed rates without any discrimination.

(b) CGHS is a contributory scheme under which the beneficiaries are provided OPD facilities and medicines through CGHS Wellness Centres. However, central government employees residing outside CGHS covered areas are covered by the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 wherein OPD and other facilities; are not available through CGHS Wellness Centres. The two Schemes are different and cover different sets of Government Servants and, therefore, merits no discrimination.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Measures to reduce population growth**

3443. DR. C.P. THAKUR:

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is expected to overtake China in population within the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rate of population growth in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has introduced any schemes and innovative solution to reduce the population growth in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what impact the various awareness programmes have made on the aim to contain the population and whether any study has been conducted in this regard and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per World Population Prospects 2019 Report, India is expected to overtake China as the world's most populous country around 2027;

As per Census 2011, the country's Decadal Growth Rate was 17.7%;

State-wise Decadal Growth Rate is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The details of Schemes and innovative solutions under the National Family Planning Programme are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) The Government conducts periodic surveys *viz.* the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and the Sample Registration System (SRS) to study the impact of various awareness programmes being conducted, key findings of which are as follows:

- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.2 in 2017 (SRS)
- 24 out of 36 States/UTs have already achieved the replacement level fertility of 2.1 or less.
- The Decadal growth rate has declined from 21.54% in 1990-2000 to 17.64% during 2001-11.
- India's Wanted Fertility Rate has declined from 1.9 in NFHS III to 1.8 in NFHS IV.
- The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) has declined from 23.8 to 20.2 from 2005 to 2017 (SRS)
- The teenage birth rate-has halved from 16% (NFHS.III) to 8% (NFHS IV)
- The teenage marriage has halved from 47.4% (NFHS III) to 26.8% (NFHS IV);

**Statement-I***State/UT wise Decadal growth rate (Source: RGI)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Decadal growth rate (2001-2011)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11.0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.0
4.	Assam	17.1
5.	Bihar	25.4
6.	Chandigarh	17.2
7.	Chhattisgarh	22.6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55.9
9.	Daman and Diu	53.8
10.	Goa	8.2
11.	Gujarat	19.3
12.	Haryana	19.9
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12.9
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.6
15.	Jharkhand	22.4
16.	Karnataka	15.6
17.	Kerala	4.9
18.	Lakshadweep	6.3
19.	Madhya Pradesh	20.3
20.	Maharashtra	16.0
21.	Manipur	24.5
22.	Meghalaya	27.9

1	2	3
23.	Mizoram	23.5
24.	Nagaland	-0.6
25.	NCT of Delhi	21.2
26.	Odisha	14.0
27.	Puducherry	28.1
28.	Punjab	13.9
29.	Rajasthan	21.3
30.	Sikkim	12.9
31.	Tamil Nadu	15.6
32.	Tripura	14.8
33.	Uttar Pradesh	20.2
34.	Uttarakhand	18.8
	INDIA	17.7

\*Figure for undivided Andhra Pradesh.

### ***Statement-II***

#### *Details of Schemes and innovative solutions to reduce population growth*

- **Mission Parivar Vikas:** The focused initiative has been launched for 146 high TFR districts with TFR>3 in 7 most populous states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Assam). The aim is to increase contraceptive usage and decrease the fertility rates in these 146 high TFR districts.
- **Introduction of New Contraceptive Choices:** The current basket of choice has been expanded to include new contraceptives viz. Injectable contraceptive Antara, a 3 monthly injection and weekly Oral contraceptive pill Chhaya.
- **Redesigned Contraceptive Packaging:** The packaging for Condoms, Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCPs) and Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECPs) has now been improved and redesigned so as to augment the demand for these commodities.

- **Family Planning Logistics Management Information System (FP-LMIS):** The FP-LMIS has been launched to strengthen the supply-chain management system. It aims to serve as a decision-making tool for policy makers, program managers and logistics personnel to monitor and manage the flow of contraceptive supplies, in order to reduce stock-outs and overstocks, and improve the program's effectiveness and contraceptive security.
- **Clinical Outreach Teams (COT) Scheme:** The scheme has been launched in 146 Mission Parivar Vikas districts for providing Family planning services through mobile teams from accredited organizations in far-flung, underserved and geographically difficult areas.
- **New Family Planning Media Campaign:** A 360 degree media campaign has been launched to generate contraceptive demand. The first phase of the campaign was launched in 2016 and the second phase (comprising of TVCs, posters and hoardings, yearlong Radio show, and a dedicated website on Family Planning) was launched in 2017.
- **Enhanced Compensation Scheme for Sterilization:** The sterilization compensation scheme has been enhanced in 11 major high focus states (8 Empowered Action Group states, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana) where fertility rates were higher than 2.1.
- Emphasis on **Post pregnancy Family Planning** services which includes promotion of Post-Partum and Post-Abortion contraception (Post-Partum Intra Uterine Contraceptive Devices-PPIUCD, Post Abortion Intra Uterine Contraceptive Devices-PAIUCD)
- Promotion of **Intra Uterine Contraceptive Devices (IUCDs)** as a spacing method -Introduction of Copper IUCD-375 (5 years effectivity) under the Family Planning Programme, ,
- Scheme for ensuring **drop back services to sterilization clients.**
- Appointment of dedicated **Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) counsellors** at high case load facilities.
- **Assured delivery of family planning services:** In the last four years states have shown their commitment to strengthen fixed day family planning services for sterilization.



- **Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs** at doorstep of beneficiaries.
- **Scheme for ASHAs to Ensure spacing in births:** Under the scheme, services of ASHAs are being utilized for counselling newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth after marriage, and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child.

**On-going interventions under Family Planning Programme**

- Ensuring quality of care in Family Planning services by establishing **Quality Assurance Committees in all States and Districts.**
- Operating the '**National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme**' (NFPIS) under which clients are indemnified in the unlikely event of death, complication or failure following sterilization.
- **Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors:** Under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiaries on account of undergoing sterilisation.
- **Accreditation of more private/NGO facilities** to increase the provider base for family planning services under PPP.
- **Demand generation activities** in the form of display of posters, billboards and other audio and video materials in various facilities.
- **Observation of World Population Day & fortnight** (July 11 - July 24): The month long World Population Day campaign is a step to boost Family Planning efforts all over the country. It comprises:
  - \* June 27 to July 10: "Dampati Sampark Pakhwada" or "Mobilisation Fortnight"
  - \* July 11 to July 24 "Jansankhya Sthirtha Pakhwada" or "Population Stabilisation Fortnight"
- **Observation of Vasectomy Fortnight** (November 21-December 4) -The vasectomy fortnight is held in an effort to enhance male participation and revitalize the NSV programme, whereby male sterilization services would be provided to clients at health facilities. It comprises:
  - \* 21 st Nov - 27th Nov: Mobilization phase
  - \* 28th Nov - 4th Dec: Service delivery phase

**Shortage of Audiologists**

3444. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government is aware of acute shortage of Audiologists, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): Public health being a State subject and States being the principal employers of audiologists, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of audiologists lies with the States/UTs. However, under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including engagement of one audiologist per implementing district on contractual basis based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

**Treatment for poor patients in corporate private hospitals**

3445. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government mandates that atleast certain percentage of poor patients shall be treated free of cost in private and corporate hospitals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether there is any proposal with Government to compel the private hospitals to extend free medical treatment of poor and needy patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per Constitutional provisions, 'Health' is a State subject. It is within the domain of State/UT Government to ensure that hospitals (including private corporate hospitals) in their States/UTs provide affordable treatment to patients as per provisions of the Act and rules applicable in the States. Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare does not maintain details in this regard.

- (c) As per information furnished by the Land and Development Office (L&DO),

Union Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, land has been allotted to the following private hospitals of Delhi on concessional rates:-

- (i) Sir Ganga Ram Hospital
- (ii) Veeranwali International hospital (Delhi Hospital Society)/PRIMUS-ORTHO
- (iii) Dr. Vidya Sagar Kaushalya Devi Memorial Trust (VIMHANS)
- (iv) Moolchand Khairati Ram Hospital
- (v) St. Stephens Hospital
- (vi) R.B. Seth Jessa Ram Hospital was allotted a small plot of land measuring 773 square yards for expansion of the hospital in addition to the land initially allotted by DDA to the Hospital.

In pursuance to the Judgement dated 01.09.2011 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of Delhi in the SLP Civil No. 18599/2007, L&DO *vide* its order dated 02.02.2012 directed all the aforesaid six private hospitals, which has been provided land by L&DO on concessional rate, to strictly follow the policy of providing free treatment to 25% in OPD and 10% in IPD to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) patients. The said order also provides incorporation of this condition as part of the terms and conditions of lease/allotment, The direction issued *vide* the said order dated 02.02.2012 had further been reiterated *vide* L&DO's order dated 30.08.2018.

#### **Increase in seats for Medical students**

3446. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that States like Maharashtra are seeking an increase in the number of seats for students in the UG and PG Medical courses;
- (b) if so, whether Government will consider the proposal to increase the number of seats in the field of medical education system; and
- (c) if not, the manner in which Government will fill the gaps arising in the education system due to mandatory reservations for certain sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health &

Family Welfare, Government of India has increased . 5200 MBBS seats under Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) reservation quota in State Government's Colleges, State Government aided Society run Colleges, Municipal Corporation's Colleges and Colleges set up on Private Public Mode (PPP mode) for the academic session 2019-20. Number of MBBS seats increased under EWS quota State/UT wise is given in the Statement (*See below*). Increase of seats in Post Graduate courses under EWS quota was not taken up in the academic year 2019-20.

**Statement**

*State-wise list of Allotment of MBBS Seats under 10% EWS Quota 2019-20*

Sl. No.	State	Seats Increased
1.	Andhra Pradesh	360
2.	Assam	174
3.	Bihar	190
4.	Chhattisgarh	120
5.	Delhi	115
6.	Goa	30
7.	Gujarat	700
8.	Haryana	110
9.	Himachal Pradesh	120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	85
11.	Jharkhand	30
12.	Kerala	155
13.	Madhya Pradesh	270
14.	Manipur	25
15.	Maharashtra	970
16.	Odisha	100
17.	Pondicherry	30
18.	Punjab	100

Sl. No.	State	Seats Increased
19.	Rajasthan	450
20.	Telangana	190
21.	Tripura	25
22.	Uttar Pradesh	326
23.	Uttarakhand	75
24.	West Bengal	450
TOTAL		5200

**Review of cost of medical packages under Ayushman Bharat Yojana**

3447. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has set up committees of leading doctors across the country to review the cost of medical packages under Government's flagship health insurance scheme Ayushman Bharat;

(c) if so, the number of medical packages reviewed and recommended by the committees to Government and status of implementation of the recommended medical packages; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to further strengthen and ensure sustainability and quality health care under the Scheme and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (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. The package rates are indicative in nature and States have the flexibility to decrease or increase up to 10% depending on their suitability. Further, State; could retain their existing package rates, even if they are higher than the prescribed 10 % flexibility slab. The States also have the flexibility to change the package rates up to 10% for the aspirational districts and in the cases of NABH accredited Hospitals.

The package 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 professional; AIIMS, hospitals' associations, industry bodies etc. For specific packages, subgroups spread across different super specialties were formed, The subgroups had prominent experts from national institutions like AIIMS.

Since the launch of AB-PMJAY on 23.09.2018, feedback on certain aspects of benefit packages such as terminology, duplication and any anomalies like repetition of packages, different rates for same procedures in different specialities etc., have been received and National Health Authority is reviewing this feedback for possible rationalization, if required.

At present, there is no proposal to review the prices of packages being offered under the AB-PMJAY.

While deciding the package rates, one of the underlying principles was that full capacity of private hospitals was not being utilized and PMJAY is to provide additional volumes to them without additional investments in infrastructure and manpower etc.

#### **Patients' Welfare Committees**

3448. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the presence of distinguished citizens in the Patients' Welfare Committees has a positive impact on the functioning of the committees;
- (b) if so, whether Government would consider enhancing the social responsibility of Patients' Welfare Committees and empowering them further keeping in view their importance; and
- (c) whether Government would give clear directions regarding regular constitution of these committees and providing financial rights to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Rogi Kalyan Samities (RKSs)/Hospital Management Committees were introduced in 2005, as a forum to

improve the functioning and service provision in public health facilities, increase participation and enhance accountability.

The broad objectives of the RKS is to serve as a consultative body to enable active citizen participation for the improvement of patient care and welfare in health facilities. The composition of governing body of RKS includes eminent citizens and civil society representatives along with other members. RKS have been empowered to perform social responsibility functions related to welfare of patients and are given corpus grant on annual basis to achieve their objectives. Detailed objectives of RKS are given in Statement (*See below*).

Further, the Rogi Kalyan Samiti Guidelines has been revised in 2015 for constitution of RKS in all public health facilities at the level of Primary Health Centre and above and to make the RKS more participatory and accountable.

Out of 33,261 public health facilities of Primary Health Centre level and above, there are 33212 RKS constituted across the country as on 31 st March, 2019 as per NHM-MIS.

The guidelines provide for holding regular meetings of RKS along with exercising their financial rights is available at URL: <https://nhm.gov.in/indexl.php?Jang=l&level=l&sublinkid=153&lid=229>.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Details of Broad objectives of the Rogi Kalyan Samitis***

- (1) Serve as a consultative body to enable active citizen participation for the improvement of patient care and welfare in health facilities.
- (2) Ensure that essentially no user fees or charges are levied for treatment related to care in pregnancy, delivery, family planning, postpartum period, newborn and care during infancy, or related to childhood malnutrition, national disease control programmes such as Tuberculosis, Malaria, HIV/AIDS, etc. and other government funded programmes which are provided as assurance or service guarantees to those accessing public sector health facilities.
- (3) Decide on the user fee structure for outpatient and inpatient treatment, which should be displayed in a public place and be set at rates which are minimal and do not become financial barrier to accessing healthcare.

- (4) Ensure that those patients who are Below Poverty Line, vulnerable and marginalized groups and other groups as may be decided by the state government, do not incur any financial hardship for their treatment, and create mechanisms to cover part/full costs related to transport, diet, and stay of attendant.
- (5) Develop mechanisms to guard against denial of care to any patient who does not have the ability to pay, especially for services that are being provided at the government's expense.
- (6) Ensure provision of all non-clinical services and processes such as provisioning of safe drinking water, diet, litter free premises, clean toilets, clean linen, help desks, support for navigation, comfortable., patient waiting halts, security, clear signage systems, and prominent display of Citizens' Charter.
- (7) Ensure availability of essential drugs and diagnostics, and use of standard treatment protocols/standard operating procedures, patient safety, effective mechanisms for maintaining patient records, periodic review of medical care/deaths.
- (8) The RKS, as a part of the endeavour to enable assured health services to all who seek services in the government health facility will allow the hospital in charge to procure essential drugs/ diagnostics not available in the health facility out of the RKS funds. Such local purchases must be made only as a short term interim measure. The Executive Committee will review such purchases in each meeting and ensure that the rationale for the purchase is justified and that this is not undertaken repeatedly.
- (9) Promote a culture of user-friendly behaviour amongst service providers and hospital staff for improved patient welfare, responsiveness and satisfaction through *inter-alia* organizing training/orientation/ sensitisation workshops periodically.
- (10) Operationalize a Grievance Redressal Mechanism including a prominent display of the "Charter of Patient Rights " in the Health facility and address complaints promptly thus building confidence of people in the public health facilities.
- (11) Create mechanisms for enabling feedback from patients, atleast at the time of discharge and take timely and appropriate action on such feedback.
- (12) Undertake special measures to reach the unreached/disadvantaged groups *e.g.* Campaigns to increase awareness about services available in the facility.



- (13) Ensure overall facility maintenance to ensure that the facility conforms/aspires to conform to the Indian Public Health Standards (IFRS),
- (14) Supervise, maintain, and enable expansion of hospital building for efficient and rational use and management of hospital land and buildings.
- (15) Facilitate the operationalization of National and State Health programmes as appropriate for the level of the facility.
- (16) Proactively seek out participation from charitable and religious institutions, community organisations, corporates for cleanliness and upkeep of the facility.
- (17) Facilitate participation and contribution from the community in cash/kind (drugs/equipment/diet), labour including free professional services.

#### **Overhauling of healthcare sector**

3449. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's healthcare needs a rapid overhaul in the coming years;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to increase the healthcare budget shortly; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The National Health Policy, 2017 provides direction for strengthening and prioritizing the role of the Government in shaping health systems in all its dimensions. The Policy envisages as its goal, the attainment of the highest possible level of health and well-being for all, at all ages, through a preventive and promotive healthcare orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. Towards this, the Policy has also laid down a few time bound quantitative goals and the strategies to be adopted that are aligned to on-going national efforts.

The Policy provides directions for the entire spectrum of healthcare, for achieving its goal through preventive and promotive health, organization of public healthcare

delivery with policy shifts from selective care to comprehensive care in primary healthcare, infrastructure and human resource development, strengthening of health systems to address Maternal, child and Adolescent health, to improve immunization coverage, to strengthen disease control programmes, to reverse the growing trend of non-communicable diseases, mainstreaming the potential of AYUSH, etc. The Policy also recommends putting in place necessary regulations and strengthening regulatory bodies for the same. The Policy calls for strengthening professional councils in the field of professional medical education. It also recognizes the role of technology in healthcare delivery and advocates extensive deployment of digital tools for improving efficiency of the healthcare system.

(b) and (c) As per National Health Accounts (NHA) Estimates, Government Health Expenditure as a percentage of GDP has increased from 1.13% in 2014-15 to 1.18% in 2015-16. The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages raising public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by 2025 in a time bound manner. It also envisages increasing State sector health spending to more than 8% of total budget by 2020.

#### **Comparative study on healthcare spending**

3450. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any comparative study regarding spending by Government in Health Sector with regard to BRICS countries, ASEAN, SAARC etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is satisfied with its current spending on Health Sector; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The World Health Organization (WHO), Global Health Expenditure Database (GHED) provides data on spending by various Governments on health including India and countries of BRICS, ASEAN, SAARC etc.

(c) and (d) Government is constantly increasing investment in health, As per National Health Accounts (NHA) Estimates, Government Health Expenditure as a

percentage of GDP has increased from 1.13% in 2014-15 to 1.18% in 2015-16. The National Health Policy, 2017 'envisages raising public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by 2025 in a time bound manner. It also envisage increasing State sector health spending to more than 8% of their budget by 2020.

#### **Health facilities for LGBTQ community**

3451. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing health outreach activities under Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) aimed at transgender and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexuals, Transgender and Queer (LGBTQ) adolescents, as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement in NALSA vs Union of India 2014; and

(b) the future plans of health outreach activities under RKSK aimed at transgender and LGBTQ adolescents as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement in NALSA vs Union of India 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY) : (a) Government of India is supporting States/UTs in implementation of Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya. Karyakram which reaches out to adolescents; male and female, rural and urban, married and unmarried, in and out-of-school. It also covers those adolescents who belong to vulnerable groups.

The programme is implemented through health facilities, schools and within communities. It includes in its ambit curative and counselling services as well as provision of commodities related to sexual and reproductive health, nutrition, injuries and violence (including gender based violence), non-communicable diseases, mental health and substance misuse. Adolescent Health Counsellors placed in the health facilities are trained to provide non-judgmental, holistic counseling services to the adolescent clients. They also provide appropriate referral if needed. The outreach activities carried out by these Counsellors covers adolescents within the schools and community setup who are unable to attend the health facility.

The National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) is implementing Adolescence Education Programme in schools, in which students are trained in Life Skills through a module developed by NCERT. NACO also focuses on providing HIV prevention and treatment services to persons aged 18 years and above.

(b) Government of India is providing funds to States/UTs for expanding RKSK across the States, to reach out to all the adolescent population, as per the proposals received from the States/UTs in their Annual Programme Implementation Plans.

**Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme**

3452. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Union and the State Governments on the treatment under Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme during the last three years, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of rules and conditions laid down for the treatment; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to make people aware of the programmes/schemes being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme, rolled out in 2016 under National Health Mission, is under implementation for providing free dialysis services to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients. PMNDP has been implemented in 33 States and UTs, under which facilities for dialysis have been provided in 455 Districts in 778 Centres. These include 39 centres set up in all 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Expenditure details for 2017-18 onward are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode of implementation of the Programme, the Service Provider provides medical human resource, dialysis machine along with RO water plant infrastructure, dialyzer and consumables. Payer Government provides space in District Hospitals, Drags, Power and water supply and pay for the cost of dialysis for the poor patients.

Different media forms including social media are used to spread awareness about schemes and programme including PMNDP. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for public awareness regarding Schemes and Programmes including Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme is also supported under National Health Mission.

**Statement**

*Details of Utilisation under Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme  
during the period from 2017-18 to 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
<b>A. High Focus States</b>			
1.	Bihar	0.00	45.69
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	107.91	265.69
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	125.80	440.40
5.	Jharkhand	0.00	7.07
6.	Madhya Pradesh	477.21	360.46
7.	Odisha	0.00	245.99
8.	Rajasthan	9.51	315.18
9.	Uttar Pradesh	357.35	1059.85
10.	Uttarakhand	0.00	143
	SUB TOTAL	1077.78	2741.76
<b>B. NE. States</b>			
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	65.00
12.	Assam	0.00	0.00
13.	Manipur	26.79	59.05
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
15.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00
16.	Nagaland	0.00	7.69
17.	Sikkim	24.99	1.03
18.	Tripura	17.91	117.04
	SUB TOTAL	69.69	249.81

1	2	3	4
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>			
19.	Andhra Pradesh	1261.93	2199.24
20.	Goa	0.00	199.23
21.	Gujarat	1693.58	1509.00
22.	Haryana	0.00	0.00
23.	Karnataka	0.00	1615.60
24.	Kerala	0.00	0.00
25.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00
26.	Punjab	0.00	65.22
27.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	849.97
28.	Telangana	0.00	400.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL	2955.51	6838.26
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>			
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	15.38	31.21
	SUB TOTAL	15.38	31.21
	GRAND TOTAL	4118.36	9861.05

*Note:*

1. The above Figures are as per FMR reported by State/UTs, hence are provisional.

2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.

3. The data comprises of Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme (PPP), Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme (Strengthening), Procurement of bio-medical equipment: National Dialysis Programme, Drugs and Supplies for National Dialysis Programme.

**Selling of Tobacco products near school premises**

3453. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are rampant violations of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) 2003 around the school premises, with tobacco products being sold to children within 100 yards of school premises, if so the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has set up any task force to identify the violations; and

(c) whether Government has asked the States to furnish the report of such violations around schools, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Section-6 of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003) prohibits sale of cigarettes or any other tobacco products to any person who is under eighteen years of age; and in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution.

The enforcement of provisions of COTPA, 2003 and Rules made thereunder is the responsibility of the States/Union Territories. As reported by States/Union Territories, violation of Section-6 is noticed. The number of persons fined and amount of fine collected for violation of the provisions of Section 6 during 2018-2019 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

No such task force has been setup at Central level. For effective implementation of this Section, Central Government has authorized officers from various Departments and advises States/Union Territories, from time to time, for the strict compliance of Section-6 of COTPA, 2003. On 31.05.2019, the Ministry has also issued the “Guidelines for Tobacco Free Educational Institution(Revised)”.

**Statement**

*Challan Details under Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act 2003 (COTPA, 2003) for 2018-19*

*(As per the information received from the States/Union Territories)*

States/UTs	2018-19			
	Section-6(a)		Section-6(b)	
	No. of persons fined	Amount collected (in ₹)	No. of persons fined	Amount collected (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	200
Assam	0	0	62	4240
Bihar	130	950	138	2400
Chhattisgarh	321	65726	990	8690
Delhi	299	93000	472	178510
Gujarat	8712*	1434970*	8712*	1434970*
Haryana	70	1400	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	01	200
Jharkhand	318	63600	78	15600
Karnataka	945	125123	1139	114195
Kerala	75	103000	843	113100
Madhya Pradesh	41	3720	117	14580
Maharashtra	905	184650	1006	209160
Mizoram	34	3,720	83	5,850
Nagaland	0	0	266	49,930
Puducherry	0	0	24	8700
Punjab	23886	1314215	23886	1314215



1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	29885	95487	29885	5000
Sikkim	07	900	11	1870
Tamil Nadu	1581	330300	4844	1010400
Tripura	23	2180	1	200
Uttar Pradesh	34	6750	22	4320
Uttarakhand	57	8300	213	10800

\* Total number of persons fined/amount collected under Section-6(a) and Section-6(b) of COTPA, 2003 collectively.

-Total number of persons fined/amount collected under Section-4 and Section-6 of COTPA, 2003 collectively.

### **Control of Fluorosis in Karnataka**

3454. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 19 districts including Bellary to Shivamogga in Karnataka are suffering due to Fluorosis; and

(b) the steps Government has taken/ proposes to take to control Fluorosis in the above 19 districts and the manner in which Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

(b) The Health is a State subject. However, under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) being implemented under the umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/ UTs including these 19 districts of Karnataka to strengthen their healthcare systems based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope. Under the Programme, the following activities are being carried out at the District level:

- (i) Strengthening manpower in endemic districts by providing Laboratory Technician, Field investigators;

- (ii) Purchase of equipment for District Lab including an Ion meter for water and urinary analysis of Fluoride levels.
- (iii) Training of medical and paramedical workers at various levels.
- (iv) Health Education and Publicity (IEC).
- (v) Supplementation with Vitamins and Minerals and treatment including reconstructive surgery and rehabilitation.

In addition, continuous efforts are being made through the respective State Governments for provision of safe drinking water by piped water supply, rain water harvesting etc. in collaboration with the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India

#### **Cheapest producer of solar power**

3455. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country's installed capacity in respect of solar power has reached 29.41 GW as on 31st May, 2019;
- (b) if so, the details thereof:
- (c) whether it is also a fact that India has become the cheapest producer of solar power globally; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The total grid connected solar power capacity installed in the country reached to 29.41 GW as on 31st May, 2019. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per the latest comprehensive cost study by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), India has become the cheapest producer of solar power globally. It is on the basis of Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2018 on IRENA's cost database of around 17,000 renewable power generation projects and 9,000 auction and power purchase agreements for renewable power. The report has highlighted that the countries' average for the total installed costs of utility scale solar PV in G20

countries ranged from a low of USD 793/kW in India to a high of USD 2 427/kW in Canada in 2018. The lowest cost average was three times less than the highest, despite the convergence of installed costs in major markets in the last three years.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of cumulative solar energy capacity installed in the country*

(As on 31.05.2019)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Installed Capacity( In MW)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	11.73
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3290.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.39
4.	Assam	26.87
5.	Bihar	144.95
6.	Chandigarh	34.71
7.	Chhattisgarh	231.35
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	5.46
9.	Daman and Diu	15.41
10.	Delhi	132.15
11.	Goa	4.78
12.	Gujarat	2564.14
13.	Haryana	232.16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24.02
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.12
16.	Jharkhand	36.47
17.	Karnataka	6134.90
18.	Kerala	140.33
19.	Lakshadweep	0.75
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1992.25

Sl. No.	State/UT	Installed Capacity( In MW)
21.	Maharashtra	1639.15
22.	Manipur	3.47
23.	Meghalaya	0.12
24.	Mizoram	0.51
25.	Nagaland	1.00
26.	Odisha	396.89
27.	Puducherry	3.14
28.	Punjab	905.62
29.	Rajasthan	3551.00
30.	Sikkim	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	2812.05
32.	Telangana	3598.80
33.	Tripura	9.41
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1045.10
35.	Uttarakhand	309.84
36.	West Bengal	89.43
TOTAL		29409.22

#### **Opportunities to small companies in the renewable energy sector**

3456. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is still behind in production of energy supplement in the world renewable power generation inspite of several New and Renewable Energy projects of the country;

(b) if so, the Central and State projects in the renewable energy sectors working during the last three years thereof, year-wise;

(c) whether small companies have been unsuccessful in winning the power projects and participating in auctions and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken and or plan details of Government to resist dominance by large players and giving fair opportunities to small companies in the Renewable Energy sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) A total of 80.46 GW of renewable energy capacity stood installed in the country as on 30/06/2019 against the target of installing 175 GW of Renewable Energy capacity by 2022. In addition, on that date 26.62 GW of RE projects were under various states of implementations and 43.84 GW of RE projects, under various stages of bidding. As per Renewable 2019 Global Status Report (REN-21), India stood 4th in the total renewable energy capacity installation (excluding large Hydro Power) in the world after China, United States and Germany.

(b) Renewable Energy projects are primarily being set up by the private sector with Central/State organizations buying power at a rate either discovered through transparent competitive bidding process or fixed by the concerned State Electricity Regulatory Commission. The year-wise details of the renewable energy projects implemented in the country by the Government during the last three years are given below:

Year	Achievement (in GW)
2016-17	11.32
2017-18	11.89
2018-19	8.53

(c) and (d) Most of renewable energy projects in the country are being set up by the private sector developers selected through transparent bidding process. The Government has issued standard bidding guidelines to enable the distribution licensees to procure power at competitive rates in cost effective manner. Since renewable energy power plants are capital intensive, any power plant developer needs to mobilize capital for the same at the rate of ₹ 4-6 crore per MW.

To protect the interest of small developers as per central government guidelines, States/UTs/DISCOMs can procure power from solar projects (less than 5 MW capacity)

and wind projects (less than 25 MW capacity) not covered under competitive bidding guidelines through Feed-in-Tariff (FiT) to be determined by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission.

**Stable policy for financial assistance to renewable energy projects**

3457. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the changes made during the last two years in the schemes of financial assistance being given for various new and renewable energy projects;
- (b) the reasons why the schemes of financial assistance are often being changed mid-way; and
- (c) how Government would ensure a stable policy regime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The major renewable energy schemes modified or new schemes launched on the basis of feedback, evaluation and detailed discussions held with stakeholders during the last two years are as follows:-

- (i) Off-Grid and decentralized Solar PV Application programme-Phase-III.
- (ii) A New Scheme for farmers for installation of 10000 MW RE capacity through small scale RE power plants, 17.50 lakh off-grid solar pumps and solarisation of 10 lakh grid connected pumps.
- (iii) CPSU Scheme Phase II for setting up of 12000 MW grid connected solar projects with mandatory use of domestically manufactured solar cells and modules.
- (iv) Phase II of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Program for achieving cumulative capacity of 40,000 MW from Rooftop Solar Projects by the year 2022.
- (v) Phase-II of Atal Jyoti Yojna for Solar LED Street Lights in NE states and hilly states.
- (vi) A new scheme to support promotion of biomass based cogeneration in sugar mills and other industries in the country.

Details of Financial Assistance being provided under these schemes is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of financial assistance provided to renewable energy projects*

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme/ programme	Financial Assistance
1	2	3
1.	Off-grid and Decentralised Solar PV Applications Programme - Phase III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central financial assistance (CFA) of 30% of the benchmark cost of the system or the tender cost, whichever is lower for solar street lights and solar power plants in General Category States and CFA of 90% of the benchmark cost or tender cost whichever is lower, in North Eastern States including Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and A &amp; N Islands.</li> <li>• For Solar Study Lamps CFA of 85% of the lamp cost will be provided and balance 15% of the lamp cost will be borne by beneficiary student.</li> </ul>
2.	Scheme for farmers for installation of solar pumps and grid connected solar power	<p><b>Component A.</b></p> <p>o DISCOM would be eligible to get PBI @ ₹ 0.40 per unit purchased or ₹ 6.6 lakh per MW of capacity installed, whichever is less, for a period of five years from the COD.</p> <p><b>Component B &amp; C</b></p> <p>o CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar Agriculture pump will be provided. The State Government will give a subsidy of 30%; and the remaining 40% will be provided by the farmer. Bank finance may be made</p>

1	2	3
		<p>available for farmer's contribution, so that farmer has to initially pay only 10% of the cost and remaining up to 30% of the cost as loan.</p> <p>o In North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and A&amp;N Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar pump will be provided. The State Government will give a subsidy of 30%; and the remaining 20% will be provided by the farmer. Bank finance may be made available for farmer's contribution, so that farmer has to initially pay only 10% of the cost and remaining up to 10% of the cost as loan.</p>
3.	<p>Scheme for setting up 12000 MW grid-connected Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Projects by the Government. Producers with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support for self use or by Government/ Government entities, either directly or through Distribution Companies (DISCOMS)</p>	<p><b>Gol will provide VGF as under:</b></p> <p>While the maximum permissible VGF has been kept at ₹ 0.70/MW, the actual VGF to be given to a Government Producer under the Scheme would be decided through bidding using VGF amount as a bid parameter to select project proponent. VGF will be released in two trenches:</p> <p>I. 50% on Award of contract through the EPC contractor.</p> <p>II. Balance 50% on successful commissioning of the full capacity of the project</p>
4.	<p>Grid-Interactive Rooftop and Small Power Plants Programme</p>	<p>In the Phase-II Programme Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the residential sector has been restructured with availability of 40% CFA for RTS systems up to 3 kW capacity and 20% for RTS system capacity beyond 3</p>



1	2	3
		<p>kW and up to 10 kW, For Group Housing Societies/Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RAW), CFA will be limited to 20% for RTS plants for supply of power to common facilities, however, the capacity eligible for CFA for GHS/RAW will be limited to 10 kW per house with maximum total capacity upto 500 kWp, inclusive of RTS put in individual houses in the GHS/RWA. Central financial support will not be available for other category i.e., institutional, educational, social, government, commercial, industrial, etc. Under Phase-II Programme, focus will be on increased involvement of DISCOMs. Performance based incentives will be provided to DISCOMs based on RTS capacity achieved in a financial year (<i>i.e.</i> 1st April to 31st March every year till the duration of the scheme) over and above the base capacity <i>i.e.</i> cumulative capacity achieved at the end of previous financial year.</p>
5.	Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJAY):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under Phase-II of AJAY Scheme, SSLs with LED capacity of Phase-II 12 W will be provided as per MNRE specification and 75% of the cost of SSL System will be provided through MNRE budget and the remaining 25% to be provided from MPLADS fund.</li> <li>• Energy Efficiency Services limited (EESL) will be the Implementing Agency for the Ph-II of the AJAY scheme.</li> <li>• Hon'ble MPs from Lok Sabha will recommend number of Solar Street Lighting Systems to be installed, villages/areas to be covered and exact location of the Solar Street</li> </ul>

1	2	3						
		Lighting Systems. Hon'ble MPs will send the recommendation to the designated officer of EESL. Hon'ble MPs will sanction MPLADS contribution of 25% based on estimated cost of SSLs and the same will be released by the concerned District Authority to EESL in accordance with MPLADs guidelines.						
6.	Scheme to Support Promotion of Biomass Based Cogeneration in Sugar Mills and Other Industries in the Country (Up to March 2020)	<div>CFA pattern for “Scheme to Support Promotion of Biomass Based Cogeneration in Sugar Mills and Other Industries in The Country (UP to March 2020)”</div> <table><tr><th>Type of Project</th><th>Rate of CFA</th></tr><tr><td>Bagasse Cogeneration in Sugar Mills</td><td>₹ 25 lakh/MW calculated on surplus exportable power</td></tr><tr><td>Biomass (Non-bagasse) Cogeneration in Industries</td><td>₹ 50 lakhs/MW calculated on installed capacity</td></tr></table>	Type of Project	Rate of CFA	Bagasse Cogeneration in Sugar Mills	₹ 25 lakh/MW calculated on surplus exportable power	Biomass (Non-bagasse) Cogeneration in Industries	₹ 50 lakhs/MW calculated on installed capacity
Type of Project	Rate of CFA							
Bagasse Cogeneration in Sugar Mills	₹ 25 lakh/MW calculated on surplus exportable power							
Biomass (Non-bagasse) Cogeneration in Industries	₹ 50 lakhs/MW calculated on installed capacity							

#### Solar pumps for irrigation

3458. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHARAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- whether priority is given to farmers in areas with rain fed agriculture in the KUSUM scheme under which subsidised solar pumps are given to the farmers;
- whether Ministry would consider implementing the KUSUM scheme in areas with rain fed agriculture;
- whether allocations have been made for this scheme, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- the criteria used for allocations to different States; and

- (e) the implementation schedule for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has launched a New Scheme for Farmers on 8.3.2019, which provides for installation of 17.5 lakh stand-alone solar water pumps for agriculture in the country including the farmers in areas with rain fed agriculture as per provisions of scheme implementation guidelines, with 30% Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under Component-B of the Scheme by 2022.

The scheme is demand driven and State/UT-wise targets have not been fixed. Allocation of capacity to the States/UTs will be made based on demand received from the States/UTs and target capacity available under the Scheme.

**Power generation through rooftop solar panel**

3459. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the target fixed by Government for generation of power by installing solar panels at rooftops of the houses along with the funds allocated by Government to achieve the said target during the last three years;
- (b) the status of project/scheme at present, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has assessed the quantum of power generated through the solar panels installed at rooftops of the houses; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the quantum of power in megawatt likely to be generated as a result of the projects/schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government of India has set a target of installation of 40,000 MW of Rooftop Solar (RTS) projects by the year 2022 in the country including installation of RTS on rooftop of houses. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing Grid Connected Rooftop Solar programme wherein financial assistance in form of central financial assistance/incentives are being provided. Year-wise expenditure details (rounded-off to two decimal places) during the last three years are as follows:

\* FY 2016-17: ₹ 678.01 Crore

\* FY 2017-18: ₹ 169.73 Crore

\* FY 2018-19 : ₹ 446.77 Crore

(b) As on 18.07.2019, around 1700.54 MW of grid connected rooftop systems have been reported as installed in the country. State-wise details are given Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) While no formal study has been done to assess the quantum of power generated through the solar panels installed at rooftops of the houses, however, on an average it is estimated that 1.5 million units per MW per year are generated from solar rooftop plants.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of grid connected rooftop installations*

Sl. No.	State /UTs	Subsidized installation (MW)	Non-Subsidized installation (MW)	Total installation reported online as on 19.07.2019 (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	0.00	1.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	60.93	17.01	77.94
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	4.12	4.12
4.	Assam	16.02	2.68	18.69
5.	Bihar	5.56	1.36	6.92
6.	Chandigarh	21.15	5.22	26.36
7.	Chhattisgarh	8.84	1.55	10.39
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.48	0.48
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.39	0.39
10.	Goa	3.23	0.61	3.83
11.	Gujarat	183.51	78.45	261.97
12.	Haryana	49.17	60.70	109.86

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Himachal Pradesh	6.87	2.22	9.09
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.08	0.59	8.67
15.	Jharkhand	9.70	1.62	11.32
16.	Karnataka	21.05	108.09	129.14
17.	Kerala	23.11	18.24	41.35
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	26.56	13.57	40.12
20.	Maharashtra	78.77	119.76	198.52
21.	Manipur	2.35	1.33	3.68
22.	Meghalaya	0.04	0.08	0.12
23.	Mizoram	1.20	0.10	1.30
24.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	NCT of Delhi	79.32	14.46	93.77
26.	Odisha	11.93	1.79	13.72
27.	Puducherry	0.92	1.00	1.92
28.	Punjab	27.90	38.95	66.85
29.	Rajasthan	54.36	59.32	113.67
30.	Sikkim	0.06	0.01	0.07
31.	Tamil Nadu	56.49	95.14	151.62
32.	Telangana	46.03	23.77	69.81
33.	Tripura	2.16	0.02	2.17
34.	Uttar Pradesh	56.81	50.37	107.17
35.	Uttarakhand	28.40	45.23	73.63
36.	West Bengal	26.93	13.91	40.84
TOTAL		918.42	782.12	1700.54

**KUSUM Scheme for farmers**

3460. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahaabhiyan (KUSUM) Scheme to promote the use of solar power among farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the objectives of launching the KUSUM Scheme along with the financial support being given under the scheme;

(c) the time by which the KUSUM scheme is likely to be rolled out; and

(d) the details of the solarisation of existing grids connecting agricultural pumps and funds earmarked under the scheme for Jharkhand and Gujarat in particular out of the total fund earmarked for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) With an objective of providing energy, water and financial security to the farmers, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has launched a New Scheme for Farmers on 8.3.2019, which, *inter alia*, provides for:

- (i) installation of 10,000 MW capacity through renewable energy based small power plants each of capacity up to 2 MW in the rural areas;
- (ii) installation of 17.5 lakh standalone off-grid solar water pumps with 30% Central Financial Assistance (CFA); and
- (iii) solarization of 10 lakh existing grid-connected agriculture pumps with 30% CFA.

Under the Scheme a total renewable power capacity of 25750 MW is aimed to be created by 2022 with total Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 34,422 crore including the service charges to the implementing agencies.

The scheme is demand driven and State-wise earmarking of funds is not envisaged. Allocation of capacity to the States/UTs will be made based on demand received from the States/UTs and target capacity available under the scheme.

**Financial assistance under KUSUM Scheme**

†3461. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahaabhiyan (KUSUM) based on Central assistance;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government would provide ₹ 34,422 crore for this project by the year 2022 to generate 25750 megawatt power production capacity; and

(c) if so, the steps taken towards financial assistance and power production target for power-deficient State of Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry has launched a New Scheme for Farmers on 8.3.2019, which, *inter alia*, provides for.

- (i) installation of 10,000 MW capacity through renewable energy based small power plants each of capacity up to 2 MW in the rural areas;
- (ii) installation of 17.5 lakh standalone off-grid solar water pumps; and
- (iii) solarization of 10 lakh existing grid-connected agriculture pumps.

Under the scheme a total renewable power capacity of 25750 MW is aimed to be created by 2022 with total Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 34,422 crore including the service charges to the implementing agencies.

(c) The scheme is demand driven and State-wise targets have not been fixed. Allocation of capacity to the States/UTs will be based on demand received from the States/UTs and target capacity available under the scheme.

**Status of solar energy production in Rajasthan**

3462. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan have plans to increase generation of solar energy since the State has lot of sunshine; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) what are the targets and how is it proposed to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government of Rajasthan has reported that Solar Policy, 2014 has been issued to promote generation of Solar Energy in the State.

- (b) The Government of Rajasthan has reported that it plans to set up Solar Power Projects as detailed under to achieve targeted Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO):

Sl.No.	Year	Target (As per RPO requirement)
1.	2019-20	800 MW
2.	2020-21	1500 MW
3.	2021-22	1600 MW
4.	2022-23	1785 MW

In addition to above, 350 MW (Bhadla Solar Park) in 2019-20, 980MW (Nokh Solar Park) and 600 MW Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park capacity will be added in 2021-22.

#### **Payments pending to Private Producers by DISCOMS**

3463. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note that the delay in payments by DISCOMS to Private Producers like NTPC are posing a big problem to DISCOMS as well as Power Producers for the solar power supplies made to the projects under National Solar Mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to control the situation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Solar Power Developers/Producers Associations have brought to the notice of the Government the issue of delay in



payment by DISCOMs. In order to ensure payment to producers in time, the Ministry of Power has issued an order, *inter alia*, having following provisions :

- (i) In accordance with Section 28(3) (a), the National Load Dispatch Centre (NLDC) and Regional Load Dispatch Centre (RLDC) shall dispatch power only after it is intimated by the Generating Company and/Distribution Companies that a Letter of Credit (LC) for the desired quantum of power has been opened and copies made available to the concerned Generating Company.
- (ii) The intimation of NLDC and RLDC shall specify the period of supply.
- (iii) RLDC shall dispatch electricity only upto the quantity equivalent of value of Letter of Credit.
- (iv) The dispatch shall stop once the quantum of electricity under LC is supplied.
- (v) The concerned generating company shall be entitled to encash the LC after expiry of grace period, *i.e.* 45 to 60 days as provided in the Power Purchase Agreement.

To address the issue of delay in payment by DISCOMs, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) also wrote to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra to ensure that solar power developers get timely payments.

#### **Increase in subsidy for installing renewable energy equipments**

3464. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: With the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any policy to increase the subsidy to attract more households to install new and renewable energy devices/equipments; and
- (b) if so, what is the percentage of subsidy proposed to be extended for encouragement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Phase II of the Grid Connected Rooftop Solar programme, provides central financial assistance (CFA) upto 40% of the benchmark cost for installation of rooftop solar plants (RTS) upto 3kW capacity and upto 20% of benchmark cost for plant capacity from 3kWp to 10 kWp for residential

sector consumers. Further, programme also provides CFA upto 20% of benchmark cost for Group Housing Societies/Resident welfare Associations (GHS/RWA), for supply of power to common facilities. Earlier, in Phase I of the rooftop programme CFA upto 30% of the benchmark cost was provided for RTS plants upto 500kWp.

#### **Subsidy for rooftop solar power plants**

3465. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state what are the various schemes available for common house holdings and what is the subsidy being extended to them for installation of solar rooftop power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme which provides Central Financial assistance (CFA) upto 40% of the benchmark cost for installation of rooftop solar plants (RTS) upto 3kW capacity and upto 20% of benchmark cost for plant capacity from 3kWp to 10 kWp for residential sector consumers. Further, programme also provides CFA upto 20 % of benchmark cost for Group Housing Societies/Resident welfare Associations (GHS/RWA), for supply of power to common facilities.

#### **Status of rooftop solar generation**

3466. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government scheme of rooftop solar generation and supply to grid is successful and acceptable to public;
- (b) if so, the details of such installation during last two years with quantum of energy supplied to grid; 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 Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme wherein central financial assistance/incentives are provided for installation of rooftop solar projects. Around 780 MW capacity of rooftop solar plants has been reported as

installed during last two years *i.e.* FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19. On an average, it is estimated that 1.5 million units per MW per year are generated from solar rooftop plants.

**Additional capacity created under new and renewable energy sector**

3467. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the additional capacity created under new and renewable energy sector is commensurate with the potential, State-wise; and

(b) if not, what steps are taken to expand the installed capacity under this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of State-wise potential and renewable energy capacity added using various RE sources in the country are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The steps taken by the Government to expand the installed capacity through renewable energy sources in the country *inter alia*, include the following:-

- Announcement of a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by March, 2022.
- Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to March, 2022.
- Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 per cent under the automatic route.
- Notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licensee to procure solar and wind power at competitive rates in cost effective manner.
- Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2022. Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate grid integration of large scale renewable energy capacity addition.

- Notification of National Offshore Wind Energy Policy.
- Notification of standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic systems/ devices and
- Launching of Atal Jyoti Yojna for Solar LED street lights in five States.
- Launching of New scheme for farmers and SRISTI schemes.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of Additional capacity created under new and renewable energy sector*

SI. No.	States/ Uts	Potential (MW)	Cumulative Ach. As on 30.06,2019 (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84079	8062.19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10723	136.495
3.	Assam	14182	63.45
4.	Bihar	12719	337.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	19705	537.85
6.	Goa	911	4.83
7.	Gujarat	122086	9324.932
8	Haryana	6374	519.43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37444	902.84
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	112800	196.4
11.	Jharkhand	18508	44.82
12.	Karnataka	85864	13942.94
13.	Kerala	9538	416.47
14.	Madhya Pradesh	74406	4732.42
15.	Maharashtra	133925	9342.24
16.	Manipur	10745	9.09

1	2	3	4
17.	Meghalaya	6103	46.45
18.	Mizoram	9261	37.13
19.	Nagaland	7482	31.67
20.	Odisha	29428	520.925
21.	Punjab	6905	1405.52
22.	Rajasthan	162233	7997.67
23.	Sikkim	5209	52.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	53745	13141.6
25.	Telangana	24756	4037.32
26.	Tripura	2131	25.42
27.	Uttar Pradesh	26333	3185.71
28.	Uttarakhand	18493	657.48
29.	West Bengal	7198	509.06
30.	UT and Others	4178	265
TOTAL		1097465	80467.19

#### **Renewable energy projects in Tripura**

3468. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India installed just 55 per cent of targeted renewable energy capacity during the year 2018-19;

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

(c) the details of renewable energy projects set up by Government in Tripura during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) A total of 80.46 GW of renewable energy capacity stood installed in the country till 30/06/2019 as against the target of

installing 175 GW of Renewable Energy capacity by 2022. As on that date RE projects of 26.62 GW under various stages of implementations and 43.84 GW under various stages of bidding.

(c) As per information provided by Tripura Renewable Energy Development Agency (TREDA), the details of the renewable energy projects set up in the state of Tripura during last three years are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of Renewable energy projects installed in Tripura during last three years*

Sl. No.	Projects/Scheme Title	Achievement during last three financial years		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Installation of Off-grid Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant under Solar City Programme	40 KWp	-	-
2.	Distribution of Solar Lantern at Mungiakami HS School for study purpose	-	-	107 nos.
3.	Installation of Biogas Plant under NNBOMP	87 nos.	57 nos.	20 nos.
4.	Installation of Solar Water Heating System	2000 LPD	1000 LPD	—
5.	White LED Based Solar Photovoltaic street Lighting System at Semi-urban and Rural Areas of Tripura	300 nos	2500 nos.	1104 nos.
6.	Off-grid Power Plant at various Police Station and TSR Camps 30 KWP	—	30 KWp	—
7.	Installation of Solar Photovoltaic DC Water Pump having capacity 0.5 HP for drinking water purpose	44 nos.	—	—
8.	Installation of 50 KWP SPV Power Plant without battery backup and 50 KWP SPV Power Plant with battery backup at Integrated Check Post (ICP), Agartala, Tripura	—	100 KWp	—

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Off-grid Power Plant under SADP at TLA House Agartala	—	—	25 KWp
10.	Off-grid Solar Photo Voltaic Power Plant – 438 KWp	—	8 KWp	230 KWp
11.	Installation of 28 nos. of SPY Power Plants with aggregated capacity of 195 KWp at PHC/Upgraded CHC/CHCs in Tripura	195 KWp	—	—
12.	Installation Off-grid Power Plant with aggregate capacity of 40 KWp under Tourism and Fishery Deptt.	—	40 KWP	—
13.	Installation of Off-grid Solar Power Plants with aggregated capacity of 195 KWp at PHC/Sub-divisional Hospitals/CHCs in Tripura	—	195 KWp	—

#### **Creation of jobs under NBMMP**

3469. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of biogas plants that have been constructed in the last three years under the scheme National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), the details thereof, State- wise;

(b) what is the total amount spent on subsidies by the Ministry in the above mentioned scheme; and

(c) the number of new jobs that have been created in the last three years due to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) A total 1,25,836 numbers of biogas plants have been installed during last three years under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) *i.e.* in 2016-17 and 2017-18 and under New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP) during the year 2018-19. The State-

wise details of biogas plants installed during the above period are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) An amount of ₹ 181.77 Crore has been released to the States by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy during last three years, 2016-17 to 2018-19 under the central sector scheme, National Biogas and Manure Management Programme and NNBOMP.

(c) Employment generation of about 37.75 lakh man-days is estimated to have taken place during the last three years on account of installation of family type biogas plants.

**Statement**

*State-wise numbers of biogas plants installed during the last three years (from 2016-17 to 2018-19) under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) and New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP).*

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Numbers of Biogas plants set up during last three years, 2016-17 to 2018-19
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12640
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	119
3.	Assam	15021
4.	Bihar	76
5.	Chhattisgarh	5579
6.	Goa	43
7.	Gujarat	3366
8.	Haryana	1142
9.	Himachal Pradesh	142
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
11.	Jharkhand	336



1	2	3
12.	Karnataka	17805
13.	Kerala	4797
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12620
15.	Maharashtra	31739
16^	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	370
18.	Mizoram	668
19.	Nagaland	50
20.	Odisha	2751
21.	Punjab	7009
22.	Rajasthan	1082
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	790
25.	Telangana	1955
26.	Tripura	64
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1113
28.	Uttarakhand	4050
29.	West Bengal	398
30.	KVIC, Mumbai (All States)	*
TOTAL		1,25,836

\* *Note:* The achievements of KVIC subsumed in the achievement of the respective States.

### **Green/Solar Cities**

3470. SHRI B.K HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to develop 55 cities in 27 States and Union Territories as Green/Solar Cities in 2015, if so, the status of these cities; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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 under its scheme, Development of Solar Cities, had approved 60 Cities for preparing DPR, setting up Solar City Cell and for promotional activities with a financial support of ₹ 50 lakh/city upto Twelfth Five-year Plan period *i.e.*, March 2017. This included 13 pilot cities and 5 Model cities for which additional provision of ₹ 2.50 cr./city and ₹ 9.50 cr./city respectively was kept to take up renewable energy projects. The State/UT-wise details of all 60 Solar Cities are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise names of approved solar cities (including Pilot and Model)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Approved Solar Cities (including Pilot and Model)		
		Cities (For DPR, Solar City cell and for promotional activities)	Pilot	Model
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Kakinada 2. Narsapur Town	1. Vijayawada	—
2.	Assam	3. Guwahati 4. Jorhat	—	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5. Itanagar	—	—
4.	Bihar	6. Gaya	—	—
5.	Chandigarh	—	—	1. Chandigarh
6.	Chhattisgarh	7. Bilaspur	2. Raipur	—
7.	Gujarat	8. Surat	3. Rajkot	2. Gandhinagar
8.	Goa	9. Panaji City	—	—
9.	Haryana	10. Gurgaon	4. Faridabad	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	11. Hamirpur	15. Shimla	—

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	6. Leh	—
12.	Karnataka	12. Hubli-Dharwad	—	3. Mysore
13.	Kerala	13. Thiruvananthapuram	—	—
		14. Kochi	—	—
14.	Maharashtra	15. Kalyan-Dombivli	7. Thane 8. Shirdi	4. Nagpur
		16. Aurangabad		
		17. Nanded		
		18. Pune		
15.	Madhya Pradesh	19. Indore	—	—
		20. Gwalior		
		21. Bhopal		
		22. Jabalpur		
		23. Rewa		
16.	Manipur	24. Imphal		
17.	Mizoram	—	9. Aizawl	—
18.	Nagaland	25. Kohima	—	—
		26. Dimapur		
19.	Delhi	27. New Delhi (NDMC area)	—	—
20.	Odisha	—	—	5. Bhubaneswar
21.	Punjab	28. Ludhiana	10. Amritsar	—
		29. SAS Nagar (Mohali)		
22.	Rajasthan	30. Ajmer	—	—
		31. Jaipur		

1	2	3	4	5
		32. Jodhpur		
23.	Tamil Nadu	—	11. Coimbatore	—
24.	Telangana	33. Mahbubnagar	—	—
25.	Tripura	—	12. Agartala	—
26.	Uttarakhand	34. Dehradun	—	—
		35. Haridwar & Rishikesh		
		36. Chamoli- Gopeshwar		
27.	Uttar Pradesh	37. Agra	—	—
		38. Moradabad		
		39. Allahabad		
28.	West Bengal	40. Howrah	—	—
		41. Madhyamgram		
		42. New Town Kolkata		
29.	Puducherry	—	13. Puducherry	—

#### Safeguard duty on solar panels

3471. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of solar power produced during the last three years;
- (b) whether there is any decrease in the solar power produced in the year 2018-19;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the rate of safeguard duty imposed on solar panel and the reason for imposing the duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has reported the total amount of solar power produced during last three years as 81,638.68 MU with the details as under:

Year	Solar Power Generation (In MU)
2016-17	16,499.41
2017-18	25,871.07
2018-19	39,268.20
TOTAL	81,638.68

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There was an increase of 13,797.13 MU in the solar power generation in 2018-19 as compared to the year 2017-18.

(d) The Department of Revenue has levied Safeguard duty with the details as under:—

Timeline	Safeguard Duty
30.07.2018 to 29.07.2019 (both days inclusive)	Safeguard duty @ 25% ad valorem minus anti-dumping duty payable, if any
30.07.2019 to 29.01.2020 (both days inclusive)	Safeguard duty @ 20% ad valorem minus anti-dumping duty payable, if any
30.01.2020 to 29.07.2020 (both days inclusive)	Safeguard duty @ 15% ad valorem minus anti-dumping duty payable, if any

The Safeguard Duty shall not apply to imports of subject goods from countries notified as developing countries vide notification No. 19/2016 - Customs (NT) dated 5th February, 2016, except China PR and Malaysia.

The Directorate General of Trade Remedies in its final findings dated 16.07.2018 in the Safeguard Duty investigation against imports of “Solar Cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels” recommended that the increased imports of these products into India, have caused serious injury and threaten to cause serious injury

to the domestic producers of these products and it will be in the public interest to impose safeguard duty on imports of these products into India.

**Power sector council and ITS legal framework**

3472. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggested Power Sector Council act as a quasi-judicial authority for Centre-State disputes with regard to power;

(b) whether the Council will have the power to suggest legislative actions to the Centre or the State Governments;

(c) what shall be the term of the Council and what legal framework shall it adhere to;

(d) whether the Power Sector Council have constant oversight over the Centre-State policies or will it have to be approached by either party in case of a disagreement; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) At present, there is no proposal under consideration to set up a Power Sector Council to address the issue between the Centre and the States related to electricity sector.

(b) to (e) Does not arise in view of above.

**Payment security mechanism for independent power companies**

3473. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of independent power companies for implementation of payment security mechanism is met by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would be mandatory for distribution companies to open and maintain adequate letter of credit as payment security to private power plants;

(d) if so, since when the orders would be effective; and

(e) the efforts taken to resolve the issue of stressed power assets of the companies, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Ministry of Power has issued an order dated 28th June, 2019 and subsequent corrigendum thereon dated 17th July, 2019 regarding opening and maintaining of adequate Letter of Credit (LC) as payment security mechanism under Power Purchase Agreements by Distribution Licensees.

A procedure for supply of power as per the order dated 28.06.2019 has also been issued on 17.07.2019. The orders are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) The steps taken by Government for resolution of stressed assets in power sector are as under:

Government of India constituted a High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to address the issues of stressed thermal power projects. The report of the HLEC was submitted on 12.11.18 and was also placed in the public domain on the website of Ministry of Power.

The Government thereafter constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine the specific recommendations of HLEC. The Group of Ministers (GoM) had made recommendations regarding stressed power projects. The major recommendations of the GoM as approved by the Government are:—

- I. Grant of linkage coal for short-term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).
- II. Allowed existing coal linkage to be used in case of termination of PPAs due to payment default by DISCOMs.
- III. Procurement of bulk power by a nodal agency against pre-declared linkages.
- IV. Central/State Gencos may act as an aggregator of power.
- V. Increase in quantity of coal for special forward e-auction for power sector.
- VI. Coal linkage auctions to be held at regular intervals.
- VII. Non-lapsing of short supplies of coal.

- VIII. Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) to be determined based on efficiency.
- IX. Payment of Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) has been made mandatory.
- X. Non-cancellation of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)/Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)/ Long Term Open Access (LTOA) post National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) scenario.
- XI. Non-cancellation of PPA for non-compliance of Commercial Operation Date (COD).

***Statement***

*Orders regarding procedure of supply of power*

No. 23/22/2019-R\$R

Government of India

Ministry of Power

Shram Snakti Bhawan. Rafi Marg,

New Delhi. 28th June, 2019

**ORDER**

**Subject:** Opening and maintaining of adequate LETTER of Credit (LC) as Payment Security Mechanism under Power Purchase Agreements by Distribution Licensees -Reg

- 1.0 Under the Electricity Act 2003, Regional Load Despatch Centres (RLDC) and State Load Despatch Centres (SLDC) are cast with the statutory responsibility to ensure that the supply of electricity is made in accordance with the contracts.
- 2.0 Section 28 (3) (a) of the Electricity Act 2003 provides that the Regional Load Despatch Centre shall be responsible for optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity within the region, in accordance with the contracts entered into with the licensees or the generating companies operating in the region.
- 3.0 Similarly as per provisions of Section 32 (2)(a) the State Load Despatch Centre shall be responsible for optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity within a State, in accordance with the contracts entered into with the licensees or the generating companies operating in that State.
- 4.0 The Power Purchase Agreements have the provision regarding maintenance of adequate Payment Security Mechanism mainly in the form of Letters of Credit by the Distribution Licensees/Procurers of Power. A robust Payment Security System



requires adequacy and validity of Letter of Credit to cover the payments due on account of drawal of power.

- 5.0 It has been seen that despite the above provisions, the Letters of Credit are not being given and there is huge outstanding on account of unpaid power bills. This makes it difficult for the Generators to pay for the fuel, which has to be pre-paid, to continue the generation. The Generators are also required to pay to the Railways in advance for the rakes. If this situation persists, the Generators will not be able to pay for fuel/transportation leading to shortfall in generation of electricity, There will thus be wide spread load shedding on account of lack of generation, it is essential therefore that all the provisions mentioned above are implemented strictly, NLDC & RLDC are therefore directed as follows:
- i. In accordance with Section 28 (3) (a), the NLDC & RLDC shall despatch power only after it is intimated by the Generating Company and /Distribution Companies that a Letter of Credit for the desired quantum of power has been opened and copies made available to the concerned Generating Company.
  - ii. The intimation to NLDC and RLDC shall specify the period of supply.
  - iii. RLDC shall dispatch electricity only up to the quantity equivalent of value of Letter of Credit.
  - iv. The dispatch shall stop once the quantum of electricity under LC supplied.
  - v. The concerned generating company shall be entitled to encash the LC after expiry of grace period, *i.e.* 45 to 60 days as provided in the PPA.
  - vi. In the event power is not dispatched for any reason given above, the Distribution licensee shall continue to pay the Fixed Charge to the Generating Company
- 6.0 It shall also be ensured by the Load Despatch Centre that the regulated entity, during the period of regulation, has no access to procure power from the Power Exchanges and they shall not be granted Short Term Open Access (STOA).
- 7.0 In case scheduling and despatch of power produced by any generator is not done due to non-opening of Letter of Credit by the Distribution licensee, then the Distribution licensee would be liable to pay compensation to the generator as per the terms of Power Purchase Agreement or Power Sale Agreement, as the case may be, the distribution licensee has entered in with the generator.

- 8.0 NLDC/RLDC/SLDC shall carry out such duty cast under Electricity Act, 2003 from 01.08.2019.
- 9.0 This issues with the approval of Minister of State (I/C) for Power and NRE.

Sd/-

(Debranjana Chattopadhyay)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Ph: 011-2373 0265

To,

1. CMD, POSOCO/Heads of NLDC & RLDCs
2. Principal Secretary/Secretary (Power/Energy), State Governments/UTs—for necessary communication to Discoms/SLDCs
3. All Generating Companies
4. All Distribution Companies
5. Secretaries of All State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs)/JERCs.

**Copy to:**

1. Chairperson, CEA, Sewa Bhawan, RK Puram, New Delhi
2. Secretary, CERC/FOR, Chandralok Building, Janpath, New Delhi

**Copy also for information to:**

1. All Joint Secretaries, Ministry of Power
2. PS to MOS (I/C) for Power and NRE
3. PPS to Secy. (P), PPS to AS (SNS), PPS to CE (RR)

**No. 23/22/2019-R&R****Government of India****Ministry of Power**

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,

New Delhi, 17th July 2019

**CORRIGENDUM**

**Subject:** Opening and maintaining of adequate Letter of Credit (LC) as Payment Security Mechanism under Power Purchase Agreements by Distribution Licensees -Reg

Reference this Ministry's Order of even no. dated 28.06.2019 (Copy enclosed)

2. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy have brought to the notice of this Ministry that many of the Renewable energy generating stations are intra state generators.
3. Some States have requested that in case of delay etc. in the opening of LC, there should also be a provision for advance payment for supply for one day or more.
4. Therefore, it has been decided to partially modify the Order dated 23.06.2019 by adding the following:
  - I. Wherever the words 'NLDC & RLDC' occurred, the term, 'and State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC)' will be added after that.
  - II. After Para 5.0 (vi) of the aforesaid Order, the following paras will be added:
    - vii. The LC may be opened, as per the PPA. However, the Distribution Company may open LC for a shorter duration say for supply corresponding to one week or fortnight. The same may be intimated to the respective LDCs and the generating company. In such cases also the LDCs shall schedule the power.
    - viii. In case of difficulty in opening of LC, Distribution Company may pay in advance through electronic mode the amount equal to the amount corresponding to at least one day purchases of electricity and inform the same to the respective LDC. In such case also LDC shall schedule the power to the Distribution Company.
5. All other terms and conditions of the Ministry's Order of even No. dated 28.06.2019 will remain unchanged.

Sd/-

End: As above

(Debranjana Chattopadhyay)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Ph: 011-2373 0265

To,

1. CMD, POSOCO/Heads of NLDC/RLDCs/SLDCs
2. Principal Secretary/Secretary (Power/Energy), State Government/UTs-for necessary communication to Discoms.
3. All Generating Companies
4. All Distribution Companies
5. Secretaries of All State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs)/JERCs.

Copy to:

1. Chairperson, CEA, Sewa Bhawan, RK Puram, New Delhi
2. Secretary. CERC/FOR, Chandralok Building, Janpath, New Delhi

Copy also for information to:

1. All Joint Secretaries, Ministry of Power/EA, MoP
2. PS to MOS (I/C) for Power and NRE
3. PPS to Secretary (P), PPS to AS (SNS), PPS to CE (RR), PS to Dir (R&R)

**No. 23/22/2019-R&R****Government of India****Ministry of Power**

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,  
New Delhi, 17th July 2019

To,

1. CMD, POSOCO/Heads of NLDC/RLDCs/SLDCs
2. Principal Secretary/Secretary (Power/Energy), State Governments/UTs
3. All Generating Companies
4. All Distribution Companies
5. Secretaries of All State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs)/JERCs.

**Subject:** Procedure for Scheduling of Power to Distribution Company in the event of Non-maintenance of Letter of Credit.

Sir,

Reference this Ministry's Order of even no. dated 28.06.2019 regarding Opening and maintaining of adequate Letter of Credit (LC) as Payment Security Mechanism under Power Purchase Agreements by Distribution Licensees.

2. A Procedure has been devised for Scheduling of Power to Distribution Company in the event of Non-maintenance of Letter of Credit. All the concerned authorities are requested to follow this Procedure which has been enclosed herewith.
3. For compliance by all stakeholders.

Yours faithfully

Encl: As above

Sd/-

(Debranjana Chattopadhyay)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Ph: 011-2373 0265

Copy to:

1. Chairperson, CEA, Sewa Bhawan, RK Puram, New Delhi
2. Secretary, CERC/FOR, Chandralok Building, Janpath, New Delhi

Copy also for information to:

1. All Joint Secretaries, Ministry of Power
2. PS to MOS (I/C) for Power and NRE
3. PPS to Secy.(P), PPS to AS(SNS), PPS to CE(RR). Dir (R&R)

17th July, 2019

**Procedure for Scheduling of Power to Distribution Company in the event of  
Non- maintenance of Letter of Credit**

Ministry of Power Government of India, *vide* Order no. 23/22/2019-R&R dated 28th June, 2019 has issued directions regarding upening and maintaining of Letter of Credit (LC) as Payment Security. Mechanism under Power Purchase Agreements by Distribution Companies. This Procedure has been laid in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003.

In light of these directions of the Government, the procedure for scheduling of power is modified as follows:

- (a) Power will be scheduled for dispatch only after a written intimation is given to the appropriate Load Despatch Centre (LDC) *i.e.* NLDC/RLDC/SLDC that Letter of Credit (LC) for the desired quantum of power wrt the generating stations has been opened. The intimation shall also specify the period of supply. The intimation of requisite LC having been opened will be given by the Distribution Company and will be confirmed by the generating company.
- (b) The LC may be opened as per the PPA. However, the Distribution Company may open LC for a shorter duration say for supply corresponding to one week or fortnight. The same may be intimated to the respective LDCs and the generating company. In such cases also the LDCs shall schedule the power.
- (c) In case of difficulty in opening of LC, Distribution Company may pay in advance through electronic mode the amount equal to the amount corresponding to at least one day's purchases of electricity and inform the same to the respective LDC. In such a case also LDC shall schedule the power to the Distribution Company. The quantum of power so scheduled shall be limited to the quantum for which the money has been deposited.
- (d) In case of non-maintenance of adequate LC or advance payment with respect to the generating station by the distribution company, the power supply from the generating station shall not be scheduled by the appropriate LDC to the concerned distribution company.

- (e) The RLDC and/or SLDC, may temporarily review the schedule of power supply under this direction for maintaining the grid security, if any.
- (f) The generating company or distribution company shall inform the appropriate LDC as soon as the Letter of Credit (LC) for the desired quantum has been opened/renewed or advance equal to one or more day's supply has been deposited. The power supply in the distribution company shall be restored at the earliest but not later than one day.
- (g) During this period of non-scheduling of power supply, the generating station shall continue to give scheduling related information as per the Grid Code through the web based scheduling software by 6 a.m. every day on a day ahead basis.
- (h) By 8 A.M. RLDCs/SLDCs shall publish a list of entitles of their respective region along with details of corresponding quantum of non-scheduling of power in their website. RLDs/SLDCs while scheduling power to the beneficiaries shall restrict the schedules of the concerned distribution company.
- (i) The generating station and the distribtion company shall adhere to the schedules and shall avoid deviations so as to ensure secure grid operation.
- (j) In the case of regulation of power supply being implemented, NLDC shall also exclude such generating station from Reserve Regulation Ancillary Services (RRAS).
- (k) It shall be ensured by the concerned LDC that sch entity, during the period of non-scheduling of power on account of Non opening of LC or advance payment, has no access to procure power from the Power Exchange(s) and they shall not be granted Short Term Open Access (STOA).

**Water wastage by thermal power plants**

3474. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the thermal power plants in the country are wasting water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this wasting of water is in contravention to 2015 order of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) No specific information on water wastage by Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) is available in Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority (CEA). However, National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has informed that there is no wastage of water in its TPPs. Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has informed that it is maintaining water consumption by its TPPs within the specified limits of specific water consumption.

TPPs use water for condenser cooling and recycling through Cooling Tower. Besides, water is also used for DM (demineralization) plant, drinking water needs, firefighting, coal handling, ash handling, service water etc. In various Thermal Power Plants, the following measures have been adopted for water conservation and reduction of waste water in various thermal power plants:

- i. Operating cooling towers at higher cycle of concentration (COC)
- ii. Use of high concentration slurry disposal (HCSD) system
- iii. Installing ash water recovery system (AWRS)
- iv. Adopting dry fly ash collection system
- v. Adopting dry bottom ash handling system
- vi. Use of plant waste water for low grade applications
- vii. Waste water treatment and recycling
- viii. Use of dry cooling system

Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified the norms for water consumption for Thermal Power Plants on 7th December 2015. CEA has informed that so far no concession has been given to any Thermal Power Plant in contravention to the 2015 order.

#### **Less dependence on coal for power generation**

3475. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal generates 72 per cent of India's electricity;



(b) whether Government expects this number to go down in the next decade or so; and

(c) how does Government's aim to reduce dependence on coal fit into Coal India Limited's plans to double coal production by 2020 *vis-a-vis* the production figure of year 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) During the current year 2019-20 (April to June, 2019) electricity generation from coal based power plants is 71.12 % of total generation in the country.

As per the National Electricity Plan, 2018, the share of generation from coal based power plants by the end of 2021-22 is likely to be 64% of the all India total electricity generation. Further, by the end of 2026-27, share of generation from coal based power plants is likely to reduce to about 58% of the all India total electricity generation.

The reduction of share of coal based generation in the total generation over the period would be mainly due to addition of Renewable Energy. However, the capacity of coal based generation would increase from about 195 GW as on 30.06.2019 to 238 GW as on 31.03.2027. Accordingly the total coal requirement would increase from 698 MT for 2019-20 to 877 MT during 2026-27. Thus, besides meeting the present deficit in coal supply to power sector, Coal India Limited (CIL) may enhance its production to meet the growing requirement of power sector.

#### **Valuation of fixed assets of NTPC**

3476. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state;

(a) the list of significant components of property, plant and equipments (more than 5 per cent value of the total) in the Balance Sheet of NTPC;

(b) whether the Ministry has undertaken the fair valuation of the same under INA-AS 103; and

(c) if so, what is the fair value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The significant components of property, plant and equipment valued at more than 5 per cent of total value in the Balance Sheet of NTPC are own land, plant

and equipment consisting of Steam Generator, Turbine Generator, Ash Handling Plant, Coal Handling Plant, Fire Protection System, Ventilation System, Auxiliary Transformer, Switch Yard, Electrical Equipment, Switchgears and Bus duct, Water System, Air Conditioning System. Control and Instrumentation System and Auxiliaries.

(b) and (c) No Sir, Ministry of Power has not undertaken any valuation exercise. However, NTPC Limited has adopted Ind AS from the financial year 2016-17 and elected to continue with the carrying values of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) on transition to Ind AS as per provisions of Ind AS 101. During the year 2018-19, NTPC acquired Barauni Thermal Power Station from the Government of Bihar w.e.f. 15 December 2018 as per the transfer scheme notified by the Government of Bihar. Accordingly, NTPC applied Ind AS 103 for the first time during financial year 2018-19 for acquisition of Barauni Thermal Power Station.

#### **Status of reforms in electricity sector**

3477. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has brought reforms in the Electricity Sector;
- (b) if so, the details of the reforms made and the effect of the reforms thereto;
- (c) whether the reforms have shown any positive results to overcome the losses of the power sector the details thereof; and
- (d) the remedial measures being taken to make the reforms more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) The major reforms brought by the Central Government in Electricity Sector includes enactment of Electricity Act 2003, notification of Tariff Policy 2006 and subsequently revised as Tariff Policy 2016, Competitive Bidding Guidelines for procurement of Power by Distribution Licensees, Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), promotion of renewable energy, addressing issues of stressed thermal power plants; measures to promote Hydro sector; allowing generating companies to dispatch power from its least cost plants; allowing flexible utilization of coal in its least cost plants; allowing bundling of thermal and renewable energy etc.

The reforms initiatives taken by Government of India have shown positive results. The power supply position in the country has improved. The energy and peak power deficit in the country has been reduced to 0.6% and 0.8% respectively during year 2018-19 from 8.3% and 12.2% respectively during the year 2002-03. The total installed electricity generation capacity has reached upto around 356 GW and Renewable Energy installed capacity has reached upto 77.6 GW by end of FY 2018-19. UDAY states have shown reduction in Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (AT&C losses) which have come down to 18.24% in FY 18 as compared to 20.8% in FY 16. The national level Average Cost Supply (ACS)-Average Revenue Realised (ARR) gap has come down to 23 paise/unit in FY18 as compared to 60 paise/unit in FY 16.

Electricity sector is a dynamic sector and reform initiatives are taken by the Government as and when need arises.

#### **Pay scale anomalies in NHPC**

3478. SHRTMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given its approval on 16th January, 2019 for regularisation of pay scales and removal of pay anomalies of executives in NHPC w.e.f. 1.1.1997;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether pay scale anomalies of E1 and E2 grade executives have been rectified w.e.f. 01.01.1997; and

(c) if not, by when the anomalies in pay scales are likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Government have approved the proposal to regularize the pay scales of below Board level Executives in NHPC Ltd. w.e.f 01.01.1997 adopted by them in pursuance of the orders of Ministry of Power dated 04.04.2006. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*). NHPC Ltd. was accordingly directed to implement the decision *vide* Ministry of Power's letter dated 29.01.2019. Details are given in the Statement-II.

**Statement***Order regarding anomalies in pay scale***No. 11/6/2006-DQ(NHPC)****Government of India****Ministry of Power**

Shram Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg,  
New Delhi, dated 4.4.2006

Chairman & Managing Director  
National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC)  
Sector-33, Faridabad

**Sub:** Proposal of the Board of NHPC for removal of anomalies In pay scales of employees promoted from Supervisory category (S-2/S-3) to Executive category (E-1) & above.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your DO letter No.PWA-471 (Vol. V)/24 dated 24.2.2006 of Director (Personnel), NHPC forwarding therewith a copy each of the agenda of the 264th meeting of the Board of NHPC held on 17.2.2006 and the minutes thereto in which the above subject was discussed and a decision was taken to forward the proposal for consideration of the Ministry of Power.

2. The proposal of NHPC for revision of pay scales of Executives below Board level has been considered in this Ministry. With a view to remove the anomalies in the pay scales of Executive below Board level of NHPC, the undersigned is directed to say that this Ministry do not have objection to the removal of anomalies in the pay scales and adoption of the revised pay scales, as indicated in the Annexure, being considered by the Board of NHPC in so far as the range of the pay scales are in line with the scales prescribed by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), on the basis of the recommendations of the Justice S. Mohan Committee, *vide* their Office Memorandum No. 2(49)/98-DPE(WC) dated 25th June 1999.

3. Meanwhile, a reference has been made by this Ministry to DPE in this regard.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(A.K. Kutty)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

*Revision of the scales pay of the Executives of National Hydroelectric  
Power Corporation Limited*

Grade code	DPE's Model Scales (Mohan Committee Recommendations)  w.e.f. 1.1.1997	Grade code	Existing scales of NHPC  w.e.f. 1.1.1997	Scales now proposed
E-0	6500-200-11350		Not existing	
E-1	8600-250-14600	E-1	8000-225-13400	8000-290-300-330(2)-350-360- 370-390-410-420-440-460-470- 480-13400
E-2	10750-300-16750	E-2	8600-250-14600	8600-330(2)-350-370-380-400- 420-430-450-470-490-510-530- 540-14600
		E-2A	10750-300-16750	10750-420-430-450-470-490(2)- 530-540(3)-550(2)-16750
E-3	13000-350-18250	E-3	14500-350-18700	13750-550-575-600-610-620- 625-685(2)-18700
E-4	14500-350-18700	E-4	16000-400-20800	16000-660-685(4)-700(2)-20800
E-5	16000-400-20800	E-5	17500-400-22300	17500-630-685(2)-700(4)-22300
E-6	17500-400-22300	E-6	18500-450-23900	18500-700(2)-730-750-780-850- 890-23900
E-7	18500-450-23900	E-7	20000-475-25700	19500-750-810-845-880-910- 945-960-25600
E-8	20500-500-26500	E-8	20500-500-26500	20500-670(2)-850-900-950-980- 980(2)-26500
E-9	23750-600-28550	E-9	23750-600-28550	23750-900-950-980(2)-990- 28550

**Statement-II***Letter regarding regularization of pay scale*

MOST IMMEDIATE

**F.No. 2/1/2014-H.I (Pt)****Government of India****Ministry of Power**

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg  
New Delhi dated 29th January, 2019.

To,

The CMD  
NHPC  
Faridabad

The CMD  
NEEPCO  
Shillong.

The CMD  
SJVN  
Shimla

The CMD  
THDCIL  
Rishikesh

**Subject:** Regularization of Pay scales of below Board Level Executives in NHPC Ltd., North East Electric Power Corporation, THDC India Ltd. and SJVN Ltd. w.e.f, 01.01.1997 - reg.

Sir,

In supercession of the following orders issued by this Ministry, I am directed to state that the Government have approved the proposal to regularize the adopted pay scales of below Board Level Executives in NHPC Ltd., SJVN Ltd., NEEPCO Ltd. and THDCIL w.e.f. 01.01.1997 adopted by them in pursuance of the orders of this Ministry dated 04.04.2006 and 01.09.2006.

- i. Ministry of Power's letter No. 11/17/2019-NHPC/Vol.III dated 27.12.2013.
- ii. Ministry of Power's order No. 2/1/2014-H.I-Vol.III (Pt) dated 28.06.2017 to NEEPCO
- iii. Ministry of Power's order No. 2/2/2014-H.I (Pt) dated 28.06.2017 to THDCIL
- iv. Ministry of Power's Order No. 6/3/2015-NHPC (Pt.1) dated 11.08.2017 to NHPC
- v. Ministry of Power's order No, 2/2/2014-H.I (Pt.) dated 30.06.2017 to all Power CPSEs

2. The aforesaid CPSEs are accordingly directed to implement the decision of the Government.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(S. Benjamin)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Telefax: 23324357

Copy to.

1. PS SO HMoSP(I/c]
2. PPS to Secretary (P) / PPS to Addl. Secretary
3. PPS to JS(Hydro) / PPS to JS&FA / Director (H.1) / DS(H.II)
4. US(H.II)/US(NHPC)/US(Fin)
5. Cabinet Secretariat (Shri S.P.G. Verghese, Director), Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi w.r.t communication No. 4/CM/2018 dated 21.01.2019.

**Fly Ash produced due to coal burning**

3479. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of Fly Ash produced annually due to burning of coal in power stations;
- (b) the details of arrangements made to handle this Fly Ash by power station authorities;
- (c) whether there is any byproduct made from Fly Ash and if so, the details of profit it adds to the power stations; and
- (d) whether there is any contribution of Fly Ash in pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As per information received from Central Electricity Authority (CEA) annual generation of fly ash (Million tonnes) from 2013 to 2018 (April to March) is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Generation of fly ash (Million tonnes)
1.	2013-14	172.87
2.	2014-15	184.14
3.	2015-16	176.74
4.	2016-17	169.25
5.	2017-18	196.44

(b) Various methods adopted for handling and disposal of fly ash in thermal power plants are:-

- (i) Wet Ash handling system.
- (ii) High concentration slurry disposal (HCSD).
- (iii) Dry fly ash disposal system.

(c) Fly ash produced in the country is utilized for various purposes such as for mine filling, manufacture of cement, brick and tiles, reclamation of low-lying areas, in Roads and Flyovers construction; Embankments, Agriculture, Concrete, Hydro Power Sector and Others.

The Monthly data of amount received and expenditure borne by various Thermal Power Plants from Data of Ash Availability and Utilization Web Portal (From April, 2018 to March, 2019) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Fly ash handling in power plants cause fugitive dust if not handled properly. However, the power plants are required to take all requisites measures to avoid the same.

#### **Statement**

*The Monthly data of amount received and Expenditure Borne by various Thermal Power Plant's from Data of Ash Availability & Utilization Web Portal  
(From April, 2018 to March, 2019)*

Sl. No.	Month	Data Uploaded by No. of TPP's	Amount received by TPP's (₹)	Expenditure Borne by TPP's (₹)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	April, 2018	127	44,56,55,714	17,32,23,291
2.	May, 2018	127	46,48,85,571	23,43,93,781



1	2	3	4	5
3.	June, 2018	128	44,90,13,734	17,55,38,079
4.	July, 2018	129	33,39,67,085	39,66,92,329
5.	August, 2018	128	34,14,18,521	15,12,69,477
6.	September, 2018	129	39,67,24,905	16,01,85,807
7.	October, 2018	125	47,45,39,336	18,67,59,242
8.	November, 2018	124	34,12,49,481	18,18,35,537
9.	December, 2018	122	43,95,90,397	23,49,03,422
10.	January, 2019	122	43,24,02,530	25,25,89,219
11.	February, 2019	120	37,64,40,936	15,67,82,596
12.	March, 2019	121	41,15,72,773	20,47,13,742
TOTAL			4,90,74,60,982	2,50,88,86,523

#### **Augmentation of power transmission lines**

3480. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has adequate capacity to transmit power from the place of surplus to the areas of deficit;

(b) if so details thereof;

(c) whether Government felt any necessity to augment the existing lines of transmission at par with foreign countries, where best practices are adopted; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Grid comprising of about 4,15,000 Circuit Kilometers (ckm) of transmission lines and 9,08,000 MVA of transformation capacity at voltage level of 220KV and above, has been established to meet the power demand of the country. A number of inter-regional transmission corridors with power transfer capacity of 99,050 MW has also been established to facilitate transfer of power within and across the regions with reliability and security. These transmission system facilitates transfer of power from surplus areas to deficit areas.

Further, to meet the growth in electricity demand, the augmentation of transmission capacity in the country is done continuously as per requirement.

(c) and (d) The transmission lines are planned as per the requirement in the electricity grid by adopting the best practices available in the World and are based on the state-of-the-art technology. Indian National Electricity Grid is one of the largest synchronous electrical grid in the World. India is a World leader in 1200 HVAC technology which is the highest AC voltage level.

**Right to getting electricity as fundamental right**

†3481. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to include the right to getting electricity under the fundamental rights keeping in view the utility and requirement of electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons there for and the response of Government to these reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal to include the right to getting electricity under the fundamental rights.

Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity to all the consumers in a State / UT is within the purview of the respective State Government/ State Power Utility. Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-Saubhagya on 11.10.2017 to achieve universal households electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connection to all households in rural area and poor households in urban areas. All States declared electrification of all households on Saubhagya Portal except 18,734 households in Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of Chhattisgarh as on 31.03.2019. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various measures like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Power System Development Fund (PSDF). With these measures access to electricity has been provided to all consumers as per their requirements.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Vacant posts of scientists in CSIR**

†3482. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of various senior scientists in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) are lying vacant for a number of years;

(b) the details of the posts of senior scientists lying vacant in CSIR, post-wise;

(c) whether any advertisement regarding the recruitment of scientists was published in February, 2018;

(d) if so, the number of posts for which advertisements have been published from February, 2018 till date and the status thereof, post-wise; and

(e) whether the work in the department is getting hampered due to non-recruitment of senior scientists against vacancies in time?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Certain posts of scientists of various levels are lying unfilled in CSIR.

(b) The details regarding senior scientific manpower are :-

SL. No.	Name of Posts	Vacancy
1.	Directors of CSIR -Laboratories/Institutes	04
2.	Heads of CSIR Units	01
3.	Distinguished Scientists	25
4.	Scientists - H (Outstanding Scientist)	37

CSIR has requisite approvals to operate 50 posts of Outstanding Scientists (STIO) if needed, based on requirements. At present, these are not operated. In addition, there are 2565 posts of various other level of Scientists which are unfilled at present. Appropriate action is taken from time to time based on requirements to fill/operate these posts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Since February 2018, as far as senior level positions are concerned, 03 Positions of Directors, 02 Positions of Scientists-H and vacant posts of Distinguished Scientists have been advertised and selection process initiated.

Further, CSIR has issued a total of 24 advertisements to fill up 279 scientific posts viz 208 at entry level and 71 at lateral levels and necessary action initiated.

(e) Recruitment happens from time to time. CSIR continuously endeavours to get the best available talent for senior scientific positions as per requirements, in order to fulfill its research objectives, without any compromise.

#### **Students selected under inspire scheme**

†3483. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the students selected under the Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Programme during last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the students whose accounts have been credited with award amount out of the said selected students?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Awards, scholarships and fellowships are offered to students from Class 6th to the Ph.D. stage under three components of Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Programme.

(i) The number of students selected for the component *INSPIRE Award MANAK* (*Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge*) in Classes 6th to 10th and number of students whose accounts have been credited with the award amount during the last three years, State-wise, are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below).

(ii) The number of students selected for the component, *Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE)*, for pursuing Bachelor's and Master's level education in sciences and number of students whose accounts have been credited with the scholarship amount during the last three years, State-wise, are given in the Statements-III and IV, respectively (*See* below).

(iii) The number of students selected for the component *INSPIRE Fellowship* for obtaining Ph.D. degree in both basic and applied sciences including

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

engineering, agriculture, veterinary and medicine and the number of students whose accounts have been credited with the fellowship amount during the last three years, State-wise, are given in Statements-V and respectively.

**Statement-I**

*Inspire Award MANAK*

*State-wise details of the selected students*

State	Selected		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	19	90
Andhra Pradesh	237	3858	569
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	9
Assam	215	49	115
Bihar	582	286	92
Chandigarh	27	32	77
Chhattisgarh	2957	735	681
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	26	16
Daman and Diu	0	27	54
Goa	22	18	80
Gujarat	442	1379	1304
Haryana	230	571	613
Himachal Pradesh	732	929	1623
Jammu and Kashmir	1314	972	1001
Jharkhand	1340	1198	2362
Karnataka	1206	2357	7179
Kerala	436	194	211
KVS	48	147	363

1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep	0	0	15
Madhya Pradesh	3826	1369	4895
Maharashtra	1669	2817	5193
Meghalaya	0	0	5
Mizoram	48	0	3
Nagaland	12	5	6
NCT of Delhi	172	160	613
NVS	0	0	9
Odisha	495	1395	2746
Puducherry	20	42	298
Punjab	613	1075	753
Rajasthan	1021	837	866
Sikkim	20	35	97
Tamil Nadu	295	2200	3382
Telangana	81	3569	4492
Tripura	52	235	195
Uttar Pradesh	3685	2504	2112
Uttarakhand	190	1453	2808
West Bengal	571	139	194

**Statement-II***Inspire Award MANAK**State-wise details of students whose accounts were credited with award amount*

State	No. of students whose account was credited with award amount*		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	11	81
Andhra Pradesh	218	3646	5344

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	6
Assam	193	33	97
Bihar	376	266	87
Chandigarh	21	26	74
Chhattisgarh	1246	693	652
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	25	16
Daman and Diu	0	26	54
Goa	20	18	74
Gujarat	414	1333	1254
Haryana	142	533	584
Himachal Pradesh	554	862	1577
Jammu and Kashmir	36	756	861
Jharkhand	1234	1125	2211
Karnataka	1034	2122	6838
Kerala	354	178	199
KVS	42	136	343
Lakshadweep	0	0	14
Madhya Pradesh	3058	1279	4247
Maharashtra	1474	2627	4934
Meghalaya	0	0	4
Mizoram	38	0	3
Nagaland	8	5	2
NCT of DELHI	145	156	583
NVS	0	0	4
Odisha	376	1310	2628

1	2	3	4
Puducherry	14	34	282
Punjab	457	1031	712
Rajasthan	872	807	833
Sikkim	19	34	89
Tamil Nadu	271	2059	3222
Telangana	73	3095	3923
Tripura	47	227	179
Uttar Pradesh	2736	2109	1950
Uttarakhand	109	1334	2679
West Bengal	518	133	179
TOTAL	22558	30632	50250

\*The number of students who receive the award amount is smaller than the number of selected students because of submission of faulty or dormant bank account details.

### **Statement-III**

#### *Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE)*

#### *State-wise number of the students relected under Scholarship for Higher Education*

Slate/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Andhra Pradesh	53	134	101
Assam	78	100	83
Bihar	51	33	18
Chhattisgarh	140	261	269
Delhi	164	326	359
Goa	1	3	4
Gujarat	32	119	149
Haryana	80	76	45
Himachal Pradesh	180	256	225



Slate/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Jammu and Kashmir	33	4	31
Jharkhand	2	6	5
Karnataka	34	53	43
Kerala	303	449	464
Madhya Pradesh	408	644	704
Maharashtra	310	385	450
Manipur	89	101	99
Meghalaya	30	50	44
Mizoram	3	3	4
Nagaland	19	12	22
Odisha	37	110	70
Punjab	40	35	29
Rajasthan	1655	2421	1722
Tamil Nadu	0	0	2
Tripura	0	2	1
Telangana	4	30	47
Uttar Pradesh	7500	5285	4033
Uttarakhand	458	522	455
West Bengal	706	826	948
TOTAL NUMBERS	12410	12246	10426

Note: Scholarships for students selected in a particular year are released in the next year after submission of bank account details, B.Sc. I Year marksheet and Performance Report.

**Statement-IV***Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE)**State wise number of students whose accounts were credited with the scholarship amount*

State/UT	2016 Batch			2017 Batch			2018 Batch		
	2016-17*	2017-18**	2018-19**	2016-17	2017-18*	2018-19**	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
	No. of Scholars	No. of Scholars	No. of Scholars	No. of Scholars	No. of Scholars	No. of Scholars	No. of Scholars	No. of Scholars	No. of Scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	0	26	26	NA	0	105	NA	NA	0
Assam	0	64	57	NA	0	79	NA	NA	0
Bihar	0	25	21	NA	0	24	NA	NA	0
Chhatisgarh	0	106	102	NA	0	180	NA	NA	0
Delhi	0	63	28	NA	0	172	NA	NA	0
Goa	0	1	1	NA	0	3	NA	NA	0
Gujarat	0	26	25	NA	0	110	NA	NA	0
Haryana	0	65	74	NA	0	54	NA	NA	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	133	109	NA	0	206	NA	NA	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu and Kashmir	0	15	13	NA	0	4	NA	NA	0
Jharkhand	0	1	1	NA	0	6	NA	NA	0
Karnataka	0	28	27	NA	0	50	NA	NA	0
Kerala	0	217	204	NA	0	414	NA	NA	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	327	288	NA	0	576	NA	NA	0
Maharashtra	0	246	223	NA	0	359	NA	NA	0
Manipur	0	52	39	NA	0	65	NA	NA	0
Meghalaya	0	15	13	NA	0	31	NA	NA	0
Mizoram	0	2	1	NA	0	3	NA	NA	0
Nagaland	0	12	12	na	0	7	NA	NA	0
Odisha	0	29	29	NA	0	94	NA	NA	0
Punjab	0	34	37	NA	0	32	NA	NA	0
Rajasthan	0	1166	974	NA	0	1902	NA	NA	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Tripura	0	0	0	NA	0	2	NA	NA	0
Telangana	0	4	4	NA	0	17	NA	NA	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	4465	2400	NA	0	3596	NA	NA	0
Uttarakhand	0	329	294	NA	0	468	NA	NA	0
West Bengal	0	591	530	NA	0	730	NA	NA	0
TOTAL	0	8042	5532	NA	0	9289	NA	NA	0

(NA: Not Applicable)

\* Scholarships for students selected in a particular year are released in the next year after submission of bank account details, B.Sc. I Year marksheet and Performance Report.

\*\* The number of students actually availing the scholarship falls because (i) many students do not pursue basic and natural science subjects in their undergraduate studies; and (ii) many students are not able to obtain 60% marks necessary for continuation of scholarship.)

Written Answers to

[23 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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***Statement-V****State-wise number of students selected under INSPIRE Fellowship*

State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	2016 Batch Selected	2017 Batch Selected	2018 Batch Selected*
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	26	22	20
Arunachal Pradesh	6	2	0
Assam	38	39	15
Bihar	6	7	2
Chandigarh	23	28	9
Chhattisgarh	11	6	0
Delhi	71	72	22
Goa	10	10	7
Gujarat	22	17	3
Haryana	9	5	3
Himachal Pradesh	9	9	9
Jammu and Kashmir	15	14	6
Jharkhand	8	7	5
Karnataka	95	67	23
Kerala	30	43	16
Madhya Pradesh	30	31	12

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	74	72	29
Manipur	4	9	4
Meghalaya	2	3	0
Mizoram	2	4	0
Nagaland	2	1	0
Odisha	52	43	25
Puducherry	4	6	1
Punjab	32	29	11
Rajasthan	12	11	3
Sikkim	2	0	0
Tamil Nadu	65	65	19
Telangana	66	69	16
Tripura	0	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	70	101	19
Uttarakhand	33	26	18
West Bengal	173	182	64
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
TOTAL	1000	1000	362

(\*Selections of 2018 Batch are still underway.)

**Statement-VI****Inspire Fellowship**

State-wise number of students whose accounts were credited with Fellowship amount

State/UT	2016 Batch			2017 Batch			2018 Batch		
	2016-17*	2017-18*	2018-19*	2016-17	2017-18*	2018-19*	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
	No. of Students	No. of Students	No. of Students	No. of Students	No. of Students	No. of Students	No. of Students	No. of Students	No. of Students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar islands	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0
Andhra Pradesh	9	23	12	NA	3	19	NA	NA	5
Arunachal Pradesh	0	6	4	NA	0	2	NA	NA	0
Assam	3	30	26	NA	9	39	NA	NA	2
Bihar	0	5	3	NA	0	6	NA	NA	1
Chandigarh	5	20	18	NA	2	26	NA	NA	6
Chhattisgarh	0	9	6	NA	1	6	NA	NA	0
Delhi	11	58	47	NA	6	66	NA	NA	10

Goa	2	9	6	NA	0	10	NA	NA	1	Written Answers to [23 July, 2019]  Unstarred Questions
Gujarat	3	19	13	NA	2	17	NA	NA	2	
Haryana	2	7	3	NA	0	5	NA	NA	1	
Himachal Pradesh	2	8	7	NA	0	9	NA	NA	1	
Jammu and Kashmir	0	14	9	NA	0	13	NA	NA	3	
Jharkhand	1	6	7	NA	1	4	NA	NA	4	
Karnataka	15	83	62	NA	4	64	NA	NA	10	
Kerala	2	27	22	NA	2	39	NA	NA	5	
Madhya Pradesh	8	24	18	NA	5	26	NA	NA	3	
Maharashtra	7	59	47	NA	12	63	NA	NA	19	
Manipur	2	3	1	NA	0	9	NA	NA	0	
Meghalaya	0	2	2	NA	1	2	NA	NA	0	
Mizoram	0	2	1	NA	0	4	NA	NA	0	
Nagaland	0	2	0	NA	0	1	NA	NA	0	
Odisha	11	44	27	NA	3	39	NA	NA	14	
Puducherry	0	2	2	NA	0	5	NA	NA	0	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab	5	24	23	NA	0	27	NA	NA	8
Rajasthan	4	8	7	NA	0	10	NA	NA	1
Sikkim	0	2	2	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0
Tamil Nadu	6	61	52	NA	6	62	NA	NA	10
Telangana	17	62	52	NA	9	68	NA	NA	7
Tripura	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	NA	1
Uttar Pradesh	12	56	47	NA	6	97	NA	NA	8
Uttarakhand	6	28	27	NA	2	23	NA	NA	12
West Bengal	62	149	128	NA	38	159	NA	NA	35
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	NA	0
TOTAL	195	852	681		112	920			169

(NA: Not Applicable)

\*The number of students receiving the fellowship amount is smaller than the number of selected students because of the following reasons: (i) funds can be released in the first year only upon receipt of institution's registered bank account details through institutional authorities; and (ii) funds can be released from second year onwards only upon receipt of Statement of Expenditure, Utilisation Certificate and Progress Report through the institutional authorities.)

334 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Setting up of Tourist Circuits**

3484. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the President's Address for the year 2014, it was mentioned that fifty Tourist Circuits in the country would be developed; and

(b) if so, how many out of 50 Tourist Circuits, promised by Government have become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the Budget Announcements of 2014-15, Ministry of tourism launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in January 2015 for development of tourist circuits in the country. Under the scheme fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely, North-East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Sufi Circuit, and Tirthankar Circuit. Since its launch the Ministry as on date has sanctioned 77 projects worth projects for ₹6093.08 Crore covering 30 States and UTs. The work on the above projects is under various stages of implementation/completion.

**Promotion of rural tourism**

†3485. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourism is very essential for rural economy, keeping in view that the present share of rural tourism is only 0.38 per cent and hotel rooms in these areas are also only 10 per cent in comparison to China, also the market of rural tourism is scattered and it is not being promoted effectively;

(b) if so, the plans made by Government to enhance basic amenities like road transport, airport management and electricity in order to promote rural tourism;

(c) whether acute shortage of funds is being witnessed for rural tourism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Integrated Development of theme-based Tourist Circuits for development of tourism infrastructure including last mile connectivity in the country. Recognising the potential of rural tourism in the country, the Ministry has identified Rural Circuit as one of the thematic circuits identified for development under this scheme and is aimed at leveraging tourism as a force multiplier for revitalizing the rural economy and for giving both domestic and international tourists a glimpse of the rural aspect of the country.

The projects for development of tourism related infrastructure, including rural tourism projects/proposals, are identified for development under the circuit in consultation with the State Governments/UTs and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence of scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Based on the above criteria, the Ministry has sanctioned following projects for development of Rural Circuits under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme which are under different stages of implementation:

(₹ in Crore)			
Sl. No.	State/Year of	Name of Project Sanction	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Bihar 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia - Turkaulia	44.65
2.	Kerala 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism	80.37

The objectives of the Swadesh Darshan scheme include creating employment through active involvement of local communities and promoting community-based development and pro-poor tourism approach.

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination including ancient heritage & culture as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the domestic and international markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote tourism products and destinations of the country including

Rural Tourism. The Ministry also promotes the tourism destinations and products through its websites and publicity and promotional material produced by it from time to time.

#### Funds for tourism sector in Kerala

3486. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is ready to give a special package for the revamping of Tourist Circuit of flood hit district of Wayanad in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism has not provided any special package to Kerala for reconstruction of tourism infrastructure damaged by flood. However, Ministry, under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD, has sanctioned the following projects to Kerala:

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Scheme/Year of Sanction	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Swadesh Darshan 2015-16	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady under Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts	76.55
2	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam under Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta	99.99
3.	Swadesh Darshan 2016-17	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala under Spiritual Circuit	92.22

1	2	3	4
4	Swadesh Darshan 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project under Rural Circuit	80.37
5	Swadesh Darshan 2018-19	Development of Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram-Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania- Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam under Spiritual Circuit	69.47
6	Swadesh Darshan 2018-19	Development of Kasaragod, Wayanad, Kannur, Kozhikode, Palakkad, Mallapuram, Thrichur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Allaphuza, Pathananamithitta, Kollam, Trivandrum under Spiritual Circuit	85.23
7	PRASHAD 2016-17	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14
TOTAL			549.97

#### **Regulation of Chardham Yatra in Uttarakhand**

3487. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is unprecedented rush in the Chardham Yatra which is going on in Uttarakhand;

(b) whether the pilgrims are facing a lot of difficulties in view of traffic jams and non availability of accommodation at various places in Uttarakhand during Yatra;

(c) whether Government intends to regulate the Yatra to ease out the difficulties being faced by pilgrims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the State Government

of Uttarakhand, this year the response to Chardham Yatra is overwhelming. Adequate arrangements have been made by the State Government for pilgrims/yatris for their comfortable and safe yatra. Sometimes there may be traffic jams at one or two places but it is cleared by the concerned authorities quickly. Police force in the entire Char Dhara yatra is deployed for clearing traffic jams and making yatra safe and secure.

District Administration and Divisional Commissioner Garhwal with other concerned Departments look after the smooth regulation of the Chardham yatra.

#### **Central Financial Assistance to Odisha**

3488. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering to accord Financial Assistance of ₹ 3.00 crore under Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for organisation of Konark Festival, Mukteswar Dance Festival, Rajarani Music Festival, Dhauli Kalinga Festival, Chilika Bird Festival, Khandagiri Udayagiri Festival in Odisha as requested by Tourism Department of Odisha to Central Government *vide* Letter No. 5905/TSM, dated 18th June, 2018; and

(b) whether the Ministry is considering to sanction funds for development of Rural Circuit and Spiritual Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme as requested by Government of Odisha to Central Government *vide* Letter No. 11178/ 24.10.2015 and *Vide* Letter No. 303/05.01.2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Governments/UTs for organizing fairs, festivals & 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. Therefore Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 3.00 crore for organising the festival as requested in the letter No. 5905/TSM, dated 18th June, 2018 of Tourism Department, Government of Odisha is not admissible under the scope of the scheme guidelines.

Accordingly, the State Government was advised to send the revised proposal within the provisions of the Scheme guidelines.

(b) The Ministry has sanctioned a project under the Coastal Circuit to Odisha under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme covering Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara

with central financial assistance of ₹ 76.49 crore. No further project for development of Rural Circuit and Spiritual Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme has been sanctioned to Odisha.

### **Development of Tourism in Tamil Nadu**

3489. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified places in the State of Tamil Nadu including those in the Tuticorin district to promote tourism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has earmarked adequate funds to augment the infrastructure in the existing tourism centres; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies provides financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure and facilities in the country including Tamil Nadu. The projects under the above schemes are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Based on the above criteria, Ministry has sanctioned following projects in Tamil Nadu during last three years:

Sl. No.	Circuit/Sanction Year	Project Name	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4

#### **Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

1.	Coastal 2016-17	Development of Chennai- Mamallapuram- Rameshwaram-Kulasekaranpattinam-Kanyakumari	74.58
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1	2	3	4
<b>Prashad Scheme</b>			
2	2016-17	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48
3	2016-17	Development of Vellankani	5.60
<b>Assistance to Central Agencies</b>			
4	2017-18	Joint Development of Rameshwaram Railway Station	47
5	2018-19	Joint Development of Madurai Railway Station	4.47

#### Development of Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh

3490. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) when the National Level Consultant engaged by the Ministry identified Chittoor-Nellore-Anantpur-Kadapa Circuit in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) what would be the expenditure involved to develop the above circuit;
- (c) what plan of action the Ministry has prepared to develop the above circuit; and
- (d) by when it is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) The decision of sites to be developed as tourist attractions/ destinations/ circuits in the States/Union Territories (UTs) is taken by the concerned State Governments/ UT Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme - Integrated Development of Theme- Based Tourism Circuits provides central financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure in identified tourism circuits in the country. The project proposals and the Detailed Project Reports of the projects are prepared by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, the Ministry has sanctioned the following projects to the State of Andhra Pradesh-



(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Circuit/Sanction (Year)	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1.	Coastal Circuit (2014-15)	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit	67.84	64.44
2.	Coastal Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Neiiore	59.70	47.76
3.	Buddhist Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda- Amravati- Anupu	52.34	10.47
TOTAL			179.88	122.67

All the above projects are at various stages of implementation/completion. The project “Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit” sanctioned in the year 2014-15 has attained physical completion and the last installment of funds will be released after monitoring Operation & Maintenance of the site for one year. The physical progress of work under the project “Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore” is approximately 80 percent and the project “Development of Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda- Amravati- Anupu” is approximately 35 percent.

**Coastal Tourism Circuit in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme**

3491. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details of components and progress of the project;

(c) what is the estimated cost of the project and what is the revised cost, if any; and

- (d) by when the project is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the project 'Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore' in Andhra Pradesh under Coastal Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the year 2015-16 for ₹59.70 crore and has released ₹47.76 crore under the project.

The components sanctioned under the projects include Waterfront Promenade, Approach Roads, Tourist Facilitation/ Reception Centres, Handicraft Display Centre, Seating Plaza, Landscaping, Pathways, Floating Jetty, Parking, Directional Signages, Solar Lighting, Watch Tower etc. among other basic tourist amenities like CCTV surveillance equipment and WiFi facilities, Public conveniences etc.

The project is under implementation. The physical progress of work under the project is approximately 80 percent.

#### **Identification of Iconic Tourism Sites**

3492. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) what are Iconic Tourist Sites proposed in this year's Budget;
- (b) whether any sites have been identified as Iconic Tourism Sites in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether there is also a component of sponsoring Iconic Tourism Sites on the lines of 'Adopt a Heritage' scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, with a particular reference to Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism has identified 17 sites in 12 clusters in the country for development as Iconic Tourism Sites namely Taj Mahal & Fatehpur Sikri (Uttar Pradesh), Ajanta & Ellora (Maharashtra), Humayun's Tomb, Red Fort & Qutub Minar (Delhi), Colva (Goa), Amer Fort (Rajasthan), Somnath & Dholavira

(Gujarat), Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh), Hampi (Karnataka), Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu), Kaziranga (Assam), Kumarakom (Kerala) and Mahabodhi Temple (Bihar).

The Ministry shall be developing the above sites in collaboration with the Central Ministries, State Governments and Local Bodies, in a holistic manner, with focus on issues concerning connectivity to the destination, better facilities/experience for the tourists at the site, skill development, involvement of local community, promotion & branding and by bringing private investment.

**Development of Bamleshwari temple under PRASHAD Scheme**

†3493. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has selected Bamleshwari temple, situated in Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh, to be developed under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spirituality Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) scheme;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has sent any Detailed Project Report (DPR) to the Central Government under this scheme to develop the place with Eco-Tourism perspective; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame by which Government will approve and release the funds for the development of Bamleshwari temple?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) 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.

Under PRASHAD Scheme all the projects are finalized keeping in view the Eco-friendly perspectives.

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*The House reassembled at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR**

**श्री उपसभापति :** माननीय सदस्यों के लिए एक सूचना है। Hon. Members, the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, is organizing a cultural event "Divya Kala Shakti: Witnessing Ability in Disability" at 6.30 PM today at the Balayogi Auditorium, Parliament Library Building. The President of India and the Prime Minister will grace the occasion.

Members may attend the event and take their seats by 6.10 P.M.

**सभा के नेता (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत) :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करूंगा कि यह दिव्यांगजनों द्वारा आयोजित सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम है। यह बहुत अच्छा कार्यक्रम होने वाला है। यह कार्यक्रम अप्रैल महीने में राष्ट्रपति भवन में हुआ था और राष्ट्रपति जी की इच्छानुसार ही यह कार्यक्रम एम.सी. बालयोगी ऑडिटोरियम में हो रहा है। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अपील करता हूँ कि वे वहां पधारें।

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**GOVERNMENT BILLS**

**The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2019**

**And**

**The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2019**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2019 and the Finance (No.2) Bill, 2019. Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to move the Bills. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : पहले हमारी बात सुन लीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप पहले यह बिल मूव कर लेने दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** आप हमारी बात सुन लीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS  
(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2019-20, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2019-20, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The questions were proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2019 and the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2019, are open for discussion. Mr. Minister, do you want to say something? क्या आप इस पर कुछ बोलना चाहती हैं?...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: This is the Appropriation Bill. So, at this stage, I don't have to say anything..*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am also on a point of order. But, maybe, he is elder to me. Please listen to him first. After that, I will make my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Balasubramonijani, under which rule, are you raising your point of order? माननीय आनन्द जी, तब तक आप बोल दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: No, no. It is regarding the Appropriation Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is your point of order related to this Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill?..*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: It is related to the Appropriation Bill. We have passed the Budget. Lok Sabha has already passed the Budget..*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can you tell me the rule?

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: Rule 258..*(Interruptions)*...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री; तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): ऐसे कैसे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अपना point of order बताइए।

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: Why are you in a hurry?

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, there is no point of order.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: There is a point of order..(Interruptions).. I am coming to Rule 192. As far as the Budget is concerned, it has presented.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, इसका इससे कोई संबंध नहीं है। It relates to the constitution of Committee of Privileges. What is this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order should be related to the subject under discussion. There is no point of order. माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप बोलिए।  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I want to make this submission, through you, to the Leader of the House and to the Government. Today morning, I myself and other senior leaders in the Opposition have given notices under Rule 267. It is a matter of fact and record that...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय आनन्द जी, उस पर माननीय चेयरमैन ने already निर्णय दे दिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please allow me, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : उसके अलावा कोई विषय हो, जो इससे संबंधित हो, तो मैं allow करूंगा।...(व्यवधान).... मैं निश्चित allow करूंगा, लेकिन यह इस विषय से संबंधित होना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I respect the Chair, Sir, please allow me.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will you allow us to reply to you?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sure. But, he will reply. ...(Interruptions).... He is in the Chair. ...(Interruptions).... जावडेकर जी, आप मंत्री हैं, पहले हमारी बात पूरी होने दें,...(व्यवधान).... पहले हमारी बात पूरी हो जाए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** माननीय आनन्द जी, अगर आप वह विषय उठाना चाहते हैं, जिसे शुरुआत में उठाया था, तो माननीय चेयरमैन ने decision दे दिया है, उसकी इजाज़त मैं नहीं दे सकता।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** आप मेरी बात सुनें। अनुमति की बात नहीं है। सदन के अपने कुछ अधिकार हैं, एक सदस्य के रूप में भी हमारे अधिकार हैं। आप हमारी बात सुनिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** उस अधिकार के सम्बन्ध में माननीय चेयरमैन ने already अगर वह विषय है, तो उस पर निर्णय दे दिया है।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** आप हमारी बात सुनिए। हमने एक प्रश्न उठाया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से बड़े सम्मान से बात कह रह हूँ कि इस सदन की कुछ परंपराएं रही हैं, नियमावली भी है, परंपराएं भी रही हैं और सदन की गरिमा भी है। जब से 1952 से भारत की संसद का गठन हुआ है, तब से जब भी कोई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विषय होता है, जब देश के प्रधान मंत्री बाहर जाते हैं...

**श्री उपसभापति :** इस विषय पर माननीय चेयरमैन साहब निर्णय दे चुके हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** तो उससे प्रधान मंत्री सदन को अवगत कराते हैं। आज एक गम्भीर बात उठी है। हम सरकार के उत्तर से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूँ। कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANANA SHARMA: \*

**श्री उपसभापति :** श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य।...(व्यवधान).... कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।...(व्यवधान).... माननीय पि. भट्टाचार्य जी, please speak on the subject...(Interruptions).... श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव।...(व्यवधान).... डा. अशोक बाजपेयी।...(व्यवधान).... कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।...(व्यवधान).... हम लोग the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2019 और the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2019 पर discussion कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान).... इसके अलावा और कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।...(व्यवधान).... डा. अशोक बाजपेयी।...(व्यवधान)....

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** मान्यवर, आपने मुझे वित्त विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा करने के लिए अनुमति प्रदान की है।...(व्यवधान).... महोदय, वित्त विधेयक (संख्यांक 2), 2019 के प्रावधान आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 एवं अन्य विभागों में संशोधन करने की मांग करते हैं।...(व्यवधान).... ताकि कर आधार को मजबूत बनाने और उसका विस्तार करने,...(व्यवधान).... कम नगद अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रोत्साहित करने, छोटे उद्यमियों के लिए निगमित कर की दर को कम करने,...(व्यवधान).... कर प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करके दुर्व्यवहार विरोधी उपायों को मजबूत

करने...(व्यवधान)... करदाताओं की परेशानियां दूर करने...(व्यवधान)... और कर प्रशासन की प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के माध्यम से प्रत्यक्ष करों में उछाल को गति प्रदान की जा सके।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।...(व्यवधान)... सिर्फ डा. अशोक बाजपेयी, जो इन दोनों बिलों के बारे में बोल रहे हैं, उनकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जा रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी :** मान्यवर, इसमें करदाताओं के लिए जो प्रोत्साहन दिए गए हैं, मैं उनके बारे में बताना चाहूंगा।...(व्यवधान)... इसमें सस्ते आवास की खरीद के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है।...(व्यवधान)... सस्ते आवास की खरीद के लिए, लिए गए ऋण पर ब्याज कटौती को दो लाख रुपए की मौजूदा सीमा से बढ़ा कर 3.5 लाख रुपए करना प्रभावित है।...(व्यवधान)... इसमें इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों की खरीद के लिए भी प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है।...(व्यवधान)... इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों की खरीद के लिए, लिए गए ऋण पर 1.5 लाख रुपए तक की ब्याज कटौती करना प्रस्तावित है।...(व्यवधान)... इसमें एनपीएस के लिए भी प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है।...(व्यवधान)... प्रस्तावित किए गए विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन, यथा (i) एनपीएस खाते को बंद करने पर एनपीएस से निकाले जानी वाली राशि पर पूर्ण छूट; (ii) एनपीएस को केन्द्रीय सरकारी अंशदान पर 14 प्रतिशत की अतिरिक्त कटौती;...(व्यवधान)... (iii) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा किए गए उनके टियर-II एनपीएस खातों में अंशदान पर धारा 80G के अन्तर्गत कटौती।...(व्यवधान)... इसमें केवल बीमा पॉलिसी भुगतान से प्राप्त आय पर स्रोत पर कर कटौती के बारे में कहा गया है कि सकल राशि के बजाय कर के अधीन जीवन बीमा पॉलिसी के भुगतान से प्राप्त आय पर स्रोत पर कर कटौती की जाएगी।...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, निगमित कर के लिए उच्च कारोबार सीमा निर्धारित की गई है।...(व्यवधान)... वर्तमान में 25% की न्यूनतम दर केवल उन्हीं कंपनियों पर लागू होगी, जिनका कुल कारोबार 250 करोड़ रुपये तक है।...(व्यवधान)... इस सीमा को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है, ताकि उन सभी कंपनियों को शामिल किया जा सके, जिनका कुल कारोबार 400 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक है।...(व्यवधान)... यह 99.3% कंपनियों की कवर करता है। अब केवल 0.7% कंपनियां ही इस दायरे से बाहर रह जाएंगी।...(व्यवधान)...

Offshore Rupee Denominated Bonds के माध्यम से कम लागत वाले विदेशी उधारों को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... धारा 194(ठ) के अंतर्गत Offshore Rupee Denominated Bonds को जारी करने के माध्यम से अनिवासियों को उधारी से होने वाली ब्याज आय पर छूट दी जाएगी।...(व्यवधान)...

ऑफशोर निधियों के लिए विशेष कराधान व्यवस्था की शर्तों में छूट दी गई है।...(व्यवधान)... भारत में निधि प्रबंधन गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 9(क) में उपयुक्त संशोधन करने के द्वारा कतिपय बाध्यताओं को दूर करने का प्रस्ताव भी है।...(व्यवधान)...



[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

मोदी सरकार ने विमुद्रीकरण पर जोर देते हुए, यूनिफाइड पेमेंट इंटरफेस जैसे प्लेटफॉर्मों के साथ कैशलेस सोसाइटी बनाने के अभियान के माध्यम से प्रगतिशील वित्तीय प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में नवाचार को बढ़ावा दिया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... वित्त विधेयक, 2019-20, डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था बनाने की दिशा में एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रति वर्ष एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की नकदी निकासी पर 2% की दर से कर लगाया जाएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... वे कारोबारी जिनका कारोबार 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक है, उनके लिए भुगतान के एक माध्यम के रूप में, डिजिटल भुगतान को अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसा न किये जाने पर दंडात्मक जुर्माना निर्धारित किया गया है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

भुगतान और निपटान प्रणाली अधिनियम, 2007 के तहत किसी भी बैंक या भुगतान प्रणाली प्रदाता द्वारा ग्राहकों के इलेक्ट्रिक माध्यम से भुगतान (आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के तहत निर्धारित) किये जाने पर लगने वाले शुल्क को लेने से रोकने के लिए संशोधन किया जा रहा है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

मोदी सरकार के द्वारा काले धन के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी जा रही है।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह घोषणा 2014 के लोक सभा चुनावों के लिए, भाजपा के प्रमुख घोषणापत्रों में से एक थी।...**(व्यवधान)**... पिछले पांच वर्षों में नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार ने काले धन की उत्पत्ति की जांच करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, जैसे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के नेतृत्व में विशेष जांच दल का गठन किया गया, बेनामी लेनदेन (निषेध) अधिनियम में संशोधन किया गया, इसके साथ-साथ काले धन के संबंध में अघोषित विदेशी आय एवं संपत्ति कर अधिरोपण अधिनियम को भी लाया गया।...**(व्यवधान)**...

वित्त विधेयक, 2019 ने काले धन के खिलाफ लड़ाई को और गति देने के लिए कई प्रमुख विधानों में संशोधन का प्रस्ताव किया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... बेनामी संपत्ति लेनदेन (निषेध) अधिनियम, 1988 के तहत, दंड बढ़ाने के लिए इस अधिनियम में संशोधन किया जा रहा है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मौजूदा दंड के अलावा, कोई भी व्यक्ति जो सम्मन का पालन करने में विफल रहता है या गलत जानकारी प्रस्तुत करता है, ऐसे प्रत्येक विफलता के लिए वह 25,000 रुपये का भुगतान करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके अलावा, अधिनियम के तहत कुछ अपराधों के अभियोजन के लिए सीबीडीटी से पूर्व मंजूरी भी आवश्यक है।...**(व्यवधान)**... अनुमोदन प्राधिकारी को आयुक्त, निदेशक, प्रधान आयुक्त या आयकर के प्रधान निदेशक में बदल दिया गया है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

काला धन (अघोषित विदेशी आय एवं संपत्ति) और कर आरोपण अधिनियम, 2015 का बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ा है।...**(व्यवधान)**... वित्त विधेयक, 2015, इस अधिनियम में निर्धारित की परिभाषा को बदल देता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... वर्तमान में यह अधिनियम केवल भारत के निवासियों पर लागू होता है, लेकिन यह विधेयक इसमें संशोधन करता है, ताकि इस अधिनियम के तहत परिभाषित किया गया है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Sir, if a large section of the Opposition is agitated, you will have to adjourn the House, call them and try to find a solution. You can't ask an hon. Member to speak even when Members are in the Well and agitated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is this the way to run the House? Then why have a House at all? Shall we all leave the House, leaving only the Treasury Benches and you present there? ....*(Interruptions)*... Let the Treasury Benches and you run the House. We will all leave the House and not come back at all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय चिदम्बरम जी...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय चिदम्बरम जी, आप वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको हमने अपनी बात कहने के लिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We will not come back at all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri C.M. Ramesh will become the champion in the BJP now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय चेयरमैन साहब सुबह से इसकी कोशिश कर रहे थे।...*(व्यवधान)*... इसी संदर्भ में आपके पक्ष से माननीय आनन्द जी ने यह सवाल उठाया और विदेश मंत्री जी ने उसका जवाब भी दिया।...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके बाद बात पूरी हो गई।...*(व्यवधान)*... यह संसद की गरिमा के अनुकूल ही है कि माननीय चेयरमैन के फैसले के बाद पुनः आप उस मुद्दे को नहीं उठा सकते।...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं तो बार-बार आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य वापस जाएं और अपनी सीटों पर बैठें।...*(व्यवधान)*... जिस तरह से सदन में गरिमापूर्ण बहस होती है, तो यह सदन की परम्परा के अनुकूल होगा कि आप सब अपनी-अपनी जगह जाएं और इस बहस को चलने दें।...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी : महोदय, "धन शोधन निवारण अधिनियम, 2002" के तहत रिपोर्टिंग संस्थाओं, जैसे बैंकों और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों की जिम्मेदारियों को बढ़ाने के लिए विधेयक में संशोधन किया जा रहा है।...*(व्यवधान)*... इन संस्थाओं को अपने ग्राहकों की पहचान, उनके धन के स्रोत और लेन-देन करने वाले पक्षों के बीच...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय अशोक बाजपेयी जी, एक मिनट।...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा आग्रह होगा कि आप सब...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर : महोदय, इस प्रकार तो ये सदन को बाधित कर रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... ये सदन को बाधित कर रहे हैं, साथ ही जो सदस्य बोल रहा है, उसका अधिकार भी छीन रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... दूसरे सदन में इनकी पार्टी के लोग सदन का बहिष्कार करके चले गए, उन्होंने वॉक आउट किया, लेकिन यहां ये वॉक इन करके आ रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... ये ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं?...*(व्यवधान)*... ये कानून से नहीं चल रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय Leader of the House कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

**सभा के नेता (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत) :** महोदय, जिस विषय को लेकर व्यवधान खड़ा किया जा रहा है, यह कतई उचित नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार की तरफ से देश के विदेश मंत्री, श्री जयशंकर जी ने जवाब दे दिया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... जब सरकार की ओर से किसी भी प्रकार के जवाब की कोई बात आती है, तब सामूहिक जिम्मेवारी होती है और मंत्रिमंडल का कोई भी सदस्य सरकार की ओर से अपनी बात रख सकता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... जयशंकर जी ने अपनी बात रख दी है।...**(व्यवधान)**... देश की जनता तो ठीक है, दुनिया में कोई भी नरेन्द्र मोदी जी पर इस प्रकार की शंका करे, यह उचित नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... वे देश हित में ही निर्णय लेते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें जो कहना था, जयशंकर जी के माध्यम से सरकार का पक्ष आ गया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए इस प्रकार का व्यवधान करना, यह उचित नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अपील करूंगा कि वे कार्यवाही शान्तिपूर्वक चलने दें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 3.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned at sixteen minutes past two of the clock*

*The House reassembled at three of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will resume discussion on the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2019 and the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2019; Dr. Ashok Bajpai....**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन व्यवस्थित रूप से चले। मैं आपके माध्यम से नेता सदन से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस सदन की परम्परा का सम्मान करें। पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** माननीय आनन्द जी, मैं सदन में आपको बोलने की इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।...**(व्यवधान)**... डा. अशोक बाजपेयी।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी :** महोदय, मैं वित्त विधेयक नं. 2 और Appropriation No. 2 Bill का समर्थन करते हुए निवेदन कर रहा था,...**(व्यवधान)**... रिपोर्टिंग संस्थाओं, जैसे बैंकों और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों की जिम्मेदारियों को बढ़ाने के लिए विधेयक में संशोधन किया जा रहा है। इन संस्थाओं को अपने ग्राहकों की पहचान, उनके धन के स्रोत और लेन-देन करने वाले पक्षों के बीच संबंधों की प्रकृति को प्रमाणित करने की आवश्यकता होगी।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** सारी स्थिति माननीय चेयरमैन ने सुबह ही स्पष्ट कर दी थी।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको बोलने का मौका मिल चुका है।...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके अलावा कोई और विषय हो तो आप बताइए।...**(व्यवधान)**... उसी विषय को पुनः मैं सदन में उठाने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता जिस पर माननीय चेयरमैन ने स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दी है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी :** इसके अलावा इस संशोधन से सरकार को अंतर-विभागीय और अंतर एजेंसी समन्वय के लिए एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी समन्वय समिति को सूचित करने की अनुमति मिलती है। इस समिति के उद्देश्य में धन शोधन या आतंकवाद के वित्त पोषण का मुकाबला करने पर नीतियों का विकास और कार्यान्वयन शामिल होगा।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।...(व्यवधान)... डा. अशोक बाजपेयी के अलावा कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी :** यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उच्च मूल्य लेन-देन करने वाले व्यक्ति आय की विवरणी भरेंगे, उन व्यक्तियों के लिए विवरणी भरना अनिवार्य करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिन्होंने एक वर्ष में चालू खाते में 1 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक जमा किए हैं या जिन्होंने विदेश यात्रा पर 2 लाख या उससे अधिक रुपए या एक वर्ष में बिजली की खपत पर 1 लाख रुपए से अधिक खर्च किए हैं या जो निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... तीसरे पक्ष के रिपोर्टिंग तंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए वित्तीय लेन-देन - एस.टी.एफ. के विवरण में तीसरे पक्ष द्वारा जानकारी प्रस्तुत करने के दायरे को व्यापक बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।...(व्यवधान)... उच्च मूल्य के लेन-देन को ट्रैक करने के लिए यह प्रावधान है कि पैन या आधार उद्धरण और प्रमाणीकरण कुछ निर्धारित उच्च-मूल्य या जोखिम लेन-देन के लिए अनिवार्य होगा।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान) :** जब भी हाउस चलता है, वह नियमों के आधार पर चलता है।...(व्यवधान)... या परम्पराओं के आधार पर चलता है। अगर भारत की विदेश नीति के ... (व्यवधान)... यदि भारत की विदेश नीति से संबंधित कोई विषय है, जिसे विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्य सुबह से उसे उठाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, मेरा उनसे निवेदन है कि भारत सरकार के पूरे पक्ष को माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने यहां रख दिया है। जब लोक सभा उनके स्पष्टीकरण से संतुष्ट होकर अपना कार्य चला सकती है, तो यह एल्डर्स हाउस है, सर।...(व्यवधान)... हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। आज फाइनेंस बिल पर चर्चा होने जा रही है। फाइनेंस बिल महत्वपूर्ण विषय होता है। मेरा इनसे कहना है कि एक बार विदेश मंत्री जी का बयान होने के बाद, उस बयान से किसी को असहमति नहीं है, जब लोक सभा चल सकती है तो राज्य सभा को लोक सभा से ज्यादा काम करना चाहिए। मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि कृपया फाइनेंस बिल पर चर्चा को चलाकर, बी.ए.सी. ने इसके लिए जो टाइम एलॉट किया है, उसके अनुसार चर्चा को आगे बढ़ाया जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यादव जी का हम आदर करते हैं, लेकिन हर वक्त यहां बताया जाता है कि लोक सभा में यह हो रहा है और राज्य सभा में वह हो रहा है - ऐसा नहीं है। अगर लोक सभा और राज्य सभा एक ही होते तो यहां एक ही सदन होता। फिर दो सदन बनाने की जरूरत नहीं थी और Constitution में दो सदन रखने की जरूरत नहीं थी। फिर तो एक ही सदन में काम होता। वह सदन dissolve होता है, जबकि यह सदन कभी dissolve नहीं होता। यह permanent सदन है। वह सदन individuals को represent करता है, यह States को represent करता है। उसे आम लोग चुनते हैं और इसे double लोग चुनते हैं- जो लोग MLAs को चुनते

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

हैं, वे लोग भी इसमें शामिल हैं और MLAs हमें चुनते हैं, वे भी इसमें शामिल हैं। इसलिए हम representatives के representative हैं, उन MLAs के भी जो स्टेट की विधान सभाओं में हैं और उन करोड़ों लोगों के भी, जिन्होंने विधान सभा में उन्हें चुना है। इसलिए हमारी जिम्मेदारी भी डबल हो जाती है।... (व्यवधान)... जिनको मालूम नहीं है... इसमें हंसने की जरूरत नहीं है, मैं असली बात बताता हूँ। उस सदन में कई considerations से बिल पास होते हैं, क्योंकि लोगों को चुन कर आना होता है। Regional consideration हो सकती है, religious consideration पिछले पांच सालों से हो रही है और दूसरी कई considerations हो सकती हैं। उस consideration में आप वहां बिल पास कर सकते हैं, लेकिन इस हाउस में यानी यहां कोई consideration नहीं है, न regional consideration है, न religious consideration है, न linguistic consideration है। जो बिल वहां से पास हो जाएं, हमें उसको सोच-समझ कर देखना है, विचार करना है ताकि जो भी कानून पास हो, वह देश के हित में, देश की एकता और अखण्डता के लिए हो और देशवासियों के लिए हो। इसलिए हर दफा यह मत कहिए कि लोक सभा में हो रहा है, वहां आपने\* लगाई, तो आप भी \* लगाइए। माफ कीजिए, हम \* लगाने के लिए नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)...

†  
**قائد حزب اختلاف: (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) :** متینے آپ سبھائی مہودے، یادو جی کا ہم آدر کرتے ہیں، لیکن ہر وقت یہاں بتایا جاتا ہے کہ لوگ سبھا میں یہ ہو رہا ہے اور راجیہ سبھا میں وہ ہو رہا ہے، ایسا نہیں ہے۔ اگر لوگ سبھا اور راجیہ سبھا ایک ہی ہوتے تو یہاں ایک ہی سدن ہوتا پھر دو سدن بنائے کی ضرورت نہیں تھی اور کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں دو سدن رکھنے کی ضرورت نہیں تھی۔ پھر تو ایک ہی سدن میں کام ہوتا۔ وہ سدن ٹیڑالو ہوتا ہے، جب کہ یہ سدن کبھی ٹیڑالو نہیں ہوتا۔ یہ پرمائیٹ سدن ہے۔ وہ سدن انٹیویجولز کو ریپریزنٹ کرتا ہے، یہ اسٹیٹ کو ریپریزنٹ کرتا ہے۔ اسے عام لوگ چنتے ہیں اور اسے ڈبل لوگ چنتے ہیں، جو لوگ ایم ایل ایز کو چنتے ہیں، وہ لوگ بھی اس میں شامل ہیں اور ایم ایل ایز ہمیں چنتے ہیں، وہ بھی اس میں شامل ہیں۔ اس لیے ہم ریپریزنٹیشن کے ریپریزنٹیشن ہیں، ان ایم ایل ایز کے بھی جو اسٹیٹ کی ودھان سبھاؤں میں ہیں اور ان کروڑوں لوگوں کے بھی، جنہوں نے ودھان سبھا میں انہیں چنا ہے۔ اس لیے ہماری ذمہ داری بھی قبل ہو جاتی ہے۔ (مداخلت)۔ جن کو معلوم نہیں ہے، اس میں ہنسنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے، میں اصلی بت بتا ہوں۔ اس سدن میں کئی کمی ڈریشن سے بل پاس

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

ہوئے ہیں، کیوں کہ لوگوں کو چن کر آنا ہوتا ہے۔ ریجنل کنسی ٹریشن ہوسکتی ہے، ریلیجنس کنسی ٹریشن پچھلے پانچ سالوں سے ہو رہی ہے اور دوسری کئی کنسی ٹریشن ہوسکتی ہیں۔ اس کنسی ٹریشن میں آپ وہاں بل پاس کرسکتے ہیں، لیکن اس ہاؤس یعنی یہاں کوئی کنسی ٹریشن نہیں ہے، نہ ریجنل کنسی ٹریشن ہے، نہ ریلیجنس کنسی ٹریشن ہے، نہ لنکٹیوسٹک کنسی ٹریشن ہے۔ جو بل وہاں سے پاس ہوجائے، ہمیں اس کو سوچ سمجھ کر دیکھنا ہے، وچار کرنا ہے تاکہ جو بھی قانون پاس ہوجائے، وہ دیش کے بت میں، دیش کی ایکٹا اور اکھنڈتا کے لیے ہو اور دیش واسیوں کے لیے ہو۔ اس لیے ہر دفعہ یہ مت کہیئے کہ لوک سبھا میں ہو رہا ہے، وہاں آپ نے \* لگائی، تو آپ بھی \* لگائیے۔ معاف کیجیئے، ہم \* لگانے کے لیے نہیں ہیں۔... (مداخلت)۔

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद !... (व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : सर ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय भूपेन्द्र जी, इस बहस को आगे चलने दें। मेरा आग्रह होगा कि हम लोग बहस चलने दें। अशोक बाजपेयी जी बोल रहे हैं, उनको बोलने दें। ... (व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI) : Sir, I would like to clarify one thing. He cannot call the other House as a\* ... (Interruptions)... This is number one. And number two... (Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर यह सरकार पार्लियामेंट को भी डिपार्टमेंट की तरह चलाना चाहती है, तो I am sorry हम ऐसे नहीं चलेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह पार्लियामेंट किसी मिनिस्ट्री का डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है कि जहां आप मिनिस्ट्री को, सेक्रेटरी को तब्दील करना चाहें, वहां करे और यह पार्लियामेंट आपके इशारों पर चलेगी। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह देश के सिद्धांत और कानून के आधार पर चलेगी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر --- (مداخلت)۔ اگر یہ سرکار پارلیمنٹ کو بھی ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی طرح چلانا چاہتی ہے، تو آئی ایم سوری، ہم ایسے نہیں چلیں گے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ پارلیمنٹ کسی منسٹری کا ڈیپارٹمنٹ نہیں ہے کہ جہاں آپ منسٹری کو، سکرٹری کو تبدیل کرنا چاہیں، وہاں کریں اور یہ پارلیمنٹ آپ کے اشاروں پر چلے گی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ دیش کے سڈھانت اور قانون کے آدھار پر چلے گی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलें।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, my point of order ... (Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर ... (व्यवधान) ... इसलिए हमें अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि न प्रधान मंत्री जी respond करते हैं और न सरकार में किसी मंत्री की यह हिम्मत है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह कहें कि यह आपका दायित्व है, जब एमपीज़ इस सदन में या उस सदन में आपकी मांग करें, पार्लियामेंट में आपका दफ्तर इसीलिए है कि जब पार्लियामेंट के सदन में आपको चाहें, तो आप आ सकते हैं, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 6 साल से यह नहीं किया और आज भी नहीं आ रहे हैं। इसलिए हम सारे Opposition के सदस्य walk out करते हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، --- (مداخلت)۔ اسلئے ہمیں افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ نہ پردھان منتری جی respond کرتے ہیں اور نہ سرکار میں کسی منتری کی یہ ہمت ہے کہ پردھان منتری جی کو یہ کہیں کہ آپ کا دانتو ہے، جب ایم پیز اس سدن میں یا اس سدن میں آپ کی مانگ کریں، پارلیمنٹ میں آپ کا دفتر اسی لئے ہے کہ جب پارلیمنٹ کے سدن میں آپ کو چاہیں، تو آپ آسکتے ہیں، لیکن پردھان منتری جی نے چھ سال سے یہ نہیں کیا اور آج بھی نہیں آ رہے ہیں۔ اس لئے ہم سارے اپوزیشن کے سڈھنے واک-اؤٹ کرتے ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Sir, only for matter of record.... (Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए।... (व्यवधान) ... He is on a point of order.... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: I would like to request you, Sir, he has said that we cannot be\* and Lok Sabha is a \*. He has celled it. You verify the records and expunge those sentences.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be verified. It will be verified.

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव :** सर, वैसे तो हाउस से रूल तब पढ़ा जाता है, जब रूलिंग की आवश्यकता होती है, लेकिन इस सदन में matter of record के लिए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि रूल 251 में यह है, “A Statement made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Chairman but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made.” सर, 251 में मिनिस्टर्स का स्टेटमेंट हुआ, सदन में सारा विषय रखा गया, सरकार ने पूरा पक्ष स्पष्ट किया। मेरा यह मानना है कि उसके बाद भी पार्लियामेंट की गतिविधि को रोकना किसी प्रकार से भी उचित नहीं है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** धन्यवाद। माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस।

**श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं फिर से वह बात दोहराना चाहता हूँ, जो मैंने पहले कही थी कि प्रधान मंत्री सरकार के प्रमुख हैं और मंत्रिमंडल में सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी से काम किया जाता है। देश की यशस्वी विदेश मंत्री जी ने, विरोध पक्ष की ओर से जो विषय यहां पर उठाया गया था, उस संबंध में एकदम स्पष्टीकरण दे दिया। कोई कारण नहीं है प्रधान मंत्री जी के ऊपर शक-शुबहा करने का और इस प्रकार का व्यवधान पैदा करने का। मैं विरोध पक्ष के समस्त माननीय सांसदों से अपील करता हूँ कि वे इस प्रकार का आचरण न करें और सदन की कार्यवाही शांतिपूर्वक चलाते रहें और उसमें सम्मिलित हों।

**श्री उपसभापति :** डा. अशोक बाजपेयी।

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी :** मान्यवर, करदाताओं के लिए ईज़ ऑफ लिविंग शुरू की गई। जो ईमानदार करदाता हैं, जो कर का भुगतान करते हैं, उन्हें किसी प्रकार की परेशानी नहीं होनी चाहिए। मोदी सरकार अपने करदाताओं को धन्यवाद देती है, जो जिम्मेदार नागरिक होने के नाते अपने करों का भुगतान करके, अपना कर्तव्य निभाते हैं। यह उनके बहुमूल्य योगदान के कारण है कि हमारी सरकार, हमारे राष्ट्र के समावेशी और सर्वांगीण विकास के सामूहिक सपने के लिए काम करती है। करदाता के लिए टैक्स फाइलिंग और आकलन को परेशानी मुक्त बनाने के लिए, वित्त विधेयक कुछ प्रस्ताव करता है। पहला, पैन और आधार की विनिमयता। अगर पैन कार्ड नहीं है, तो आधार के आधार पर भी रिटर्न फाइल कर सकते हैं। रिटर्न भरने से पहले करदाता के अनुपालन में आसानी के लिए आयकर रिटर्न की पूर्व फाइलिंग को सक्षम करने के लिए तीसरे पक्ष की रिपोर्टिंग के दायरे का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है।

मान्यवर, मैं विवाद समाधान योजना के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, 1944 और चीनी उपकर अधिनियम, 1982 सहित विभिन्न अधिनियमों के तहत लंबित मामलों



[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

के समाधान और निपटान के लिए सबका विश्वास लीगेसी विवाद समाधान योजना नामक एक विवाद समाधान सहित माफी योजना शुरू की जा रही है। फेसलेस ई-आकलन की एक योजना है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम से फेसलेस आकलन की एक योजना, जिसमें कोई मानव इंटरफेस शामिल नहीं होगा, इस तरह की व्यवस्था इस संशोधन में की गई है। मान्यवर, कम्पोजिशन और अन्य डीलरों के लिए सरलीकृत रिटर्न और भुगतान की आवश्यकताएं त्रैमासिक भुगतान और वार्षिक रिटर्न के लिए एक योजना है। इसके तहत वे वार्षिक रिटर्न के साथ-साथ अपनी त्रैमासिक रिटर्न भी फाइल कर सकेंगे। इसके लिए सीजीएसटी अधिनियम की धारा-39 में संशोधन किया गया है। मान्यवर, माल के आपूर्तिकर्ता के लिए श्रेषहोल्ड सीमा में वृद्धि की गई है। वह आपूर्तिकर्ता जो मुख्य रूप से माल की आपूर्ति के कार्य में संलग्न है, उनके लिए श्रेषहोल्ड सीमा को 20 लाख से बढ़ाकर 40 लाख रुपये तक निर्धारित किया गया है। बड़ी संख्या में छोटे करदाताओं को जीएसटी अनुपालन से मुक्त कर दिया गया है। इसके लिए सीजीएसटी अधिनियम की धारा-22 में संशोधन किया गया है। सेवा प्रदाताओं के लिए, जो सर्विस प्रोवाइडर हैं, उनके लिए कम्पोजिशन योजना होगी। सेवाओं के आपूर्तिकर्ता या मिश्रित आपूर्तिकर्ताओं, जो पहले की कम्पोजिशन योजना के लिए पात्र नहीं थे, उनके लिए वैकल्पिक कम्पोजिशन योजना निर्धारित की गई है, जिसमें 50 लाख रुपये तक के वित्तीय वर्ष में वार्षिक कारोबार होता है। इससे बड़ी संख्या में छोटे सेवा प्रदाताओं, सर्विस प्रोवाइडर्स को राहत मिलेगी। सीजीएसटी अधिनियम की धारा-10 में संशोधन किया गया है। मैं आपको सरलीकृत वैद्युत नकदी बही-खाता के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। मान्यवर, वैद्युत नकदी बही-खाते में...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** डा. अशोक बाजपेयी जी आपका समय खत्म हुआ। कृपया conclude करें।

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी :** मान्यवर, हमने अभी शुरू किया है। हमारा समय शोर में चला गया था।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपको पार्टी ने 10 मिनट दिए थे, 10 मिनट पूरे हो गए हैं।

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी :** मान्यवर, मैं मुख्य-मुख्य प्वाइंड...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** कृपया एक मिनट के अंदर conclude करें।

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी :** मान्यवर, केवल निवल कर देयता पर ही ब्याज का लगाया जाना... मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि आयुक्त विनिर्धारित रिटर्न को प्रस्तुत करने की तारीख को बढ़ा सकता है। इसमें आयुक्त को रिटर्न फाइल करने की तारीख बढ़ाने का अधिकार भी दिया गया है। केन्द्रीकृत स्वचालित रिफंड का संवितरण, इसके तहत स्वचालित रिफंड हो सकेगा। इसके लिए सीजीएसटी अधिनियम की धारा-54 में संशोधन किया गया है। भारत में विश्व स्तरीय वित्तीय अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए आईएफएससी, जो हमारा इंटरनेशनल ट्रांजेक्शन है, उसे संस्थानों और भारतीय वित्तीय संस्थानों, कंपनियों के भीतर संचालित करने और ग्राहक को भारत के अधिकार क्षेत्र से बाहर प्रबंध करने की अनुमति देता है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** खत्म करिए, खत्म करिए।

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी :** मान्यवर, इसके साथ ही वित्तीय क्षेत्र सुधार के लिए गैर बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियों को लघु और मध्यम औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उपभोग करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** डा. अशोक बाजपेयी, please conclude करें। मैं अगले स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा।

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी :** मान्यवर एक मिनट...(व्यवधान)... मैं conclude कर रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** जो पार्टी ने समय दिया था, आप ऑलरेडी उससे अधिक बोल चुके हैं। मैं अगले स्पीकर को बुलाता हूँ। Now, Shri P. Bhattacharya - not present; Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan - not present; Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia - not present; Shri Sanjay Seth - not present. Shri Prashanta Nanda.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to take part in this discussion on the Appropriation Bill.

Sir, while talking about the Appropriation Bill, I would like to first draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the 17 world-class tourist places which she announced in her Budget Speech. The people of Odisha are shocked to know that no place from Odisha has been chosen or included among those 17 places.

Sir, who doesn't know about Jagannath Puri? Every day minimum one lakh people go there. There is a Bay of Bengal beach which is one of the best beaches. Hon. Minister also knows about it. Go ahead for another half-an-hour, you will see Black Pagoda, the world wide known Konark Sun Temple. You go further another forty-five minutes, you will reach Bhubaneswar where there are more than a thousand of temples and Jain relics. We say it a golden triangle for tourism. We have Chilika Lake which is the most famous lake. We have also got a sanctuary named Bhitarkanika. Tourists love to go there. There are so many other places in Odisha, but I don't know how hon. Minister could not include one of those places in that list. I request, through you, to the hon. Minister to include one or two places in the list of world class tourist places.

Now, I am coming to the fiscal relationship between the State and the Centre. The increase in devolution of Central taxes from 32 per cent to 42 per cent following the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission is a welcome step. But the effect of increased devolution has been off-set, to a large extent, by several policy decisions of the Union Government. These include, delinking of eight Centrally-sponsored schemes from Central support, abolition of normal Central assistance and

[Shri Prashanta Nanda]

a steep increase in State's share in Centrally-Sponsored Scheme (CSS). For example, when Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was started in 2001, it was fully funded by the Government. It was very popular. I must thank hon. Atal Bihari Vajpaeeji who had done this because he knew that only this kind of infrastructure can build our country. It was so popular that demand increased, but the money which our State was getting was not enough to meet the demand. So, our hon. Chief Minister had to add another scheme called Mukhya Mantri Sadak Yojana. Now, what has happened? The State has to give a share of 40 per cent. Similarly, the sharing pattern under National Health Mission (NHM) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) has been revised with State like Odisha having to contribute 40 per cent instead of 25 per cent earlier. Such a change in share pattern has cast a huge additional financial burden leading to much less resources for the State schemes appropriate to our needs. I urge the Government of India to appreciate genuine concerns of the State Government and consider restoring the earlier sharing pattern of the Centrally-Sponsored Scheme (CSS) which I have just spoken. Justice Punchhi Commission, on Centre-State relations, has recommended for higher Central transfer to backward States for improving their physical and human infrastructure. The Government of Odisha has been long requesting that the State be included among the Special Category State or Special Focus State for its high percentage of population belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and persistent occurrence of natural disasters, almost every year, which is highly affecting its developmental status and needs. The economic divide emanating from asymmetric growth and backwards of the regions, dominated by tribals and vulnerable groups, give rise to regional imbalance which calls for focussed attention of the Government for achieving inclusive growth. The Left Wing Extremism is one of the biggest internal security threats and poses a national challenge. Discontinuance of Central assistance for Area Development Scheme like, Special Plan for KBR, BRGF (Backward Region Grant Fund) and Integrated Action Plan for LWE, that is, Left Wing Extremism affected districts, has affected the developmental programme in some of the most vulnerable and backward regions of Odisha. Will Government of India provide a special package to the State for continuation of these programmes from the Budget provision available with the NITI Aayog? Sir, the hon. Minister may kindly answer during her reply the following. Number one, will the Minister of Finance evolve a single window system for advance communication of annual allocation and sharing pattern of CSS to the States? Number two, will the hon. Minister introduce the process of giving indications to the States about annual allocation and sharing pattern of CSS in order to impart a greater degree of certainty to the Budgeting exercise for ensuing years? Thirdly, will the releases under the CSS especially SSA and NGM be made commensurate with the annual programme

communicated to States so that States are not made to contribute much higher than their share of 40 per cent? And, finally, will the Government of India revise the royalty on coal as the same was due for revision in April, 2015?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, your time is over.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Financial inclusion has been further constrained by the lack of brick and mortar branches in the State. More than 70 per cent of our Gram Panchayats do not have a bank branch. Only 335 brick and mortar bank branches have been opened during the last three years. Out of total 6798 GPs in the State, 4923 GPs do not have brick and mortar bank branches in the State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nandaji, please conclude.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Sir, I am just concluding. Only half-a-minute, please. Only 1875 GPs in the State have brick and mortar bank branches. The goal of digital payment would not be realised unless banking system is extended to the rural areas. Commercial banks are also not delivering adequate credit.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Nandaji. Other speakers are also there.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: To conclude, I request the hon. Minister to definitely answer me and these are the most important things for the fiscal relations between the Centre and the States. It is not happening in all the States. While I am telling about my State, I am also drawing her attention to all the other States. They must be feeling the same.

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ कि आपने मुझे विनियोग विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका दिया। हम सभी जानते हैं कि औरतें हर काम को बहुत अच्छे ढंग से अंजाम देती हैं। माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने इसकी झलक दिखाई। इन्होंने बजट पेश करते समय और जब दोनों सदनों में बजट पर चर्चा हुई, उस समय इन्होंने जब जवाब दिया, तो एक बूंद पानी नहीं पिया और जवाब देती चली गई, जिसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देती हूँ।

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी के बल्कि बही खाते में समाज के हर तबके के लोगों का ख्याल रखा है। इन्होंने देश के हर नागरिक तक शौचालय, बिजली, रसोई, गैस, पानी आदि जैसी सुविधाएं मुहैया कराने का काम किया है। बजट में एक और जो अच्छी बात है, वह यह है कि अर्थव्यवस्था को पारदर्शी और सरल बनाने के लिए इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न भरने के लिए अपने बही खाते में पैन कार्ड की जगह आधार कार्ड का जो provision किया है, वह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है। इनकी तरफ से महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का जो प्रयास किया गया है और 'जन धन खाते' में महिलाओं को 5000 रुपये का ओवरड्राफ्ट देने की जो बात है, यह भी बहुत अच्छी बात है। इससे आधी आबादी को ताकत मिलेगी और वे आत्मनिर्भर बनेंगी।

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

महोदय, हम सभी जानते हैं कि औद्योगिक उत्पाद के सूचकांक में गिरावट आई है। विश्व बैंक और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष जैसी संस्था के भी 'ग्रोथ' की परिकल्पना पर बहुत अच्छे विचार नहीं हैं। इसे अच्छा, संतोषकारी और आराम करने योग्य भी नहीं बताया है। इसके लिए हमें काम करना होगा और उस पर ध्यान भी देना होगा।

महोदय, जब वर्ष 1929 में अमेरिका मंदी के दौर से गुजर रहा था, तो वह depression में आ गया था और उसने रोजगार बढ़ा कर ही इसका हल ढूँढ़ा। जब उद्योग में गिरावट आएगी, तो रोजगार में गिरावट आएगी और अगर रोजगार में गिरावट आएगी, तो उपभोक्ता में खरीदने की क्षमता घटेगी, उत्पादन में कमी आएगी और फिर बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी, लेकिन येन-केन-प्रकारेण वृद्धि भी स्वागत योग्य नहीं है।

महोदय, उद्योग बढ़ेगा, तो रोजगार बढ़ेगा और रोजगार बढ़ेगा, तो उपभोक्ता में खरीदने की क्षमता बढ़ेगी, उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी, तो हमारी बेरोजगारी दूर होगी - यह एक चैन है। महोदय, आपने बजट में कृषि के बारे में जो बात कही है, वह सही है। हमारे 70 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि पर ही निर्भर करते हैं और सरकार ने बहुत सारी योजनाएं कृषि पर चलाई हैं। चाहे वह किसान की आय को दोगुनी करने के लिए सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड हो या फिर नीम कोटेड यूरिया की बात हो, कृषि उपकरण बैंक की बात हो या फिर फसल बीमा योजना हो और सबसे अच्छी योजना किसान सम्मान निधि योजना है।

महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ आकृष्ट कराना चाहूंगी कि अभी शुक्रवार को ही कृषि मंत्री जी के जवाब में था कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा जो सूची है, उस सूची में और बैंक की सूची में भिन्नता होने के कारण बहुत से किसानों को इसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाया है। मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि जब भी कोई खाता खुलवाने जाता है, तो आधार या फिर अपने पहचान पत्र से ही उनका खाता खुलता है। सरकार अगर कोई सूची बनाती है, तो आधार या पहचान पत्र से ही उसकी सूची बनती है कि विसंगतियाँ कहां हुई? इन विसंगतियों को दूर करने के लिए जवाबदेही तय करनी होगी। अगर हम विसंगतियों को दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के पास भेजते हैं, तो अच्छी बात है। यदि इसमें देरी होती है, तो कहीं न कहीं किसान इसका लाभ लेने से वंचित रह जाते हैं। इस पर हमें ध्यान देना होगा।

महोदय, मेरा सुझाव यह है कि यदि हम आधारभूत संरचना में निवेश को बढ़ाएंगे, तो इससे लोगों की बेरोजगारी दूर होगी और समस्या का भी निदान होगा। इससे औद्योगिक उत्पाद सूचकांक की स्थिति सुधरेगी। हम रेपो रेट की बात करते हैं। रेपो रेट में गिरावट का फायदा बैंक कस्टमर तक पहुंचाएं और सरकार इसे सुनिश्चित करे। आरबीआई जब अपना रेपो रेट घटाता है, लेकिन जब बैंक उसी अनुपात में ग्राहकों को उसका लाभ नहीं देता है, तो यह सरासर बेईमानी है, यह उनके साथ अन्याय है, इसको दूर करने की जरूरत है। कृषि के बजट को आपने बढ़ाया है, यह स्वागत योग्य है, लेकिन उसका लाभ किसानों तक सही वक्त पर पहुंचे, इसको आप सुनिश्चित करें और इस संबंध में जवाबदेही भी तय करें। एक तरफ सरकार महिलाओं और बच्चों के कल्याण और उत्थान के लिए बहुत सारी योजनाएं बना रही हैं- चाहे वे सामाजिक हों, शैक्षणिक हों या स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित हों- सरकार उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए योजनाएं बना रही है। मेरा यह

کھانا ہے کہ جو نبرہیا فونڈ بناوا گیا ہے، وہ خرق نہی ہو پا رہا ہے، اسکے لیے بھی جواہدہی تہ کرے۔ آپنے مڑے بولنے کا ماکا دیا، اسکے لیے بہت-بہت شکریا۔

†محترمہ کہشماں پروین (بہل): آپ سبہاتی مہودے، میں آپ کا بہت شکر یہ ادا کرتی

ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے ونیوگ ودھینک پر بولنے کا موقع دیا۔ ہم سبھی جانتے ہیں کہ عورتیں ہر کام کو بہت اچھے ڈھنگ سے انجام دیتی ہیں۔ ماننے منتری مہودہ نے اس کی جھلک دکھائی۔ انہوں نے بجٹ پیش کرے وقت اور جب دونوں سنلوں میں بجٹ پر چرچا ہوئی، اس وقت انہوں نے جب جواب دیا، تو ایک ہوند پائی نہیں پیا اور جواب دیتی چلی گئیں، جس کے لئے میں ماننے منتری مہودہ کو بہت بہت بدھائی دیتی ہوں۔

مہودے، انہوں نے نہ صرف بجٹ میں، بلکہ بھی کھاتے میں سماج کے ہر طبقے کے لوگوں کا خیال رکھا ہے۔ انہوں نے دیش کے ہر ناگرک تک شوچالیے، بجلی، رسوائی، گیس، پانی وغیرہ جیسی سویدھائیں مہیا کرانے کا کام کیا ہے۔ بجٹ میں ایک اور جو اچھی بات ہے، وہ یہ ہے کہ ارتھ-ویوستھا کو ہلدرشی اور سرل بننے کے لئے انکم ٹیکس ریٹرن بہرنے کے لئے اپنے بھی کھاتے میں بین کارڈ کی جگہ آدھار کارڈ کا جو پروویژن کیا ہے، وہ بہت اچھی بات ہے۔

ان کی طرف سے مہیلاؤں کو آتم-نربہر بننے کا جو پریاس کیا گیا ہے اور جن دھن کھاتہ میں مہیلاؤں کو جو پانچ ہزار روپے کا اور ٹرافٹ دینے کی جو بات ہے، یہ بھی بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ اس سے آدمی آبادی کو طاقت ملے گی اور وہ آتم-نربہر بنیں گی۔

مہودے، ہم سبھی جانتے ہیں کہ اودھوگک اتھاد کے سوچکاتک میں گراوٹ آئی ہے۔ وشو بینک اور انٹرناشنل مڈرا کوش جیسی سنستھا کے بھی 'گروٹھ' کے پریکلیپا پر بہت اچھے وچار نہیں ہیں۔ اسے اچھا سنتوش کاری اور آرام کرنے ہوگئے بھی نہیں بنایا ہے۔ اس کے لئے ہمیں کام کرنا ہوگا اور اس پر دھیان بھی دینا ہوگا۔

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

مہودے، جب سال 1929 میں امریکہ مندی کے دور سے گزر رہا تھا، تو وہ ٹیریشن میں آگیا تھا اور اس نے روزگار بڑھا کر بی اس کا حل ڈھونڈا۔ جب ادھیوک میں گراؤٹ آئے گی، تو روزگار میں گراؤٹ آئے گی اور اگر روزگار میں گراؤٹ آئے گی، تو ایپھوکتا میں خریدنے کی شمتا گھٹے گی، اٹھان میں کمی آئے گی اور پھر بیروزگاری بڑھے گی، لیکن بین-کین-پرکارین ورڈھی بھی سواکت ہوگئے نہیں ہے۔

مہودے، ادھیوک بڑھے گا، تو روزگار بڑھے گا اور روزگار بڑھے گا، تو ایپھوکتا میں خریدنے کی شمتا بڑھے گی، اٹھان میں وردھی ہوگی، تو ہماری بیروزگاری دور ہوگی — یہ ایک شعر ہے۔ مہودے، آپ نے بحث میں کرشی کے بارے میں جو بات کہی ہے، وہ صحیح ہے۔ ہمارے مشر فیصد لوگ کرشی پر ہی تو بہر کرتے ہیں اور سرکار نے بہت ساری یوجنٹیں کرشی پر چلاتی ہیں۔ چلیے وہ کسان کی آنے کو دوگنا کرنے کے لئے سولن ہیلتھ کارد ہو یا پھر نیم کوٹڈ یورپا کی بات ہو، کرشی اپکرن بینک کی بات ہو یا پھر فصل بیمہ یوجنا ہو اور سب سے اچھی یوجنا کسان ستان ندھی یوجنا ہے۔

مہودے، میں آپ کا دھیان اس طرف آکڑیت کرنا چاہوں گی کہ ابھی جمعہ کو ہی ایک مٹری جی کے جواب میں تھا کہ راجیہ سرکار کے ذریعے جو سوچی ہے، اس سوچی ہم اور بینک کی سوچی میں بھٹتا ہونے کے کارن بہت سے کسٹوں کو اس کا لابیہ نہیں مل پایا ہے۔ میں یہ بتانا چاہتی ہوں کہ جب بھی کوئی کھاتا کھلائے جاتا ہے، تو آدھار یا پھر اپنے پہچان پتر سے ہی ان کا کھاتا کھلتا ہے۔ سرکار اگر کوئی سوچی بنتی ہے، تو آدھار یا پہچان پتر میں ہی اس کی سوچی بنتی ہے کہ وسنگتیاں کہاں ہوں؟ ان وسنگتیوں کو دور کرنے کے لئے جوابدہی طے کرنی ہوگی۔ اگر ہم وسنگتیوں کو دور کرنے کے لئے راجیہ سرکار کے پاس بھیجتے ہیں، تو اچھی بات ہے۔ اگر اس میں دیری



ہوتی ہے، تو کہیں نہ کہیں کسان اس کا لایہہ لینے سے ونچت رہ جاتے ہیں۔ اس پر ہمیں دھیان دینا ہوگا۔

مہودے، میرا سجھاؤ یہ ہے کہ اگر ہم آدھار بھوت سترچنا میں نویش کو بڑھائیں گے، تو اس سے لوگوں کی بیروزگاری دور ہوگی اور سمسہ کا بھی ندان ہوگا۔ اس سے اودھیوگک اتپاد سوچکانک کی استتھی سدھرے گی۔ ہم ریپو ریٹ کی بات کرتے ہیں۔ ریپو ریٹ میں گراوٹ کا فائدہ بینک کسٹمر تک پہنچائیں اور سرکار اسے سنشچت کرے۔ آربی آئی جب اپنا ریپو ریٹ گھٹاتا ہے، لیکن جب بینک اسی انوپات میں گراہکوں کو اس کا لایہہ نہیں دیتا ہے، تو یہ سراسر بے ایمانی ہے، یہ ان کے ساتھ انیائے ہے، اس کو دور کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ کرشی کی آئے کو آپ نے بڑھایا ہے، یہ سواگت کے لائق ہے، لیکن اس کا لایہہ کسانوں تک صحیح وقت پر پہنچے، اس کو آپ سونکشیٹ کریں اور اس سمبندھ میں جوابدہی بھی طے کریں۔ ایک طرف سرکار مہیلاؤں اور بچوں کے کلیان اور انتھان کے لیے بہت ساری یوجنائیں بنارہی ہے۔ چاہے وہ ساماچک ہوں، شیکشنگ ہوں یا سواستھ سے سمبندھت ہوں۔ سرکار انہیں آتم نربھر بنانے کے لیے یوجنائیں بنارہی ہیں۔ میرا یہ کہنا ہے کہ جو نربھیا فنڈ بنایا گیا ہے، وہ خرچ نہیں ہوپارہا ہے، اس کے لیے بھی جواب دہی طے کریں۔ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لیے بہت بہت شکریہ۔

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on these Bills.

The respected Finance Minister reminded us the famous quote of Mahatma Gandhi, the soul of India lives in the villages.

Madam also stressed that focus गांव, गरीब और किसान पर रहता है। Sir, they as usual say that they have formulated many schemes in the recent Budget. But, emphasis is missing on doubling the farmers' income. Sir, India is a country of small and marginal farmers and large number of holdings belongs to small and marginal farmers who have land below two hectares. Sir, they constitute 85.01 per cent of the total holdings in the country. Sir, again out of those who have below four hectares of land is 95.05 per cent of the total number of farmers. We (do not have any integrated agricultural policy for the country as of today. After more than seven decades of



[Dr. Banda Prakash]

independence, we are still searching for some policy-making for the agriculture. Sir, people have given the Government a landslide victory in the last elections. So, they should definitely think about the agriculture because more than 65 per cent of the total population of the country is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. Therefore, I request the Government to kindly make an integrated policy for the agricultural sector. Sir, another important issue I wish to draw your consideration is water; water for irrigation and drinking purposes. As of now, more than 62.82 per cent people are using only tube wells and other wells. The water is not available from canals systems. Sir, Government, it is to be brought to your notice that canals are serving only 23.43 per cent of net irrigated area. There are abundant resources of water in the country. There are 14 major, 55 minor and more than 700 small rivers in the country. Sir, our average rainfall is 1,170 mm. We are taking the message of conservation of water across the country. The crisis of the water can be avoided by conservation of water. Sir, the Hon'ble Minister and the NITI Aayog also said last time that 40 per cent of Indians will have no access to drinking water by the year 2030. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister that priority should be given to water for agriculture. Furthermore, even in agricultural policy formulations, priority should be given for marketing and procurement policies of the country. Sir, I wish to bring it to the notice of the House that the Telangana Government, which had been formed five years back, has taken many suitable and required measures to protect the agriculturists. In Telangana State, we have started a programme called Mission Kakatiya, which is a water conservation programme. Secondly, we have started the repair and renovation of 46000 tanks of the Telangana State. We are doing all these things phase-wise manner. The NITI Aayog has recommended ₹ 5,000 crores for Mission Kakatiya. But as of now, we did not get a single pie from the Government of India till date. Sir, it is to be noted that in our State, we are providing 24-hour free power to all agriculturists of Telangana State; in addition, we are giving 24-hour power to all houses. We are also giving 24-hour power to industries, thus, in each and every sector, we are giving 24-hour power supply. Sir, a simple question arises as to why we are unable to give 24-hour power in the country? We have to search for how to give 24-hour power to all the people of throughout the country. Even in Delhi, when we were there for attending important functions, there is power-cut and this is a common issue even at our residence as well. Sir, power keeps on going and coming in Delhi very frequently. Sir, I wish to state the fact that in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, we are not getting 24-hour power supply, while,

on the other hand, all the villages in the State of Telangana are getting 24- hour power supply, and further our Telangana State is also giving 24-hour free power to agriculturists as our Government is support and commitment towards the farmers. Within a span of four years, we have constructed godowns with 19.5 metric tons of capacity. Earlier, we had only 4 metric tons capacity or so in godowns. But, now, we have godowns with a capacity of 23.5 metric tons. We are providing all our farmers access to fertilizers and seeds. We have initiated the Rythu Bandhu programme also. Initially, it was started with ₹ 4,000 per acre. Now, we have given a total of ₹ 8,000 per acre in two instalments to the agriculturists. Recently, this has further been enhanced to ₹ 10,000 per year. Every year, we are paying ₹ 10,000 per acre to the agriculturists. Sir, the Government also started the Prime Minister Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana where the Union Government is giving ₹ 2,000 thrice. Sir, the Government may implement such schemes at the national level but where the States are already giving the amount to the agriculturists or the farmers, instead of starting new programmes, if the Government just reimburse the amount to the States, definitely, it will be helpful for the States to focus on other programmes for the welfare of the farmers. Instead of again starting other identical programmes, this should be done. We in Telangana State have started this programme, Kerala started, Bengal also started and, now, Chhattisgarh is also going on the same lines. Instead of launching new programmes, it is appropriate that the Government should support the existing programmes already launched in the States. Sir, it is to be retreated that the entire country is one and the money is coming from the States. The major souree of revenue is the States. In view of the above, why are you starting new programmes instead of supporting the programmes which are already there? On water, we started a programme, Mission Bhagiratha. आप तो 2024 तक हरेक घर को नल से जल का स्लोगन दे रहे हैं और हम complete कर रहे हैं, हरेक घर, नल से जल। That is Mission Bhagiratha. It is an ambitious programme which we have started and we are now in the mid-way. Our Hon'ble Prime Minister has inaugurated the programme in Telangana State at Gajwel. Sir, now, it is going to be completed soon as, 95 per cent of the work is complete. This is totally filtered water, totally safe drinking water and good quality water that we are providing to the people. Sir, the NITI Aayog recommended for giving around ₹ 19,500 crores for that programme, but आज तक एक पैसा भी नहीं आया है। They don't want to recognize Mission Bhagiratha, and they want to start new programmes. At least you compensate our... (*Time-bell rings*) सर benches खाली हैं, थोड़ा ज्यादा समय दे दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** इसीलिए आप दो मिनट से अधिक समय बोल चुके हैं।

**DR. BANDA PRAKASH:** My request to the Government is to compensate that amount. Please accept the Mission Bhagiratha programme and immediately release, at least, ₹ 20,000 crore. Our Government is not only helping the farmers through the Rythu Bandhu scheme, it is also giving Rythu Birna Scheme. Under this scheme, within fifteen days of either natural death or accidental death of any farmer, ₹ 5.00 lakhs will be deposited in his bank account. Everything is insured. Sir, the Government also intended to start the pension scheme for 18 to 40 years of age. That is 'also voluntary and contributory. Without any contribution, the Telangana Government is giving ₹ 2,000/- to persons above 57 years of age.

**Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please conclude.

**Shri C.M. RAMESH (Karnataka):** Sir, Principal Opposition party is not there. Other opposition parties want to speak. So, please give some more time.

**Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I have already given him more time.

**Dr. BANDA PRAKASH:** To the physically challenged people, we are paying ₹ 3,016. As far as pension to elderly people, widows, single women, toddy tappers, textile workers is concerned, we are giving them ₹ 2,016.

**Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Thank you, Banda Prakash ji.

**DR. BANDA PRAKASH:** While you are announcing the new programmes, I request the Finance Minister to please study the existing programmes. If these programmes are good...

**Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please conclude. I have to call the next speaker.

**Dr. BANDA PRAKASH:** If the programmes are reaching the people, kindly give financial assistance from the Centre. Finally, Sir, I have to make two points.

**Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please make last point. You have already taken three minutes more.

**Dr. BANDA PRAKASH:** Once again, I request the Minister, the Government...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You have taken four minutes extra.

Dr. BANDA PRAKASH: Sir, the Government always says that they are aware of the cooperative federalism. Two days back, our hon. Minister...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You have taken four- minutes more.

Dr. BANDA PRAKASH: I am concluding. Hon. Minister also said that we are aware of the recommendations of the NITI Aayog. In words they are saying so, but, in practice, it is going in reverse direction. I request you to please consider the NITI Aayog's recommendations. What is the revenue that they are mobilising from States? Definitely, more share should be given to the States. Even while imposing cess...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please conclude. अब आपकी कोई बात रिकार्ड में नहीं जा रही है।

Dr. BANDA PRAKASH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next is Shri K. Sornaprasad, not present; Shri K.K. Ragesh, not present; Shri T.K.S. Elangovan, not present; Shri Vijayasai Reddy, not present; Shri Veer Singh, not present; Shri Binoy Viswam, not present. Shri Narain Dass Gupta; not present. Shri Bhupender Yadav; not present. Dr. Anil Jain.

**डा. अनिल जैन (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति जी, मैं इस वित्त विधेयक के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वित्त विधेयक पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बहुत सारे अमेंडमेंट्स दिए हैं। उन्होंने इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को पटरी पर लाने के लिए, आर्थिक व्यवस्था को पारदर्शी बनाने के लिए, आर्थिक व्यवस्था से गरीबों का कल्याण हो सके और इस आर्थिक व्यवस्था से देश का दुनिया में सम्मान हो सके, इस प्रकार के अमेंडमेंट्स लाकर देश के व्यापारियों के लिए, आर्थिक व्यवस्था किस प्रकार से सहज और सरल हो सके, इसका ध्यान इस वित्त विधेयक में रखा है।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जिस प्रकार से पांच साल सरकार चली, सरकार चलाने में सबका साथ, सबका विकास तो था ही, लेकिन इस सरकार ने पूर्ण पारदर्शिता के साथ, भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त, सुशासन युक्त सरकार चलाई, इसके कारण से ही जनता ने इन्हें आशीर्वाद दिया और हम फिर से 303 सीटें पाकर दोबारा से इस सरकार को चलाने के लिए प्रस्तुत हुए हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, वित्तीय मामलों में जिस प्रकार की जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता बढ़ाने का काम इस विधेयक में किया गया है, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को इसके लिए साधुवाद

[डा. अनिल जैन]

देता हूं। इसके साथ-साथ देश का खजाना कैसे बढ़े-देश का खजाना बढ़ेगा, पैसा बढ़ेगा, तभी कल्याणकारी योजनाएं लागू हो पाएंगी, कल्याणकारी योजनाएं तभी जन-जन तक पहुंच पाएंगी, इनसे ही जन का कल्याण होगा, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने विभिन्न संशोधनों के माध्यम से इस वित्त विधेयक में की है। मैं एक-एक करके उन पर अपनी बात रखूंगा।

उपसभापति जी, आयुष्मान भारत, हाउसिंग फॉर ऑल, उज्ज्वला योजना, हर घर में शौचालय, इस प्रकार की योजनाएं सफल हुई हैं, क्योंकि इनमें लाखों-करोड़ रुपये का निवेश जनता के कल्याण के लिए किया गया है। इनके लिए निवेश को जुटाने की व्यवस्था किस प्रकार से हो, इसकी चिंता वित्त विधेयक में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने की है। देश का आर्थिक वातावरण - मध्यम वर्ग, जो किसानों के बाद सबसे बड़ा वर्ग है, जो MSME है, वह रोजगार का साधन उपलब्ध कराता है। MSME में किस प्रकार की छूट दी जाए, किस प्रकार से MSME के छोटे व्यापारियों को व्यापार करने की सुविधा मिल सके और कैसे वे अपने टैक्स की प्लानिंग कर सकें, चाहे वह इन्कम टैक्स के माध्यम से हो, चाहे जीएसटी में सुधार के माध्यम से हो, चाहे जीएसटी में कम्पोजिट स्कीम और कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव स्कीम के माध्यम से हो और जीएसटी के रिटर्न को किस प्रकार सरल तरीके से जमा कराया जा सके, चाहे वह वार्षिक, त्रैमासिक या मासिक हो, इसमें उनको option भी है, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जीएसटी में सुधार के माध्यम से की है। इस देश में टैक्स बढ़े, करदाता बढ़े, दोनों प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए जिस प्रकार का वातावरण पिछले पांच साल में बनाया गया, उसी का परिणाम है कि टैक्स में 78 परसेंट का इजाफा हुआ है और 78 परसेंट डायरेक्ट टैक्स बढ़ा है।

**[उपसभापति (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]**

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस प्रकार से हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ने भिन्न-भिन्न कानूनों में परिवर्तन किए हैं, उससे भिन्न-भिन्न एजेंसीज़ को शक्ति देने का काम किया है कि कैसे काले धन पर रोक लग सकती है, काले धन के कानूनों में सुधार किए गए हैं। काले धन की कैसे उत्पत्ति होती थी, उस काले धन की उत्पत्ति की जड़ पर प्रहार करने का काम उन्होंने किया है और मैं डिटेल में इसकी बात करता हूं। मान्यवर, लेकिन साथ में Central Road Infrastructure Fund, 2000 में सुधार करते हुए जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उनसे अन्तरराज्यीय आर्थिक महत्व की सड़क परियोजनाओं की मदद मिलेगी। Payment Settlement Act, 2007 में संशोधन करते हुए प्रावधान किए गए हैं कि electronic mode of payment करने पर अब कोई चार्ज नहीं लगेगा। भारत digital India कैसे बन सकता है, देश में digital आर्थिक व्यवस्था कैसे हो सकती है तथा देश में digital economy को गति देने के लिए यह एक बड़ा सुधार किया गया है। इसके साथ-साथ जो लोग 1 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का withdrawal

cash में करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों पर 2 परसेंट का TDS लगाया गया है। इसे लगाने का मकसद सिर्फ यही है कि देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा digital form में transactions हों। Digital form में transactions से देश में पारदर्शिता आती है और cashless economy की तरफ देश बढ़ता है और देश में आर्थिक सुधार होते हैं। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो 2 परसेंट TDS लगाने का प्रावधान किया है, यह देश को digital economy बनाने में मददगार होगा।

मान्यवर, तमाम सुधार जो किए गए हैं, मैं उन सबकी डिटेल्स में तो नहीं जाता, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से taxpayers को सुविधा देने का काम किया गया है, उसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। Taxpayers की 5 लाख रुपए तक की income पर कोई tax नहीं है। यदि सही प्रकार से वित्तीय प्रबंधन किया जाता है, तो सही मायने में साढ़े 12 लाख रुपए तक की इनकम पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगेगा। वह इस प्रकार है- 5 लाख रुपए तक की टैक्स फ्री इनकम पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगेगा। वह इस प्रकार है 5 लाख रुपए तक की टैक्स फ्री इनकम, 3 लाख 50 हजार रुपए तक एफोर्डेबल हाउसिंग की इंटरेस्ट की इनकम, डेढ़ लाख रुपए इलेक्ट्रिक व्हीकल खरीदने पर जो टैक्स लगता है, वह बचेगा, डेढ़ लाख रुपए NPS के और 50 हजार रुपए मेडिकलेम के, इस प्रकार से करीब-करीब साढ़े 12 लाख रुपए तक की इनकम पर टैक्स नहीं लगेगा, लेकिन यह तब है जब कोई इस प्रकार से वित्तीय प्रबंधन करे। इस प्रकार मैं कह सकता हूँ साढ़े 12 लाख रुपए तक की इनकम पर कोई टैक्स नहीं है। इस तरह की योजना वित्त मंत्री जी ने देश के लोगों के सामने रखी है। इससे मध्यम वर्ग, MSME के क्षेत्र के लोग, टैक्स बचा सकते हैं और अपना जीवन सुधार सकते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को बहुत राहत मिली है।

मान्यवर, जिस प्रकार से पहले TDS, gross payment पर लगता था, अब खाली जो इंटरेस्ट टैक्सेबल है, इश्योरेंस पॉलिसीज में इनकम पोर्शन है, उसी पर टैक्स लिया गया है। इस प्रकार की सुविधाएं हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने दी हैं। पहले जो 250 करोड़ रुपए के टर्नओवर की कंपनियां आती थीं, उन पर 25 परसेंट टैक्स लगता था, लेकिन अब इस विधेयक में जो संशोधन किया गया है, उसके बाद 400 करोड़ रुपए टर्नओवर तक की कंपनियां इसमें समाहित होंगी, अर्थात् देश में 99.3 परसेंट कंपनियां इस कानून के तहत समाहित हो जाएंगी। कुल मिलाकर 0.7 परसेंट कंपनियां बचती हैं, जो इस कानून के तहत नहीं आतीं। यह एक बहुत बड़ा रिलीफ 400 करोड़ रुपए तक के टर्नओवर की कंपनियों को दिया गया है।

महोदय, इस प्रकार से कई प्रकार के टैक्स सुधार किए गए हैं। मैंने आपके समक्ष digital economy की बात कही। अब मैं fight against black money के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं ब्लैक मनी पर विस्तृत रूप से बात करने से पहले, किस प्रकार से स्टार्टअप्स के लिए एंजेल टैक्स की व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने का काम किया गया है, उस बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। स्टार्टअप्स को स्कूटिनी और इन्क्वारी से छूट दी गई है। जो एलिजिबल स्टार्टअप्स हैं, उन्हें सैक्शन 79 में, पहले उन्होंने प्रॉफिट दिया है और अगले साल यदि लॉस

[डा. अनिल जैन]

इन्कर होता है, तो वे से कैरी फॉरवर्ड कर सकेंगे। इस प्रकार से देखा जाए, तो ऐसे स्टार्टअप्स के लिए यह वरदान सिद्ध होगा और इससे स्टार्टअप्स फ्लरिश कर सकते हैं।

मान्यवर, मेक इन इंडिया योजना के अन्तर्गत जो कंपनियां देश में काम करती हैं, उन्हें तमाम तरह की छूट दी गई है। मैं इस बारे में प्रमुख रूप से दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें किस प्रकार से लैवल प्लेइंग फील्ड दिया गया है- जो सामान हिन्दुस्तान में बनता है, उस पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी बढ़ाई गई है और जो सामान हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं बनता है और उसे यदि बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है, तो उस पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी रिड्यूस की गई है, जिससे लैवल प्लेइंग फील्ड बन सके। इससे हिन्दुस्तान के उद्योगपतियों, 'Make In India' में काम करने वाले लोगों को दुनिया के साथ compete करने का मौका मिल सकता है। और तो और जो बिल्कुल ही बाहर से चीजें आती हैं, उनमें costom duty को हटाने का काम भी 'Make In India' के तहत किया गया है। इस प्रकार से यह level palying field बनाई गई है।

मान्यवर, अब मैं black money वाले विषय पर अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूं। देश में ब्लैक मनी generate न हो और अगर कोई generate करता है, तो देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने इलेक्शन के भाषणों में सारे देश को आगाह किया है कि अब देश में 2014से 2019 तक, जिन्होंने देश में बेईमानी की है, किसी भी प्रकार से भ्रष्टाचार किया है, वे अब बख्शे नहीं जाएंगे। वे जेल के मुहाने तक पहुंच गए हैं, अब एक कानूनी धक्का देंगे, तो जेल के अंदर जाएंगे। इस प्रकार के प्रावधान इस बजट में, इस वित्तीय विधेयक में भी किए गए हैं।

सर, अब वे चले गए हैं, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं सुन तो रहे होंगे। यहां से देश तो देख ही रहा है कि किस प्रकार से काम हुए हैं। जो बेनामी संपत्ति का कानून है, मैं उस बेनामी संपत्ति के कानून के विषय में कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूं। मान्यवर, देश में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार था और तत्कालीन सरकारों ने तमाम तरह की कमेटियां बनाने का काम किया था। 1980 में Law Commission की 57वीं रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि इस देश में बेनामी संपत्ति को ज़ब्त करने के लिए, इसके खिलाफ कोई कानून लाना चाहिए। बेनामी संपत्ति के कानून के अंतर्गत 1980 में इस कानून को लाने की बात हुई थी, लेकिन यह कानून 1980 से आया नहीं था, तत्कालीन सरकारों ने इस पर कोई काम नहीं किया था। CBDT ने, तमाम सारी संस्थाओं ने इस पर काम करने की बात कही थी, लेकिन सरकारों ने इस पर काम नहीं किया।

मान्यवर, 1988 में देश में एक घटना हुई। देश में जो तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री थे, उनके एक मंत्री ने मंत्रिमंडल से इस्तीफा दे दिया। देश में बोफोर्स के नाम पर 1988 में इस्तीफा

दे दिया गया था। उन्होंने इस्तीफा देकर अपने ही प्रधान मंत्री को कटघरे में खड़ा किया था। सारे देश ने और सारी दुनिया ने देखा कि किस प्रकार से बोफोर्स के मामले में, उस समय के एक मंत्री ने अपने प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ झंडा खड़ा किया था। इसको सारी दुनिया ने देखा था, लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या निकला? यह जो बताया गया कि बोफोर्स ने कुछ नहीं किया, उस समय की पार्टी ने कुछ नहीं किया, उस समय की सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया, उस समय के उस मंत्री ने कुछ नहीं किया, तो फिर घोटाला किसने किया? जिसने घोटाला किया, बाद में पकड़ा गया, लेकिन इन लोगों ने उस घोटालेबाज़ को यहां से किस प्रकार से free access दी। कानून द्वारा उसे भगाने की, उसके पैसे निकलवाने की, सब प्रकार की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का काम किसने किया? उसी 1988 में, जब यह लगा कि सारे देश में बवंडर खड़ा किया जा है, तब उस समय की तत्कालीन सरकार ने बेनामी संपत्ति का कानून लाने का काम किया था। वह इस वास्ते किया था कि अब जल्दी से कानून लाए, लेकिन 1988 में कानून लाने के बावजूद भी 2014 तक इस कानून का notification नहीं होने दिया। इसका नोटिफिकेशन तक नहीं हो पाया, क्योंकि वे जिस पुतले की सरकारें चला रहे थे, जिस तरह की coalition government चला रहे थे - उन 26 सालों में, अटल जी के 6 साल छोड़ दीजिए, बीस साल उनकी सरकारें रहीं, उन्होंने यह कानून नहीं आने दिया, क्योंकि किसी की तरह सौ गुणा संपत्ति हो गई - अभी दो-तीन दिन पहले ही एक पार्टी के नेता की 4 सौ करोड़ की संपत्ति हो गई अभी दो-तीन दिन पहले ही एक पार्टी के नेता की 4 सौ करोड़ की संपत्ति जब्त हुई है। हम सबको पता है कि किस प्रकार की पार्टियां चली हैं।

मान्यवर, चाहे riverfront के घोटाले हों, चाहे Taj Corridor के घोटाले हों, चाहे park बनाने के घोटाले हों, इन्होंने घोटालेबाज़ों के साथ सरकारें चलाई थीं। इस कारण इन्होंने इस बेनामी संपत्ति के कानून को पास नहीं होने दिया।

मान्यवर, बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि जो दूसरा मामला था, हमारी सरकार ने बेनामी सम्पत्ति के इस कानून को बनाया भी है, कड़ा भी किया है और बेनामी सम्पत्तियां जब्त भी की जा रही हैं। भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन के इस भण्डार को इस सरकार ने नेस्तनाबूद करने की ठानी है। हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ने इसके लिए बड़े सख्त नियम बनाए हैं और इसमें बड़े संशोधन आए हैं।

मान्यवर, एक दूसरा मामला, जो black money पर कुठाराघात करता है, वह PMLA है। PMLA क्या है Prevention of Money Laundering Act. जो Money Laundering Act है, इसके तहत पहले इस देश में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। पहले ऐसा होता था कि कभी ED छापा मार रहा है, कभी DRI का छापा है, कभी Income Tax का छापा है, कभी Financial Intelligence Wing का छापा है। एजेंसियां आपस में बात नहीं करती थीं और इनके loopholes में से लोग निकल जाते थे। Loophole निकाल कर लोग इनसे बरी हो



[डा. अनिल जैन]

जाते थे। हमारी सरकार ने PMLA में सख्त कानून बनाने का काम किया है और inter-agency, inter-departmental और inter-Ministerial, यह व्यवस्था की है, जिससे कोई बच कर नहीं निकल सकता। अब information सब जगह travel हो जाएगी और ये बच कर नहीं निकल सकते। इस देश की सरकार ने माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने PMLA में इतना सख्त कानून बनाया है। इस PMLA कानून के तहत terror funding में, इस PMLA कानून के तहत बेनामी सम्पत्ति में शारदा घोटाले, रोज़ वैली घोटाले जैसे इन तमाम घोटालों के पैसे इसमें आते थे, इन पर अब ये सारी एजेंसीज़ मिल कर कुठाराघात करेंगी। देश में black money generate नहीं होने दी जाएगी, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की गई है। मान्यवर, अब जो अधोषित आय...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**डा. अनिल जैन :** मान्यवर, अभी कहाँ, मेरा तो 20 मिनट का समय है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** आपको 15 मिनट दिए गए हैं।

**डा. अनिल जैन :** मान्यवर, मैं जल्दी अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। Black money generate करने के विरुद्ध किस प्रकार से देश और विदेश में black money के तहत इस सरकार ने कैसे कड़े कानून किए हैं, मैं उनके बारे में बताना चाहूँगा। अब तक केवल भारतीयों को black money के तहत penalize किया जाता था, लेकिन इस सरकार ने Resident Indians और NRIs, दोनों पर, जो Income Tax के नियम के तहत आते हैं, उन पर यह नियम लागू होगा, यह तय किया है।

दूसरी बात, black money कैसे generate होती थी? Black money generate होने के तमाम तरीके थे। 1972 में वांचू कमिटी बनी थी। वांचू कमिटी ने देश में तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री को रिपोर्ट दी, लेकिन उन्होंने इस कमिटी पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। चूंकि देश में rampant corruption था, लोग corruption की बात करते थे, तब यह वांचू कमिटी आई। वांचू कमिटी के बाद चोपड़ा कमिटी आई, चौपड़ा कमिटी के बाद पार्थसारथी कमिटी आई, पार्थसारथी कमिटी के बाद राजा चेलैया कमिटी आई। कमिटी पर कमिटी, लेकिन उस समय की तत्कालीन सरकारों ने black money के खिलाफ और जो विदेशों में black money अर्जित करके रखते थे, क्योंकि इनके भी पैसे वहां जाते थे, इनके भी पैसे बचाए जाते थे, इसलिए उन सरकारों ने black money के खिलाफ उस समय कोई काम नहीं किया।

मान्यवर, 2008 में तत्कालीन सरकार ने Security Transaction Tax (STT) और Commodity Transaction Tax लगाए। जो Commodity Transaction Tax है, Commodity exchange को बचाने के लिए 2012 में लक्ष्मण दास जी, जो CBDT के चेयरमैन थे, उन्होंने commodity tax नहीं लगाने के लिए कहा, क्योंकि इससे commodity exchange बंद हो जाएगा। चूंकि commodity exchange से मोटी कमाई कहीं न कहीं इन लोगों के पास जाती थी, इसलिए

**4.00 P.M.**

CTT को इन्होंने लागू ही नहीं किया। पास होने के बाद भी CTT लागू नहीं हुआ। ये black money generate करने के तरीके थे।

मान्यवर, black money generate करने के तरीके में P-Notes (Participatory Notes) एक तरीका था, जिनका कोई ब्यौरा नहीं होता था। 2007 में FDI का 55 परसेंट पैसा P-Notes के through था। और 2017 तक यह 55% से 4% पर आ गया है, क्योंकि इस सरकार ने पारदर्शिता का काम किया है। KYC के through, Participatory notes को रोकने का काम किया गया है। मान्यवर, FDI बढ़ा है, FDI कम नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन P-Notes कम हुए हैं। Black money generate करने का जो तरीका था, इन लोगों ने देश और विदेश के माध्यम से, विदेशी कंपनियों के माध्यम से जो काम किया था, उसे सारा सदन जानता है। एक बार 2007 में, तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री ने किस प्रकार से P-Notes के बारे में कुछ बात कही, जिससे सारी share market crash कर गई। एक घंटा stock exchange बंद रहा था, वह crash कर गया था। उसके बाद दोबारा stock exchange को शुरू किया गया और तब तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री को इस तरह की घोषणा करनी पड़ी थी कि फिर दोबारा P-Notes नहीं हटाए जाएंगे। मान्यवर, इस सरकार ने P-Notes पर सख्त कानून लगा दिए। अब P-Notes केवल 4% है, लेकिन FDI बढ़ा है, FDI कम नहीं हुआ है।

मान्यवर, multi-level marketing और chit fund companies पर यह सरकार तमाम तरह के कानून ला रही है। पहले सारा देश चिल्ला रहा था कि इनके लिए नियम आने चाहिए, कानून आने चाहिए, लेकिन ये लोग कोई नियम और कानून नहीं लेकर आए। हमारी सरकार इस पर भी कानून ला रही है और अब इन पर शिकजा कसा जा रहा है। किसी को छोड़ा नहीं जाएगा। चाहे शारदा घोटाला हो, Rose Valley घोटाला हो या कोई और घोटाला हो, Peerless के समय से जो घोटाले चले आ रहे थे, उन पर पहले की सरकार आंख मूंद कर बैठी थी।

मान्यवर, भ्रष्टाचार जेनरेट करने वालों के खिलाफ देश भर में आवाज़ उठती थी। चाहे CBBT हो, चाहे अन्य संस्थाएं हों, सब कहते थे कि realty sector काले धन को लगाने का, काले धन को बनाने का, काले धन को generate करने का एक बहुत बड़ा अड्डा है। पहली बार नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार, realty sector में इस तरह के regulations लाई है, जिससे जो गरीबों का पैसा लेकर बैठे हैं, वे किसी कीमत पर भी बख़्शो नहीं जाएंगे। वे या तो जेल जाएंगे, नहीं तो गरीबों को उनके मकान दिए जाएंगे।

मान्यवर, realty sector में market rate, circle rate ऐसे अलग-अलग प्रकार के रेट होते थे और किस पर कितना टैक्स जा रहा है, इस बारे में सब घोटालेबाज़ी होती थी। इसमें पारदर्शिता लाने का काम हमारी सरकार कर रही है। Realty sector हो या import-export

[डा. अनिल जैन]

में over-invoicing का मुद्दा, सब पर शिकंजा कसा गया है। Import-export में over-invoicing से तमाम पैसे जेनरेट किया जाता था और इस पैसे पर लगाम लगाने का काम नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार ने किया, हमारी वित्त मंत्री, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने किया है।

मान्यवार, वांचू कमेटी ने इस देश में doctors और engineers के एडमिशन के संबंध में एक बात कही थी। मैं भी पेशे से डॉक्टर ही हूँ और बड़े प्रतिष्ठित मेडिकल कॉलेज से पढ़ कर आया हूँ। वांचू कमेटी ने 1972 में कहा था कि इस क्षेत्र में करोड़ों रुपये जाते हैं, लेकिन ये आते कहां से हैं? Capitation fee में जो पैसा लगता था, उसके लिए एक नम्बर का पैसा नहीं दिया जाता था। लेकिन अब हमारी सरकार ने NEET के माध्यम से पारदर्शिता लाने का काम किया है और अब जल्दी ही NMC Bill भी आ रहा है। हमारी सरकार ने इस प्रकार के काम किए हैं कि अब इस प्रकार के घोटाले, घपले और काली कमाई पर लगाम लगाने के बाद में काम बंद हो जाएंगे।

महोदय, मैं बड़ी शिद्दत से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ - 'जहां सुमति तहां संपत्ति नाना'। मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे विपक्ष के जो लोग मेरी बात को सुन रहे हों, वे सुमति भी रखें, सन्मति भी रखें और सहमति भी रखें। यदि वे ऐसा करते हैं, तो इस देश में संपत्ति बढ़ जाएगी और जब संपत्ति बढ़ेगी, तो देश का कल्याण होगा, साथ ही हमारा आर्थिक व्यवस्था ने जो गति पकड़ी है, वह और भी तेज़ हो जाएगी। अब दुनिया में इसे कोई नहीं रोक सकता है। भारत एक विश्व में तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था होगा। 'याची देहि याची डोला', हम सब देखेंगे कि आगे आने वाले हमारे ही कार्यकाल में भारत आर्थिक रूप से दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी सत्ता होगा। इसका पदार्पण अब हो चुका है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda; not present. Shri P.L. Punia; not present. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; not present. Shri P. Chidambaram; not present. Shri G.C. Chandrashekhar; not present. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan. You have three minutes.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu) : I will abide by it. Sir, before offering my views on this Bill, I may be permitted to quote Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I quote, "In order to awaken the people, it is the woman who has to be awakened. Once she is on the move, the family moves, the village moves and the nation also moves."

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव : महोदय, मेरा एक ही Point of Order है। चूंकि इस बिल पर 4 घंटे का समय निर्धारित है, तो अभी जो दल यहां उपस्थित हैं, उनके समय को बढ़ा दें, क्योंकि 4 घंटे की चर्चा का mandate बिल के लिए है। इसलिए समय विभाजन ऐसे कर

दें कि कोई दल अगर बढ़ा कर भी बोलना चाहे, तो आप उसको अनुमति प्रदान करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है कि इस पर 4 घंटे की चर्चा है। 4 घंटे की चर्चा का अर्थ यह है कि 4 घंटे में सदन के सभी सदस्य चर्चा कर सकते हैं। अगर कोई सदस्य अनुपस्थित है, तो 4 घंटे की चर्चा को पूरा करने के लिए, 4 घंटे के समय का पूरा उपयोग किया जाए। यह मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें थोड़े समय में आप...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले भी ऐसा हुआ है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)** : पार्टी लीडर्स तय कर लें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव** : जो यहां उपस्थित लीडर्स हैं, वे consensus से तय कर लें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)** : समय की कठिनाई नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... जैसा पार्टी के लीडर्स बतायेंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. के. केशव राव (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)** : सर, सबको थोड़ा ज्यादा टाइम दे दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव** : सभी को दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)** : ठीक है। नवनीतकृष्णन जी, चर्चा जारी रखिए।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I again would like to quote Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I think, this is very important, and I quote, "In order to awaken the people, it is the woman who has to be awakened. Once she is on the move, the family moves, the village moves and the nation also moves."

Now, our hon. Finance Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, has presented this Budget and moved this nation in the right direction. This is my humble submission. She has supported the concept of 'Zero Budget Natural Farming.' From her speech, it is very clear. Our nation is an agricultural country, and the hon. Member has rightly pointed out that our land holdings are very, very small. There are two kinds of farming activities. One is, by using the modern agricultural methods; the other is by using the traditional methods. Now, my humble submission would be that the traditional methods must be encouraged by this Government, and wherever it is possible, modern technology can also be made use of because the farmers who are very poor, and who are not capable of engaging the machinery for the cultivating purposes, they can't resort to the modern agricultural methods. They can go back to the traditional methods of cultivation, and if this method of cultivation is found to be useful and if it is found

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

that it will help in doubling the income of farmers, then, definitely, the Central Government must encourage this method of cultivation. It should also ask all the State Governments to follow the traditional methods of cultivation.

In the Appropriation Bill, there are hundred items under which money can be withdrawn. I am very happy to see it. The first item is, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. The second item is the Department of Agricultural Research and Education. I put more emphasis on agricultural research. We must go back to our traditional method of agriculture and find out whether it is useful to increase the income of farmers.

Then, with regard to loans, of course, the Government is extending loans to the farmers every year. But, that is not the right way according to me. The farmers must be educated, and they must be made to understand their duties also.

Then, I come to the issue of water. Water is not available. This is the ground reality. In such a situation, what modern techniques can be adopted to save water? Each and every parcel of land must be under cultivation.

Further, I come to the issue of inequality in income and unemployment which is prevailing everywhere throughout the country. More educated youths are available, but, no employment opportunities are available for them. Unfortunately, the Constitution of India does not guarantee employment. It only guarantees no discrimination among equally placed candidates. So, employment is not guaranteed under the Constitution. But, our Constitution guarantees the right to life, that too life with dignity and the Government is taking all steps and there is no doubt about it.

Sir, on the one hand, the public sector units are running at a huge loss, but, on the other hand, disinvestment policy is also pursued. The Government is also planning to raise funds from other countries through sovereign bonds and that is good. I came to know from experts that there is nothing wrong in borrowing money from other countries. But, at the same time, the loss-making public sector undertakings must be dealt with without causing any grief to the local people. For example, there is a proposal to sell Salem Steel Plant to private parties. I am making this statement subject to correction. The local people are opposing the move. The State of Tamil Nadu is also opposing it because with a great difficulty the plant was set up and then activated;

but, now, of course they are not able to run it successfully. The Government has to take a decision. Whenever a public sector undertaking is to be disbanded or privatised, it must be done prudently.

Finally, Sir, my endeavour is very simple. Though our nation is very poor, the economic conditions and other activities are not able to converge in the mainstream. I urge the Central Government to see to it that the rural economy is improved. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity. The hon. Finance Minister is here. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister three issues, which are very important, in the Finance Bill. The first point is the cash withdrawal tax. Sir, when the cash withdrawal tax was introduced by the then hon. Finance Minister, Shri Chidambaram, it proved to be a deterrent and, subsequently, it was withdrawn. Now, the hon. Finance Minister has re-introduced it in a different form. The cash withdrawals from banks are based on what cash is lying in the bank account. What is credited to the bank account is our own money deposited in the bank. I really don't understand why the hon. Finance Minister would like to tax the withdrawals from the bank. It is neither a revenue nor an expenditure. When it is neither a revenue nor an expenditure, how could cash withdrawals be taxed and brought in the purview of the Finance Bill? This is my first point.

My second point, Sir, is on the filing of return. Under Section 132 of the Income-Tax Act, the original return has to be filed on or before the stipulated time. The filing of the return is mandatory even when there is no taxable income. When there is no taxable income, because of the mandatory obligation cast on the assessee to file the return, people face difficulties. It eventually may not result in the tax revenue. When there is no tax, the levy of penalty, that too an automatic penalty, for not filing of the return is somewhat not acceptable. When the original return is not filed, and subsequently if somebody wants to file a revised return, as per the earlier Act, before this amendment was brought into force, to the best of my knowledge, earlier, it could be filed within one year from the end of the assessment year. That was the original Act. When that was the Act, I really don't understand because if at all some income has escaped assessment, the assessing officer can always issue notice under Section 148 and then thereafter, the original return can be filed in response to the notice under

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Section 148 and subsequently, within one year, from the date of original return, a revised return can also be filed. Now that the hon. Finance Minister has brought some amendment in that, it is detrimental to the interest of the assessee. As I told you, automatic penalty is also not acceptable. Coming to some plus points, particularly for Startup companies, originally they were given exemption from angel tax and now it has been extended to Startups submitting the prescribed forms. This is a welcome step. Sir, coming to Section 45 ID, it empowers the RBI over the NBFC and it even empowers RBI to remove certain directors in the interest of the public and in the interest of the depositors or creditors. This is again a welcome step. Under Section 45 ID, even the RBI can appoint a new administrator. This is a welcome step. This is needed so that NBFCs do not run into massive losses which we have seen in the past. Sir, the National Housing Bank (NHB) is both the refinancier and regulator for HFCs. This gives somewhat a conflicting and difficult mandate to NHB. It is a wise decision to return the regulation authority over the housing finance sector from the National Housing Board to the RBI. Coming to another point, Sir, individuals earning an income of more than ₹ 5 crore a year would now pay an effective tax rate of 42.7 per cent and those earning between ₹ 2 crores and five crores would bring their effective tax rate to about 39 per cent. This is a good step as the idea of taxation is the redistribution of wealth. Sir, I would like to make some more suggestions to the hon. Finance Minister. The cess on petrol and diesel will adversely affect the farmers' interests further. So, we want the farmers to have money in their hands. If diesel which goes into their tractors or farm equipments are taxed higher, then the farmers have to spend much more, which will adversely affect the interest of the farmers. Sir, the 25 per cent tax rate which will apply to the companies with annual revenue of ₹ 250 crores will benefit, as per the statistics given by the hon. Finance Minister, 99.3 per cent of 1.5 million companies. My point is, why not hundred per cent? Sir, the ten per cent customs duty on newsprint will hit the small and medium news papers who are already facing huge stress on its finances because of increased costs and depleting advertising revenue, this increase in the customs duty will break their back. Sir, the Finance Bill should further try to broaden the tax base. According to me, on perusal of records, what I could observe was, the gross tax to GDP ratio declined to 10.9 per cent from 11.2 per cent last year because of indirect tax revenues falling short of Budget Estimates by about 16 per cent. India's growth of tax revenues is not in sync with its GDP. These are all the

suggestions which I wanted to make and I hope the hon. Finance Minister, will particularly take care of cash withdrawal tax which is not advisable. It had been introduced but withdrawn, and again they are reintroducing it with a provision for automatic penalty in the case of non-filing of original return at the time of filing of revised return.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** भूपेन्द्र यादव जी।

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव :** सम्मानीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जो फाइनेंसियल बिल लाया गया है, में उसके संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। बजट के प्रावधानों का जो नीतिगत दस्तावेज सरकार ने तैयार किया था, उस नीतिगत दस्तावेज के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए हमारे देश के जितने भी फाइनेंसियल टैक्स हैं, उनमें अमेंडमेंट करके, उन्हें इसके अनुकूल बनाया जाना चाहिए। सरकार ने देश के विकास के लिए अपने बजट का जो दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत किया, उसके अनुरूप ही टैक्स के कानूनों में जो परिवर्तन लाए गए हैं और जो प्रावधान निश्चित किए गए हैं, उन्हें इस फाइनेंसियल बिल में लाया गया है। जब हम सदन में फाइनेंसियल बिल पर चर्चा करते हैं, तो केवल फाइनेंसियल बिल में टैक्स प्रावधानों के संबंध में नहीं, बल्कि विगत पांच वर्षों में सरकार ने जो उपलब्धियां हासिल की हैं, सरकार ने देश के आर्थिक विकास का जो लक्ष्य लय किया है और आर्थिक विकास में सरकार ने अभी तक जो पड़ाव हासिल किए हैं, उन पर हम आगे किस प्रकार से बढ़ सकते हैं, इसका विश्लेषण भी करते हैं और इसका एक रास्ता इस फाइनेंसियल बिल के माध्यम से तय किया गया है। महोदय, मैं एक विषय यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के बजट में भी, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के संबोधन में भी और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के संबोधन में भी न्यू इंडिया की कल्पना की गई है। कुछ दिनों पहले जब सदन में चर्चा हुई थी, तो सामने विपक्ष यह कहता था कि आप यह न्यू इंडिया का concept कहां से लेकर आए हैं, लेकिन उनको यह पता होना चाहिए कि महात्मा गांधी ने भी आज़ादी के आंदोलन में नवजीवन, नव भारत और यंग इंडिया जैसे समाचार पत्रों का प्रकाशन किया था। न्यू इंडिया का अर्थ स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने भी दिया था, जिसमें उन्होंने नई सदी के अनुकूल भारत की रचना के लिए लक्ष्यों को निर्धारित किया था। इस बार के बजट में सरकार का जो नीति दस्तावेज आया है और विगत पांच वर्षों में भी सरकार ने जो नीतिगत विषय बनाए हैं, उसमें बताया गया है कि बजट केवल फाइनेंसियल चीजों का re-disbursement मात्र नहीं है, बल्कि देश को ग्रोथ के रास्ते पर हम कैसे बढ़ाएं, इसके लिए बजट निर्धारित किया था। बजट की चार बातों को विशेष रूप से देखा जाए, जो इस बजट के अंतर्गत थीं, उन्हीं के लिए फाइनेंसियल बिल में कुछ प्रावधानों को रखा गया है। महोदय, मैं उन चारों बातों के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। पहला, देश के विकास के लिए सबसे आवश्यक विषय है कि निवेश कैसे बढ़ाए जाए? क्योंकि देश के विकास की आवश्यकताएं निवेश के माध्यम से तय होती हैं। दूसरा, अगर हम देश में निवेश को बढ़ाना



[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

चाहते हैं, तो उस निवेश के अनुकूल हम कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग, क्षमता निर्माण किस प्रकार से कर सकते हैं? वह क्षमता निर्माण चाहे आधारभूत संरचना का विकास हो, देश की पॉलिसी में परिवर्तन हो, देश के legislation में परिवर्तन हो, देश में नई व्यवस्थाएं खड़ी करने की बात हो। इसके लिए देखना होगा कि investment के साथ-साथ जो कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग है, उस कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग को हम आगे कैसे ले जा सकते हैं? इसके लिए बजट में, इस फाइनेंस बिल में सबसे पहले इस बात का प्रयास किया गया है, चाहे करदाताओं का विषय हो, चाहे डिजिटल इकोनॉमी के संबंध में विषय हो, चाहे जीएसटी के प्रावधानों में संशोधन करने का विषय हो, चाहे कस्टम के संबंध में सरकार के द्वारा कानून परिवर्तन करने का विषय हो, चाहे देश में 16 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश के लिए ईज़ ऑफ़ ड्रूइंग बिज़नेस और ईज़ ऑफ़ लिविंग बिज़नेस के पैमानों को तय करने का विषय हो, फाइनेंसियल बिल में जो आवश्यक परिवर्तन किए गए हैं, ये सब देश में निवेश को बढ़ाने के लिए हैं। कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग की दृष्टि से पिछले पांच वर्षों के कार्यकाल में प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश की कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग को बढ़ाने के काफी प्रयास किए गए। चाहे राजमार्गों के निर्माण का विषय हो, चाहे गांव में विद्युतीकरण का विषय हो, इन आधारभूत संरचनाओं का विकास किया ही गया है, लेकिन कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग के लिए देश में उन कानूनों को भी लाया गया, जिनके कारण हमारा देश ईज़ ऑफ़ ड्रूइंग बिज़नेस में आगे गया। देश में जीएसटी जैसा कानून पिछले एक कार्यकाल में आया। देश में insolvency और bankruptcy जैसा कानून पिछले एक कार्यकाल में आया। हमने इस बजट में निवेश और कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग के साथ-साथ देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था के लिए इस बात का भी ध्यान दिया गया है कि नई प्रौद्योगिकी, जो न्यू technology है, उस technology को हम देश के विकास के साथ किस प्रकार से जोड़ सकते हैं। नई technology के साथ-साथ इन सब विषयों पर, चाहे देश में निवेश बढ़ाना हो, चाहे कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग हो या नई technology हो, इन पर भी ध्यान दिया गया है। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ाने के लिए इन सब का जो आधार है, वह सबसे बड़ा यह है कि इन सबके कारण हम रोजगार का कितना ज्यादा सृजन कर सकते हैं, ताकि नए इंडिया में भारत की नई generation को भारत निर्माण के लिए, भारत को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए मौका दिया जाए, उनके लिए अवसर उपलब्ध कराए जाएं। इसलिए, मैं इस फाइनेंस बिल पर आने से पहले बहुत संक्षेप में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। अक्सर यह कहा जाता है और पिछली बार जब यहां बजट पर डिबेट हुई थी, तो एक विषय बार-बार उठा था कि देश में पिछले पांच वर्षों में एक बहुत बड़ा structural reform हुआ और उस structural reform के कुछ परिणाम भी हुए। पहला विषय, पिछले एक कार्यकाल के बाद इस सरकार को अब जब दूसरा कार्यकाल मिला है, तो दुनिया में सब इस बात को मानने लगे हैं कि एक कार्यकाल को पूरा करने के बाद इस दूसरे कार्यकाल में देश में आर्थिक रूप से व्यापक स्थिरता आयी है। दुनिया में जब वर्ल्ड की जीडीपी 3.6 परसेंट थी, तब भारत ने अपनी

पॉलिसी के कारण, अपने विकास और आर्थिक विषयों की निरंतरता के कारण एक आर्थिक स्थिरता के मानदंड को प्राप्त किया। दुनिया के देशों को लगता है कि अगर भारत में निवेश को बढ़ाया जा सकता है, तो उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि भारत में सरकार को आज इस तरह का एक राजनैतिक जन-समर्थन मिला है कि परिवर्तन के रास्ते पर चलकर भारत को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, निवेश के रास्ते में पॉलिसी के स्तर पर सरकार जो निर्णय ले रही है, उसमें आर्थिक स्थिरता का जो एक रास्ता है, वह एक सबसे बड़ा काम पिछले एक कार्यकाल में हुआ है।

दूसरा, आप ऐसा नहीं कह सकते कि किसी भी देश में केवल विकास हो और वह विकास असमान हो। विकास का अर्थ यह होता है कि विकास में समानता हो, ताकि जो व्यक्ति सबसे अंतिम पायदान पर खड़ा है, जो सबसे गरीब व्यक्ति खड़ा है, उसके जीवन में भी सम्मानपूर्वक जीवन जीने का मार्ग प्रशस्त हो और जो सबसे ऊंचे पायदान पर है, उन दोनों के बीच में विषमता कम हो। हम कोई भी ऐसा आर्थिक विकास कभी भी मंजूर नहीं कर सकते, जिसमें आर्थिक विषमता हो। संसाधनों का समान वितरण, संसाधनों के fair disbursement की बहुत आवश्यकता है। जो सबसे बड़ी बात हमारे देश के आर्थिक विकास को रोके रही, वह यह थी कि देश की आबादी का एक हिस्सा मूलभूत सुविधाओं से वंचित रहा, उसको मूलभूत सुविधाएं नहीं मिलीं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आज़ादी के बाद देश का सबसे बड़ा जो structural reform हुआ, वह यह था कि आधार छ जैसा कानून लाकर गरीब आदमी तक पारदर्शी तरीके से उसके संसाधनों को उस तक पहुंचाने का काम हुआ। यह सबसे बड़ा आर्थिक reform इसी देश में हुआ। इतना ही नहीं, इस देश के आर्थिक विकास में जो सबसे बड़ी बात एक कार्यकाल में हुई, वह यह है कि सरकार के द्वारा शुरू की गई जो गरीब कल्याण-केन्द्रित योजनाएं थीं, उन गरीब कल्याण-केन्द्रित योजनाओं को समयबद्ध तरीके से, एक time limit के अंतर्गत पूरा किया गया। यही कारण है कि 'आधार' कानून लाने के बाद सरकार इस बात को बड़े गर्व के साथ कहती है कि 90 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग आज इस 'आधार' के अंतर्गत कवर हुए हैं। उसका जो सबसे बड़ा लाभ हुआ है, वह यह है कि सरकार की ओर से समयबद्ध तरीके से जो योजनाएं पिछले एक कार्यकाल में बनाई गई हैं, उनके कारण भारत दुनिया का ऐसा देश बन गया है, जहां सबसे ज्यादा economic inclusion का कार्य हुआ है। देश में जब जन-धन खाते खोले गए थे, तब यह कहा गया था कि ये जन-धन खाते किस प्रकार से चल सकते हैं? जन-धन खातों से गरीबों का क्या लाभ होगा? लेकिन, जैसा कि मैंने अपने विषय के प्रारंभ में कहा, पिछले एक कार्यकाल में सरकार ने न केवल गरीब कल्याण योजनाओं को केन्द्रित किया है, बल्कि उसे समयबद्ध तरीके से पूरा भी किया है। पिछले एक कार्यकाल में देश की 370 केन्द्रीय योजनाओं में 55 मंत्रालयों से संबंधित योजनाओं के लाभ का 33 करोड़ जन-धन खातों में सीधा वितरण करके, गरीबों के हक में होकर गरीब लक्ष्य केन्द्र को एक समयबद्ध तरीके से पूरा किया गया और यह देश का सबसे बड़ा economic inclusion का प्रोग्राम था।

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पिछले कार्यकाल के दौरान अपने पहले भाषण में कहा था कि भारत का हर गांव बिजली से जुड़ेगा और अप्रैल, 2018 में उस आधारभूत विकास को प्राप्त कर लिया गया। इसके साथ ही साथ, सरकार ने अपनी economic policy में देश में cooperative federalism को रखा और 14th Finance Commission में राज्यों का जो प्रतिशत है, उसको 32 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 42 प्रतिशत किया गया। GST और नीति आयोग जैसे विषयों को लाकर देश के आर्थिक विकास को एक गति दी गई, इसलिए आज हम यह कहते हैं कि हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था स्थिरता के बिन्दु को प्राप्त हुई है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने अपने इस Finance Bill के माध्यम से बजट में जो कहा था उसमें सबसे पहली बात यह कि देश के करदाताओं को उन्होंने प्रोत्साहन देने की बात कही है। मैं यहां पर कह रहा हूं कि पूरी दुनिया में एक मैसेज गया है कि सरकार के एक कार्यकाल में हमने विकास के लिए लगातार आर्थिक स्थिरता के रास्ते को पकड़ा है। मार्च, 2015 में तत्कालीन केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री, श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने अपना बजट रखा था। उस समय उन्होंने बजट को रखते हुए कहा था कि दुनिया में जिस प्रकार से corporate tax है, उस corporate tax को हम कम करेंगे। उस समय corporate tax के जो ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपये के कारोबार वाले थे, उनको 25 प्रतिशत की न्यूनतम दर के साथ लागू किया गया था। मैं वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने सरकार की उस नीति को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया। आज उसमें 400 करोड़ रुपये तक की कंपनियां आयी हैं और इस प्रकार आज हम यह कह सकते हैं कि सरकार ने वर्ष 2015 से जिस विकास की निरंतरता के विषय को आगे बढ़ाया था, आज उसमें 99.3 प्रतिशत कंपनियों को शामिल किया गया है, जो यह बताता है कि हम आर्थिक मामले में और विकास के मामले में निरंतरता के साथ काम करने वाली सरकार के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, देश में आवासीय क्षेत्र में मध्यम वर्ग के लिए सस्ते आवास को खरीदने हेतु प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए इस फाइनेंसियल बिल में दो लाख रुपये की मौजूदा सीमा को बढ़ाकर साढ़े तीन लाख रुपये किया गया है। वास्तव में जो मध्यम वर्ग है, जो आज नए-नए शहरों की तरफ बढ़ रहा है, जो नौकरी करने वाला वर्ग है, उस वर्ग को इस फाइनेंसियल बिल में काफी सहायता देने का या मौजूदा समय-सीमा को बढ़ाकर उनको सस्ते ऋण में उपलब्ध ब्याज की कटौती को दो लाख रुपये की मौजूदा सीमा को बढ़ाकर साढ़े तीन लाख रुपये करके काफी ज्यादा सुविधा देने का कार्य इस बजट के अंतर्गत किया गया है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने अपने फाइनेंसियल बिल में जो सबसे बड़ी बात की है कि हमने मेक इन इण्डिया को प्रोत्साहन दिया है। भारत की अवधारणा में, भारत में जो छोटे उद्योग हैं, छोटे व्यापार हैं, एम.एस.एम.ई. क्षेत्र आदि को बढ़ाने का काम किया ही है, साथ ही साथ मेक इन इण्डिया में सरकार ने स्टार्ट-अप

में भी भी angel tax की विसंगतियों को भी इस फाइनेंस बिल के माध्यम से समाप्त करने का काम किया है और हम देश में कारोबार को बढ़ाने के लिए Ease of doing business की बात करते हैं, Ease of doing business के साथ-साथ लोक सभा में भी माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदया ने कहा था कि हमने Ease of living business को भी बढ़ाने का और उसके लिए भी इस देश के करदाताओं को, चाहे रिटर्न भरने का विषय हो, चाहे करों के विवाद का समाधान करने का विषय हो, चाहे e-return को faceless करके... लोगों को यह दिक्कत आती थी और लोगों को यह लगता था कि भारत में अगर Ease of living चाहिए तो सबसे पहले एक शब्द चल गया था 'tax terrorism', उसको सरलीकृत करना। उसमें एक तरह से सरकार ने डिजिटल विषयों को आगे बढ़ावा देकर इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम से faceless auditing करके एक योजना को सरकार ने किया है, जिसमें मानवीय हस्तक्षेप के माध्यम से कई बार हमें लगता था कि टैक्स के विषयों के कारण व्यक्ति या व्यापारी को जो परेशानी होती है, उसको निजात दिलाने का काम सरकार के द्वारा किया गया है।

हमारे देश में इस सरकार के पिछले एक कार्यकाल के दौरान बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन आया है, आज सदन में जो नहीं हैं, उन्हें आज ही नहीं... इतिहास के एक बड़े अवसर को खोया था और इतिहास के बड़े अवसर को तब खोया था, जब इस देश में हमारे देश के संविधान में कहा गया था कि हम सबको सामाजिक न्याय प्रदान करेंगे, सबको आर्थिक न्याय प्रदान करेंगे, सबको राजनीतिक न्याय प्रदान करेंगे। आर्थिक न्याय के लिए एक सहकारी संघवाद का नया विषय आया था, जब इसी सदन के अंदर सेंट्रल हॉल में जी.एस.टी. को लागू किया गया था, तब भी वे boycott कर गए थे, आज भी जब देश की ग्रोथ की बात आ रही है, तो हमारे साथी उपस्थित नहीं हैं, लेकिन देश के विकास की निरंतरता का और हम लोग जी.एस.टी. का जो एक परिवर्तन लेकर आए हैं, उस जी.एस.टी. काउन्सिल ने काफी सारे नियमों को संशोधित करके देश के व्यापार की सुगमता को बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है और इस फाइनेंसियल बिल में भी जो composition और अन्य डीलरों के लिए सरलीकृत रिटर्न और भुगतान की आवश्यकताओं को करदाताओं के लिए कर के त्रैमासिक भुगतान का वार्षिक रिटर्न में प्रस्तुत करना और निर्दिष्ट करदाताओं को प्रस्तावित नई रिटर्न प्रणाली के तहत तिमाही या मासिक रिटर्न और करों के भुगतान के लिए विकल्प देने का प्रावधान किया गया है... जीएसटी अधिनियम के सेक्शन (39) में संशोधन किया गया है, मुझे यह लगता है कि छोटे व्यापारियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए फाइनेंस बिल में यह बहुत बड़ा कदम सरकार के द्वारा उठाया गया है। जीएसटी में चाहे माल की आपूर्तिकर्ता के threshold सीमा वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया हो, चाहे जो सर्विस सेक्टर के लोग हैं, उनके लिए कम्पोज़िशन योजना की बात की गई हो और सबसे बड़ी बात, जो डिजिटल बही-खाता है, उसको बढ़ाने के लिए संशोधन की बात की गई हो, इस माल सेवा कर में, जीएसटी में सेक्शन(39) में, सेक्शन(22) में और सेक्शन (10) में जो परिवर्तन इस फाइनेंस बिल के माध्यम

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

से लाए गए हैं, मुझे लगता है कि देश के व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिए और देश को विकास के मार्ग पर आगे ले जाने के लिए यह एक बड़ा प्रावधान करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

मुझसे पूर्व के वक्ताओं ने इस देश में 'मेक इन इंडिया' के लिए और 'घेक इन इंडिया' के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए कस्टम के संबंध में जो विषय उठाए हैं, उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस फाइनेंस बिल के माध्यम से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विषय लिए गए हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूँगा। मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने इस फाइनेंस बिल में विशेष रूप से डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था की दिशा में सुधार करने के लिए काफी सारे प्रावधान किए हैं। उनके इस कार्य के लिए हम उनका स्वागत करते हैं। दूसरा, जो सबसे बड़ा विषय है और जिसके लिए राजनीतिक रूप से एक संकल्पना साकार होने के नाते हम लड़ते रहे हैं। हम यह कहते हैं कि आम और गरीब आदमी के लिए संसाधन उपलब्ध हों, उसके लिए गरीब कल्याण योजनाएं हों, लेकिन गरीब का जो सबसे बड़ा दुश्मन होता है, वह भ्रष्टाचार और काला धन होता है। हम यह भूल जाते हैं कि जो भ्रष्टाचार किया जाता है या जो काला धन इकट्ठा किया जाता है, वास्तव में गरीब का शोषण करके ही काला धन और भ्रष्टाचार खड़ा किया जाता है। हमारी सरकार ने, सरकार में आने के बाद पिछले कार्यकाल में, एक लंबे समय से जो काले धन की लड़ाई को लड़ने का विषय था, उसको करने का काम किया है। इसमें बेनामी संपत्ति कानून और बाकी सारे कानूनों को लाने का प्रावधान किया है, इसलिए इस फाइनेंस बिल में मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को विशेष रूप से बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि बेनामी संपत्ति के लेन-देन के अधिनियम में काला धन और अघोषित विदेशी आय और संपत्ति के संबंध में और उसके साथ-साथ जो परिवर्तन इस समय में देश में काले धन के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ने के लिए करने चाहिए, उन्होंने इस फाइनेंस बिल में उन सारे प्रावधानों को रखने का प्रयास किया है। उसके साथ ही साथ देश में अर्थव्यवस्था पारदर्शी तरीके से हो, इसके लिए पैन कार्ड और आधार का जो कम्प्लेन इस फाइनेंस बिल में लेकर आयी हैं, मेरा यह मानना है कि जिस तरीके से उन्होंने बजट के दस्तावेज को रखा था, उसको पूरा करने के लिए पैन कार्ड और आधार के कम्प्लेन को लागू किया है। करदाताओं के लिए Ease of Living के लिए जो प्रावधान वे लेकर आयी हैं, उसका भी और विशेष रूप से 'सबका विश्वास' या लीगेसी विवाद समाधान योजना, जो वे लेकर आयी हैं और कैशलेस ऑडिटिंग, जिसके बारे में मैंने पहले भी दोहराया है, इनकम टैक्स के लिए जो कैशलेस ऑडिटिंग की व्यवस्था वे लेकर आयी हैं, वह देश के बजट प्रावधानों को एक तरीके से मजबूती देने वाला विषय है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** माननीय भूपेन्द्र जी आपकी पार्टी के दो स्पीकर्स और हैं।

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव :** सर, मैं दो मिनट में अपना विषय समाप्त कर लेता हूँ। वे काफी ज्यादा प्रावधान लेकर आयी हैं। महोदय, चूंकि समय की मर्यादा सब के लिए है, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहूंगा, लेकिन मैं अपने विषय के बारे में कहते समय इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि पहली बार हमारे देश का जो बजट था, उस बजट में काफी सारे बिंदुओं को लिया गया था। मैं केवल इन बिंदुओं की दृष्टि से कहना चाहूंगा कि देश में रियल एस्टेट सेक्टर में हम 'RERA Bill' लेकर आए थे और इस बजट के प्रावधानों में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने रेंटल हाउसिंग के लिए एक कानून लाने की बात कही थी। देश में बढ़ते हुए जल संकट के लिए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय, उच्च शिक्षा का विषय, श्रम सुधार का विषय, स्त्री-पुरुष समानता का विषय, जो स्वयं सहायता समूह हैं, उनको ओवरड्राफ्ट देकर उनको मजबूती देने का विषय, मुद्रा लोन का विषय और जो एनबीएफसी का विषय है, इस देश का जो सबसे बड़ा संकट है, हमारे छोटे बैंकिंग प्रावधान वाले जो संस्थान हैं, उनके लिए वे सारे विषय लेकर आयी थीं। उन सारे विषयों को उन्होंने अपने इस फाइनेंसियल बिल के माध्यम से बहुत सारे विषयों को संबोधित करने का प्रयास किया है।

मेरा यह मानना है कि कोई भी अर्थव्यवस्था और कोई भी आर्थिक तंत्र तब तक सुचारु रूप से नहीं चल सकता, जब तक हम उसे सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक मानदंडों से न जोड़ सकें। महोदय, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक मानदंडों से जोड़ने का क्या अर्थ है? मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक मानदंड का जो अर्थ है कि हम स्त्री-पुरुष समानता में विश्वास करें, उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बजट में उन्होंने 'नारी तू नारायणी' का विषय रखा है कि आर्थिक विकास के साथ सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक मानदंडों को आगे बढ़ाया जाए। हमारे देश में हम केवल कृषक ही नहीं बल्कि कृषि उद्यमी बनने के लिए, agricultural entrepreneur बनने के लिए आगे बढ़ें। हमारे देश में एमएसएमई के लिए जो विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उनके लिए भी मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इसके अतिरिक्त स्वच्छता अभियान और आयुष्मान भारत जैसी योजनाओं को बजट में लिया गया है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार वह सरकार है, जिसने केवल लक्ष्यों को निर्धारित ही नहीं किया, बल्कि उन्हें समय के साथ पूरा करने का काम भी किया है। इसलिए इस फाइनेंस बिल के माध्यम से उन्होंने इस देश का जो बजट है, उसके द्वारा भारत को 5 trillion dollar की economy बनाने का जो लक्ष्य तय किया है, उस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए, उसके लिए व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए आवश्यक financial संशोधन का विषय माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा Finance Bill में रखा गया है, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि वे भारत को एक आर्थिक महाशक्ति बनाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधान लेकर आयी हैं। मैं सारे सदन से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम सर्वानुमति से इस Finance Bill का समर्थन करें, ताकि भारत समतायुक्त समाज के रूप में एक ऐसा भारत बने, जिसमें विषमता कम

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

हो, जिसमें हर आदमी को विकास के अवसर उपलब्ध हों, जिसमें नौजवानों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध हों और जिसमें समाज के सभी वर्गों में समानता स्थापित हो - इन सब बातों के लिए बजट का दस्तावेज और उसके समर्थन में Finance Bill हमारे सामने आया है, उसे पारित करने के लिए हम सब लोग अपना समर्थन दें, धन्यवाद।

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu):\* Hon.ble Deputy Chairman Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the Appropriation Bill 2019. On behalf of my party AIADMK, I welcome the Budget presented by the Hon. Minister of Finance. The Budget will pave the way for development in all sectors and will also help to improve the life of poor people. The Government has given more importance to water management. The Government has also announced ₹61,000 crore for the interlinking of Godavari and Cauvery rivers. I welcome these initiatives. But, at the same time, the allocation of fund for this project has not been mentioned in the Budget. It is worrisome. Therefore, I request the Hon. Finance Minister to allocate fund for the first phase of this project in this Budget itself.

The Government of Tamil Nadu had sent a proposal of ₹17,600 crore for the improvement of Cauvery Irrigation System to the Central Water Commission. The Central Water Commission has already approved in- principle clearance for one of the nine components of this project, Grand Anaicut Canal Project. Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma, goddess of our heart, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had laid the foundation stone for the first phase of Chennai Metro Rail project.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Otherwise, I will move to other speakers now.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Sir, just one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please see the time. Your party time is already over and one more speaker is left.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Sir, just give me two minutes. \*It is being implemented as a joint venture project between the State and the Center under 50:50 ratio. And for Phase-II of the project, Japan International Cooperation Agency has already approved a loan of ₹20,196 crore. ₹10,351 crore has been approved in principle as a loan assistance from ADB, AIIB, NDB and the World Bank.

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\*English version of the original speech made in Tamil.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You just conclude. Otherwise, I will move to next speaker.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: \* Therefore, I request the Union Government to give its share of 50 per cent for phase II of Chennai Metro Rail Project.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak your last sentence. Otherwise, I will move to other speakers.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: \* Now, I would like to mention about the implementation of 14th Finance Commission. Tamil Nadu has received reduced devolution as compared to all other states and Tamil Nadu is the only state to get the minimum share of Central taxes which is less than 30 per cent. I request the Union Government to provide special assistance of ₹2,000 crore to compensate the reduced devolution under the 14th Finance Commission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K.J. Alphonso.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: One minute, please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not one minute. Just speak your last sentence.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:\* Similarly, the grants for local bodies are not given. Finally, the Union Finance Minister, is the first full-time woman Finance Minister of India. She is from Tamil Nadu. I request that she has to kindly allocate more funds to Tamil Nadu as requested by the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, your Party have no time for other speakers to speak. Thank you. Now, Shri K.J. Alphons, सिर्फ आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में जाएगी। It is not going on record. श्री एल्फोंस, आप अपनी बात कहिए।

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for this opportunity to speak again in support of the Finance Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your Party has 12 minutes and two speakers. So, kindly note that.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, how many minutes do I have?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Six minutes.

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\*English version of the original speech made in Tamil.



SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is not a very pleasant experience to speak, to debate on a very serious issue when the Opposition Benches are empty because we can't be passionate about something when there is nobody on the other side. I know exactly why they are absent. They don't want to suffer the truth. Their own Prime Minister had said in 1984 that for every rupee that is spent, only 15 paise reach the people. I don't understand from 1984, how the Budget was approved by this House. When this House was told, that 85 paise from every rupee was being stolen, which was being given to the people of India, how come this House approved and also the Lok Sabha approved the Budget for spending? They are ashamed because here is a Prime Minister who has said, 'I will not steal and I will not allow anybody else to steal'. You heard, Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, from all the distinguished speakers here, -- I had also spoken earlier on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address and also on the Budget, that all the micro economic fundamentals of this country today are better than ever before. And, therefore, this Government is hugely on track and the hon. Finance Minister of this country today has brought out a very compassionate Budget. This Budget is for everybody. But, one thing is very, very clear. Our heart is with the poor people. The Prime Minister has made it very clear that this Government is for the poor people. We want to give them a dignified life. This Government has, for the middle class people, given tax break. Sir, for the industry, to come and invest here, we have given them corporate tax break in this Budget. All that is being done across the board, everybody gets it today. The hon. Finance Minister has presented a very simple Budget. There are no complications in this Budget. Nobody needs to see it through a microscope as to what is there. This Budget is very, very clear. We have laid the foundation of a great country. We are going to the next stage to provide livelihood for the people and to bring a sense of dignity to everybody. Livelihood is the focus of this Budget. Since all the figures, all the numbers have already been mentioned by various hon. speakers and in my earlier speeches also, where I had mentioned all the numbers, I would like to talk about one issue, that is, the education sector. This year, we are spending about ₹94,583 crores on education. I hope the figure is approximately right. This is ₹10,000 crores more than what was provided in the last Budget. During the past five years, from about ₹3,50,000 crores, the expenditure on education today has come to about ₹5,50,000 crores, the contribution of Centre and States put together. This Government has started seven IITs, seven IIMs, 15 IIITs and 15 All-India Institutes of Medical Sciences. We are making education available to every

segment of the society so that we have a scientific society, a society which is empowered and our young people are empowered. But, I would like to make a suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister in all humility, because I am a junior Member and I think it would not be appropriate to advise her. I am just recollecting a small story. A few years back, when I was the Principal Secretary to the Government of Kerala, we arranged a huge, massive function to congratulate the girl who had come first in the class 12th examination. The Chief Minister and the Education Minister were present there. I had organized that function. After the function, when the girl came down from the stage, I asked her a very simple question. To this 18-year old, topper, genius girl, I put a very simple question, "What are you going to do with your life?" She thought for a few minutes and then she told me, "I will go home, I will ask mother and I will tell you." Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it was very shocking to me. The quality of learning has gone up tremendously in this country. The dropout rates have gone down dramatically in this country. In fact, the gross enrolment rate in schools today is 96 per cent for girls and 95 per cent for boys. The dropout rates are approximately 6 per cent only in the primary and upper primary schools, but shockingly, it goes up to about 20 per cent when it comes to secondary schools. The college enrolment is 26 per cent for girls and 25 per cent for boys. The problem is: what is the point in being a rank-holder, getting 499 marks out of 500, if the child does not have a dream? And, Sir, this is exactly what the hon. Prime Minister has conveyed to the country in his *Mann Ki Baat*.. His '*Mann Ki Baat*' does not come from him; it comes from the people. This nation needs a dream, and this Budget is a dream of the nation for the future : how do we make India not only the fastest-growing economy in the world but how do we also make our children dream, how do we make Indians dream? Sir, I am very sorry to say that the Government and the Prime Minister cannot be told, "It is only your responsibility to take the country forward." It is equally the responsibility of the parents, the children and we all need to work together. The huge dream of the hon. Prime Minister to make India the most beautiful country in the world has to be shared by the parents, the teachers, the traders, the business community and everybody. This is something which this country needs to take a decision on. Let's share the dream of the hon. Prime Minister. Regarding our children, I would again say that there is no point in getting 499 marks out of 500 only if a student goes to the tuition teacher, does the rote learning, reproduces the text without missing a comma or a full-stop and reproduces what his or her teacher has told without knowing why

[Shri K.J. Alphons]

he or she is born for. This will not take our country forward. What is the dream of the Prime Minister of India? So, my request to hon. Finance Minister, and I am fortunate that the former HRD Minister is also here, let's put the dream of the hon. Prime Minister into the hearts of these children and parents. Very often, it is seen that we blame the students alone. It is the parents who are supposed to be the best friends of the students. But, today, some parents are the biggest enemies telling the child, "This is your dream. You have no right to dream for yourself." The second best friend of the student is supposed to be the teacher, who again telling him in school, "You shall not have a dream. This is the dream." Sir, these are the big reforms. We need: to have a dream I would humbly suggest that we should utilize big allocations provided by the Finance Minister to take forward the dream of the hon. Prime Minister to make this country beautiful. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam. Your party has no time, but you can speak for two minutes.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, all the Members have said that they are happy about Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman taking over as the Finance Minister. I am also doubly happy that she is the Finance Minister today. She is not the first woman to be the Finance Minister, as 50 years ago, Smt. Indira Gandhi took over as the Finance Minister. She made a dramatic announcement on 19th July, 1969, in which 14 scheduled commercial banks were nationalised. Sir, that announcement had an electrifying effect. Sir, we have had many Finance Ministers from the State of Tamil Nadu. She is also from the State of Tamil Nadu. The first Finance Minister of Independent India was Shri R.K. Shanmukham Chetty. Sir, he was followed by Shri T.T. Krishnamachari and then Shri Chidambaram Subramaniam and then Shri R. Venkataraman and, of course, finally we had our friend Shri P. Chidambaram, who is a Member of this House, as a Finance Minister of India. Now, she has taken over as the Finance Minister of India. I am very happy. I wish her a very successful tenure as a Finance Minister. Sir, as I told you that she is not the first Finance Minister, but, I would like to bring to the notice of this House at least one reform. Sir, this House is a toothless baby. This House has no teeth as far as the money matters are concerned. Sir, anything passed by this House is just thrown away. I do not blame it on any of the present leaders. But, this is written in our

Constitution, and we have to go by it, and we all agree to it. Sir, in many countries, you cannot overrule the Upper House. That is the position. Here also, a baby is born without tooth. But, after one year, tooth starts growing. It will start from one year, and slowly within ten or twelve years the baby gets the teeth. Sir, in the same way, this House also must get some teeth. Sir, we do not say that give all the powers to the Upper House. But, slowly and steadily she can do it. I hope she will do it. Madam, I wish you a successful tenure as a Finance Minister. Thank you so much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The last speaker on this discussion is Shri Suresh Prabhu ji.

**श्री सुरेश प्रभु** (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ, क्योंकि उस दिन सदन में इतनी शांति न होने के बावजूद आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया था। आज, चूंकि सदन में शांति है, इसलिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप मुझे बोलने के लिए थोड़ा ज्यादा मौका देंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति** : सुरेश जी, पार्टी का समय पांच मिनट है। आगे और भी बिजनेस है, इसलिए मेरी भी सीमा है। मुझे मालूम है और आपको यह अनुभव है कि आप कम समय में भी अपनी बात अच्छी तरह से कह सकते हैं।

**श्री सुरेश प्रभु** : महोदय, उस दिन भी मुझे प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त जी को धन्यवाद देने का मौका मिला था और आज दोबारा जब मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला है, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि नई सरकार बनने के बाद का पहला बजट, जो निर्मला जी ने सदन के सामने लोग सभा में प्रस्तुत किया, उसके कारण मैं मानता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों के देश की चिन्ताएं, देश की जरूरतें और देश की जो मांग रही है, उन सभी बातों पर ध्यान देकर ही यह बजट बनाया गया है। इसके लिए मैं उन्हें पुनः बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मैंने उस दिन भी, जब ये बैठी थीं, तब भी मैंने संक्षेप में अपनी बात कही थी। आज दो बिलों के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है- एक तो फायनेंस बिल और दूसरा एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल। मैं फायनेंस बिल के बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

क्योंकि हमारा जो फायनेंस बिल बनता है- पेशे से मैं चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट था, लेकिन अब नहीं हूँ- मैं देख रहा था कि जो अमेंडमेंट्स किए गए हैं, वे किस तरह से दिखाए गए हैं- सैक्शन 80 में इतने अमेंडमेंट्स हैं- 80(E)(E)(A) and 80 (E)(E)(B), यह बात मैं किसी पार्टिकुलर क्लॉज़ या सैक्शन के बारे में नहीं बता रहा हूँ, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से फायनेंस बिल में संशोधन किए जा रहे हैं, उससे उसे समझना कठिन होता जा रहा है। यह पहली

**5.00 P.M.**

[श्री सुरेश प्रभु]

बार नहीं किया गया है। पहले जब वर्ष 1962 में जब इन्कम टैक्स कानून बना था, उस समय से लगातार उसमें संशोधन किए जा रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इसमें सरलता लाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है और मैं आपसे विनती करूंगा कि इन्कम टैक्स का एक नया ही टैक्स कोड बनाया जाए और डायरेक्ट टैक्स कोड आदि उसमें सभी को रखा जाए। उसमें इन्कम टैक्स भी हो और कस्टम आदि सभी प्रकार के टैक्स के बारे में जानकारी हो, ताकि उसे लोगों को समझने में सुगमता रहेगी और हमारी जो भी चिन्ताएं रही हैं, जिनके कारण हम संशोधन करते हैं, उसके ऊपर भी हम सही मायने में कार्रवाई कर पाएंगे।

महोदय, दूसरी जो बात हो रही है, वह एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल के बारे में है, क्योंकि जब तक लोक सभा उसे पारित नहीं करती, तब तक हम कंसॉलिडेटेड फंड से धन विदग्धा नहीं कर पाते हैं। उसमें हमारी एक प्राथमिकता रही है कि *how do you increase the growth of the economy?* वैसे तो मैं जब कॉमर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर था, आज की वित्त मंत्री महोदया, वित्त मंत्री बनने से पहले कॉमर्स और इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर थीं, इसलिए उन्हें पता है कि हमने लगभग एक साल पहले से एक नई पहल शुरू की है कि *District-led growth*. Sir, if all Districts in India can grow by three or four per cent more than the normal growth, then India's GDP will grow by three or four per cent more than the normal growth, because at the end of the day, the aggregation of the District GDP is the GDP of India. Sir, we have started working on it. So, I will request the hon. Finance Minister to take it forward. We have started working on six districts in five States. I request her to please take it forward and take it to a new level. Sir, another point, on which I think, we should try to focus a little bit more is the cooperatives of India. Sir, cooperatives have a very unique place in the socio-economic life of the country. There are shining examples like Amul, which have transformed...

**श्री उपसभापति :** माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी, आज शाम 5 बजे के लिए Half-an-Hour Discussion listed था Shri Rewati Raman Singh has to raise a discussion on points arising out of answer given in the Rajya Sabha on 24th June, 2019 to Starred Question No. 19, regarding 'Clean Ganga Drive'. Shri Rewati Raman Singh is not available. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma who has supported the notice may initiate the discussion. He is not present. Now, when Shri Ravi Prakash Verma is also not available, this Half-an-Hour Discussion is not taken up. Now, we will continue the discussion on the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill and the Finance (No.2) Bill. Shri Suresh Prabhu, please continue.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, as I was saying, cooperatives have got a very unique place in the socio-economic life of a country. The way Amul has transformed the rural economy and has brought in dynamic changes in the lives of rural women is something which cannot be seen in any part of the world. So, I think, cooperatives need a special support from the Government. We really need to find out how a dispensation can be created wherein cooperatives can be supported in a very significant way.

Sir, other priority of ours is exports. I would say to the hon. Finance Minister that exports is the priority for the country but it does not seem to be a priority for the banking sector. We must bring export finance as a priority sector lending as that itself will boost necessary credit which is required as a lifeline for the exports of the country.

Trade facilitation, bringing in coordination between Customs, DGFT and other organizations, which actually promote international trade, is something which is the prime need, and, I hope that also will be done. I will request, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से विनती करूंगा कि हमने श्री सुरजीत भल्ला के नेतृत्व में एक हाई लेवल कमेटी बनाई थी। उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आ गई है, जिसका हमारे Economic Survey में जिक्र किया गया है। मुझे लगता है कि उसमें बहुत सारे ऐसे बिन्दु हैं, जिनके ऊपर काम करने से, उन पर पहल करने से आने वाले दिनों में देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को और भी तेजी से आगे बढ़ने का अवसर मिलेगा, इसीलिए मैं विनती करता हूँ कि उसके ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया जाए।

सर, आज जब मैं आपसे बात कर रहा हूँ, तब उसी समय देश के कुछ हिस्सों में, जैसे असम है, बिहार है, वहां बाढ़ के कारण सभी लोग परेशान हैं। जब मैं बात कर रहा हूँ, तो उसी समय दक्षिण भारत में और खास कर महाराष्ट्र, विदर्भ, मराठवाड़ा जैसे इलाकों में आज सूखे की स्थिति है। सर, एक ही देश, जहां पर कुछ लोग बाढ़ के कारण परेशान हैं और कुछ लोग सूखे के कारण त्रस्त हैं, तब क्यों न हम एक ही देश में रहने वाले सभी लोगों के लाभ के लिए अच्छी मात्रा में पानी की पहल करें? मैं इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का गठन किया गया है। मुझे लगता है कि उसके साथ-साथ मिलते हुए, गांव से लेकर, घर से लेकर, देश तक की सभी चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए पानी के मामले में भी काम करने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, मैं एक ऐसा सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमने फायनेंस कमीशन बनाया था- पिछले दो फायनेंस कमीशन की Terms of Reference के स्वरूप में बहुलगामी बदलाव किया गया। उसमें कहा गया था कि जो Local Self Government हैं, जिनको 73rd और 74th

[Shri Suresh Prabhu]

amendments करने के बाद कुछ अधिकार प्रदान दिए गए थे, आज हमने उनके लिए कुछ प्रावधान किए थे, so that the Finance Commission can direct devolution not only to the State Government but also to the local self bodies. प्रधान मंत्री जी ने Ease of Living का यह जो नया कार्यक्रम अपनाया है, यदि हम फायनेंस कमीशन में थोड़े से संशोधन करते हुए उन्हें कहेंगे कि अब ऐसे शहर हैं, ऐसे जो गांव हैं, ऐसे जो छोटे-छोटे टाउन्स हैं, यदि उनमें Ease of Living के ऊपर अच्छा काम किया जाता है- जहां पर पर्यावरण की रक्षा की जाएगी, लोगों के जीवन में सुधार लाया जाएगा, यदि ऐसे लोगों को भी फायनेंस कमीशन डायरेक्ट पैसा देगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि उसमें भी लोगों के लिए एक incentive की बात होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि उसके ऊपर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** माननीय सदस्य, आपका समय खत्म हो गया है। एक मिनट बोल लीजिए।

**श्री सुरेश प्रभु :** सर, उस समय का थोड़ा सा compensate कर दीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड कीजिए, क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी को जवाब देना है।

**श्री सुरेश प्रभु :** उपसभापति महोदय, Fiscal policy और Public policy, इनमें Convergence लाने की जरूरत है। जैसे कि Renewables हैं एनर्जी के लिए, Transportation के लिए रेलवे है, वह क्लीन ट्रांसपोर्ट है। job creation, लोगों को रोजगार मिले, यह हमारी बहुत बड़ी चिंता रही है। पानी की समस्या है, साथ ही छोटे-मोटे उद्योग किस तरह से बढ़ें, यह भी चिंता है। मुझे लगता है कि public policy के इन बिन्दुओं पर ध्यान देकर हम कहते हैं कि हमारी ये प्राथमिकताएं हैं, लेकिन fiscal policy में भी इन्हीं बिन्दुओं के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसके लिए convergence of public policy and fiscal policy is something which we really need to do. I would also request for the industries. Startups have already been mentioned. Knowledge-based industries should also be taken care of.

Another growing concern, which I would like to share with hon. Finance Minister, is that some States are walking out on the commitment that they made when they had signed some contracts.

Sir, on Ease of Doing Business, one of the cardinal principles is honouring contractual obligation. If States walk out on it, they do not honour Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), then how will there be anybody who will make investment here, forget foreigners, even within the country?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

**श्री सुरेश प्रभु :** सर, मेरा जो खुद का स्टेट है, जहां से मैं चुन कर आया हूं, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उसके लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़ी मात्रा में समर्थन भी किया है, support

भी किया है, लेकिन मेरी उम्मीद रहेगी कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के विकास के लिए केन्द्र सरकार और तेजी से ज्यादा धन दे, मैं यह विनती करूंगा। मेरी यह भी विनती रहेगी कि किस तरह से District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), जो गांव के लेवल पर काम करती है, उसमें हमने काफी अच्छी तरह से convergence के लिए काम किया था, लेकिन अभी जो बहुत सारी जानकारी योजनाएं आ रही हैं, तो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से विनती करूंगा। to keep tabs on expenditure, we should look at how that expense happens at the level of village, taluka, and district also. Please try to look into that. Thank you, Sir.

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### MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

#### Regarding nomination of five members to the Joint Committee on Office of Profit

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

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 23rd July, 2019, adopted the following motion:-

"That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted consisting of fifteen Members, ten from this House and five from the Rajya Sabha, who shall be elected from amongst the Members of each House in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote:-

That the functions of the Joint Committee shall be-

- (1) to examine the composition and character of all existing "committees" [other than those examined by the Joint Committee to which the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957 was referred] and all "committees" that may hereafter be constituted, membership of which may disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being, a Member of either House of Parliament under article 102 of the Constitution;
- (ii) to recommend in relation to the "committees" examined by it what offices should disqualify and what offices should not disqualify:



- (iii) to scrutinize from time to time the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, and to recommend any amendments in the said Schedule, whether by way of addition, omission or otherwise.

That the Joint Committee shall, from time to time, report to both Houses of Parliament in respect of all or any of the aforesaid matters;

That the Members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Committee;

That in other respects, the rules of procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the names of the Members to be appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House."

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**GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Contd.***

**The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2019**

**And**

**The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2019**

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN : Sir, I thank you very much and I thank all the Members who participated in this very important debate.

At the outset, I would like to express my little disappointment that some Members of the Opposition have chosen to not participate in a very important debate. On the one hand, we normally do speak that the Rajya Sabha's voice, even if it is a Finance

Bill, has got to be given its due weight and consideration. On the other hand, we find that on a critical debate like this, notwithstanding the response given by the Minister of External Affairs, some Members of the Opposition have chosen not to be a part of this debate which really lets me down. I would have loved to hear all the concrete points that they would have made on the Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill, because that is very critical. As the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, has rightly said, it is a continuing House. It does not dissolve. We have people who think about every matter irrespective of State, irrespective of language and irrespective of religion.

Budget is actually, the Finance Bill is actually, and the Appropriation Bill is actually a clear example and manifestation of that which is without discrimination talking about Government and governance. And it is in this that they, I wish, showed their maturity to participate. But I am really sorry that they are not here. However, I am very grateful that there are other Members who have participated and given their valuable views.

As always, I would like to read the list of all the Members, who have participated in it, and thank them for their inputs. They are: Dr. Ashok Bajpai, Shri Prashanta Nanda, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, Dr. Banda Prakash, Dr. Anil Jain, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, Shri Bhupender Yadav, Shri A.K. Selvaraj, Shri K.J. Alphons, Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam and Shri Suresh Prabhu. So, these discussions have continued for four hours and we have had very meaningful inputs coming in; and on some of which, I will certainly respond. As regards the Appropriation Bill, there was this intent that we would be discussing at least about four different Ministries and their Demands for Grants. The Ministries, which were listed for discussion, were the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of MSME and the Ministry of AYUSH. However, it was only the Ministry of AYUSH which could come up explaining their Demands for Grants, and there was an elaborate discussion on how and what it should be like. I am very grateful to all the Members who participated in the discussion on the Demand for Grants for the Ministry of AYUSH. However, the discussions on other Ministries could not take place. Having said that, Sir, I just want to underline what actually was said in the Finance Bill and why it is that we need to have a separate discussion on it aside from the discussion which was held on the broader Budget Speech. Many of the Members, who

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

thought it fit to repeat some of the points which occurred in the Budget Speech have also repeated them, which have value and I appreciate their underlining those points.

Sir, as all of us are fairly aware, the Finance Bill is largely the Bill which speaks about taxation matters. It gives you what the Government proposes to do in terms of taxes, how many taxes are going to be affected because of an amendment, how many Acts are being invoked in order to bring in taxation or any other explanations which are given as regards fiscal or taxation related matters. In this, some of the Members have spoken. I would particularly take the name of Shri Bhupender Yadav, who very clearly laid out before us as to what we were proposing to do through this Finance Bill. It is a Bill which gives a clear picture of why certain taxations, why certain amendments and why certain duties are either increased or decreased, as the case may be, and why they are being done. Again, I would refer to the hon. Member, Shri Bhupender Yadav, in clearly bringing the picture that this Government -- now that we have come with a larger mandate and for the second time -- is aiming to bring in such changes for building a new India wherein there is a greater transparency, less of Government and more of governance, and making sure that the redistribution of collected resources happen with a greater equity principle in mind. So, if you were to raise more taxes, your increased collection is only going to result in more redistribution of funds, thereby bringing a far more equitable development.

Some Members also spoke about district level development, particularly Shri Suresh Prabhu, who concluded the discussion, spoke about how it is important to have district-focussed development because when districts improve, the country improves. That is where I want to answer and also underline the fact that the Prime Minister's idea of 115 Aspirational Districts, which subsequently came down to 112 districts, was essentially derived from the point that it is no good for the country to just develop in some parts, leaving some other parts behind and underdeveloped. Those underdeveloped districts have also got to be given that necessary push. Fundamental and basic amenities which have to reach there should reach. Otherwise, even if you grow at a good rate, these baggages would pull you down because they are still crying for help. In order that we get over that problem, the aspect of Aspirational Districts was brought in. Every Government scheme, particularly the Union Government schemes, are now in sharp focus that these districts get the benefit and, therefore, be accelerators

to growth rather than pull the growth down because of their underdevelopment. So, many of the points which many Members have spoken about, they have spoken with an understanding that the country needs a complete holistic development and a development which is spread across the geographical area. Since I have spoken about the broader principle of the Finance Bill, I want to just underline what we have done under direct taxes and indirect taxes and what are the Acts that are invoked in the context of the Finance Bill. Under direct taxation, there are seven Acts which are invoked and some amendments are being made to them. I will just read them out. You will understand why these are being touched upon. Reduction in corporate tax rate is done with an intention. As was explained, a trajectory was given to us as to how we will bring the corporate tax from the high rate that it was, from 30 per cent down to 25 per cent. It was a commitment given in the first ever Budget in 2014. I had to honour it. We have brought it down in order that now 99.3 per cent industries are all covered by the 25 per cent rate and, therefore, hardly any is left behind which will have to be covered now. We shall cover them sooner but the promise that corporate tax will have to be brought down, has been kept up. So that is one of the things that I am touching.

Then, incentive being given for purchase of electric vehicles is also something which is important. Now, all these underline the fact that unless we continuously make taxation come down and make sure that the larger principle of redistribution is attended to, equity is not going to be addressed.

Now, incentives, which are being given for startups, is a very important aspect again. There, I have understood that the step that this Government has taken to bring down the Angel Tax has been received very well by the startups. Other than that, of course, a whole lot of measures have been taken. I would not take too much time. I understand that the House has got to be functioning for some other Minister's Bill also. So I would not take more of the time but only to indicate to the hon. Members that under direct taxation there are seven Acts through which Amendments have been brought in largely for ease of living and making sure equity in redistribution takes place. So, I did name corporate tax, I did name purchase of vehicles for incentivizing them, startups and taxation which are being given as relief to them.

Then, affordable housing, where, again, first of all, it was proposed to relax condition of 100 per cent profit-linked deduction to affordable housing projects. A lot

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of Members have already spoken about it, I would not elaborate but the fact remains that increasing the limit of carpet area from 30 square metres to 60 square metres in metropolitan regions and from 60 square metres to 90 square metres in non-metropolitan region is going to make it possible for people, who are looking at affordable houses, to be able to buy at their budget levels. It is also proposed again to align the limit on cost of the affordable house to 45 lakhs with the GST Act. So, then, under Direct Taxes, we are also giving a lot more consideration for the International Financial Services Centre, the IFSC, so that India becomes a leading financial hub. The facility, which is being created in Gandhinagar, is really rapidly progressing in that direction. The kind of deduction and taxation-related facility that we want to offer them is to expedite that process.

Then, as many Members referred to it, we have also brought in a lot of steps towards improving the situation on the NBFCs - Non-Banking Financial Companies. I would not really go into the details but those steps are kept in mind and those steps are taken after keeping in mind the development which has been happening in the last one year. Not very savoury but because of those kinds of developments, we wanted to make sure that we would redress the stress levels which are prevailing in the NBFCs. We want to address it and that is why many steps have been taken.

So under direct taxation, again, we are pre-filling tax forms so that taxpayer has a hassle free payment as he does when he wants to pay his taxes. Interchangeability of PAN and *Aadhaar* is something which is important and which will bring in greater ease of compliance. So, these are the kind of steps that we have taken as regards Direct Taxes.

On Indirect Taxes, again, seven Acts have been touched some of which are very important from the point of view of bringing or reconciling and getting some level playing field. Customs Act has been touched because we want to have greater compliance. Some repetitive errors, which are being done, should not be done. People who are repeatedly gaming the system, if we have enough evidence, we want to take them to a Magistrate Court and be able to search them physically. Their luggage and their baggage can be checked even otherwise but, today, if they have it physically in their bodies because many of our Members would have read that within their body they plant drugs or gold and some such thing for smuggling purposes. If some offenders are being noticed periodically doing this, Customs Act needs modification. If the Customs Authority are to be searching them and they cannot be searching them

physically now unless the amendments are being made, so, these amendments have been brought in order that Customs, when they have legitimate information, will be able to search such violators of law. But, of course, it will be done in the presence of a Magistrate and, therefore, no worries about empowering the Customs without a responsibility. The Customs Tariff Act is the other. Goods and Services Tax is also being touched upon. Of course, that Goods and Services Tax, which comes through the GST Council, is what is being referred to here. The Council approves and we take that call on the GST taxation, but because Parliament is the supreme body, many finance-related matters come here. We are duty-bound to bring it here. And, in the GST itself, five different changes have been brought in, and that's being explained through the Finance Bill.

More important is the amendment to the PMLA; The Prevention of Money Laundering Act. There are, one or two, a couple of amendments which are being made to the PMLA, which I just want to elaborate a bit so that the hon. Members know what is that we are doing to the PMLA. They are all explanatory changes that we are bringing in. Of the eight different changes that we are bringing into the PMLA, six relate to explanatory notes because we find that in the courts, many of those offenders under the PMLA--if there are two cases happening--try to club both the cases although they may be materially different and seek of a bail. Therefore, what happens is, a case which has a different procedural matter is also clubbed together with the case which is not procedural and at the end of the day, the law does not get invoked in its true letter and spirit. So, such changes in the definition and explanatory matters have been done in the PMLA. One little proviso which was not really relevant has been removed and another which is being brought in again is more to make it clearer so that PMLA, when invoked, becomes far more effective. So, these are the points on the PMLA-related matters.

Then, there are changes to the financial markets-related Acts in which the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act (SCRA) is being changed. The SEBI Act is also being changed because we needed to make sure that some of the surplus fund and alteration; destruction and mutilation-related matters are all taken up. The RBI Act is being changed. One of the Members did rightly speak about it. We needed to change this because we are giving powers to the RBI now in order that they will be able to regulate and also give resolution in the matters of NBFC-related areas. One Member did refer to the National Housing Board where they were the regulator but now that

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power is also being changed to the Reserve Bank because I think it was important to have all the regulatory control being given to the Reserve Bank which has the wherewithal to do it rather than be spread across the Board in different Departments of the Government where probably wherewithal and the capacity to regulate doesn't exist as much as we wish to have them.

Then, of course, there is also the change being made to a fund, the Central Road and Infrastructure Fund Act through which the moneys go from the Centre. The States receive them and spend them. But, the Members of Parliament were also involved in it. Now, the clarity is being brought in. None of the letter and spirit of the Act is being changed. The Fund Act remains intact but a bit of clarity is being brought in. So, such changes have been brought in only to make sure that we are able to deliver better on governance.

Sir, without taking much time, I would like to address the specific points which some of the Members raised. Shri Prashanta Nanda did speak about devolution to the States. The increase in devolution from 32 to 42 per cent has actually provided a higher level of shared funds for the States. This is something which this Government, under the leadership of the Prime Minister Modi, between 2014, 2015 & 2016, had taken it as a call, and it is only after that, the devolution of a greater portion of the moneys collected go to the States. Thirty-two to forty-two per cent has provided much higher level of untied funds to the States in line with the demand that most of the States had even then. Therefore, I want to just give you the benefit of numbers. Despite that, of course, we have ensured the Central assistance. We are giving greater amount now, from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. But that has not stopped us from spending money on Central Schemes. So I just want to explain that point. Despite this higher devolution to the States, we have ensured that Central assistance to States has also been substantially increased. It was ₹ 2,55,968 crores in the year 2013-14, prior to the Fourteenth Finance Commission and is now ₹ 3,89,802 crores, that is, in 2019-20, the BE figures. Therefore, there is an increase of ₹ 1,33,834 crores through the Central assistance. I want to assure the hon. Members that the increase in the devolution percentage from 32 per cent to 42 per cent has not cut down on the Central assistances, which we give from the Centre to the States. Shri Vijayasai Reddy has raised quite a few points regarding taxation matters. I would like to very clearly assure him that each one of the points is being addressed. I will give a small or crisp answer, but, of course, whenever there is a possibility, I can elaborate when he wants. The basic

customs duty of 10 per cent shall adversely affect the small newspapers, that is, when he was talking about the newsprint related matter. We have come out with the customs duty of 10 per cent for all newsprint. Mr. Vijayasai Reddy has said that this will affect the small newspapers when the advertising revenues are also depleting. I just want to respond to the hon. Member by saying, the basic customs duty on newsprint has been increased to provide a level-playing field to the domestic manufacturers. There is capacity in this country to produce newsprint. But, unfortunately, they are not able to have buyers taking from them because most of them we are importing. In the last few months, I can very clearly tell you, there has been a drastic fall in the price overseas. What was available for 700 odd U.S. dollars per tonne has now come down to 500 U.S. dollars per tonne. That kind of a fall in the global newsprint price has affected the Indian manufacturers so badly that they are not able to find any takers for their product. So, if we are talking of Make in India, but allowing indirectly to import, it does not make a sense at all. I am sure the hon. Member will appreciate the point that when we are trying to make Indian industry survive this kind of an onslaught, this is inevitable. You cannot allow a fall in international price adversely affecting when we have capacities for it. If we did not have the capacity, I can fully understand. So I want the hon. Member to please appreciate that. I also want to say, newsprint attracted basic customs even before 2009. We are not the first ones to put it here now. That is for your consideration. Again, Shri Vijayasai Reddy talking about cash withdrawals said, "Cash withdrawals being punished, you are putting a two per cent TDS on it." Sir, I want to very clearly point out to the hon. Member, we have had several instances of people dealing and transacting huge sums of money in cash from their accounts. When we trace it to their names, they have not even filed their Income Tax Return. If only they file a return, I don't mind because if they file the return, this TDS that we are levying on cash withdrawal, huge amounts being withdrawn, can always be reconciled with the tax that you are anyway entitled to pay. We are not saying, this is over and above what you are entitled to pay; you pay that also and pay this also. We are only saying, if you did not file your income tax and if you are required to file one because you come under the category of those who have to pay a tax, since you have not paid, I am sorry, this TDS is anyway going to be on you. You tell me if you have paid it; if you have paid it, adjust this cess and credit to your tax that you are paying. So it is not over and above. That has to be cleared. The next point is, why penalise people automatically, meaning, why penalty is imposed automatically



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for failure to furnish return of income? The same logic prevails there too. If again we track, either you have spent on your foreign travels or you bought an expensive FMCG good, and you spent substantial money by withdrawing cash, but, you were not even bothered to give a return of income, information to the income tax department. It means either you have not given the income details, or, you don't even become an assessee. Surely, Sir, this country will have some way in which we ask you questions saying, if you have spent so much, if your income shows this much, why have you not given us the information on income tax? Why just not give us a return of income statement? A return of income statement tells me that you are either not earning that much although you did buy a thing, but you did not earn that much, and that not sharing that return of income information when we have credible evidence to believe that you have spent large sums of money, would justify a penalty. And I am sorry, nothing is costing you to share the information if you are not even an income tax assessee. It is only the information which has not come through, but once it comes through, and we realise that you were indeed an assessee, a taxable category person, tax has to be paid, and it is not penalty for not having given the information.

Sir, there was one other point which the hon. Member, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy asked was about the cess on petrol and diesel, and rightly he had the concern that it will affect farmers because if he is filling diesel into his tractor, he is now going to have to pay higher amount. So, I want to underline the fact that diesel or petrol are all refined products from crude oil which is completely imported. We hardly have any crude which can be worth talking about. This country consumes a lot of crude oil for which foreign exchange is paid, and crude is bought in. Now, I would understand the concern of the hon. Member if inflation also was very high, food inflation was also very high, and if the price of diesel is being jacked up because the Government is adding to its cost through cess, I fully appreciate and I can understand the concern. But, today, inflation is at rock bottom, like never before this Government has maintained inflation at the lowest level for the last five, six years, and we still are importing crude at that kind of a price. And, in fact, I must say that this Government had reduced the price of petrol by 3.5 rupees a litre. The reduction was also done by us. So, if you are now highlighting the concern, rightly so, about any increase because the cess is being laid, please recall when it was necessary, we brought the price down too. But, if it is not possible now because every cess that is collected, particularly, through the

diesel and petrol, is only going for infrastructure, construction. So, we are not unmindful of the implication it has on farmers, but, that is where, I think, we have also come up with supporting the farmers with income in his hand, ₹ 6,000 to his account, and whole lot of other steps which are being taken.

Sir, lastly, Shri Suresh Prabhuji, while talking about various suggestions that he gave, spoke about the framing of a Direct Tax Code. I would like to submit this information, through you, Sir, to the rest of the Members of the House that as regards the Direct Taxation Code, the Task Force has completed its job. In all likelihood, they will be submitting the report on 31st July this year, and once the report comes, the Government will certainly look into it, and take a view on how we want to go forward. Ultimately, we are interested, whether it is direct or indirect taxation, we are working towards simplifying the burden on compliance, which every assessee undergoes. We want to reduce the burden, not just at the tax on him, but also on compliance matters. So, the Direct Taxation Code, which is being submitted through the Task Force, is something on which immediately, attention will be given by the Government. So, with this, Sir, I want to thank all the Members, and invite all Members to support both the Appropriation Bill and also the Finance Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall first take up the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2019.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2019-20, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Finance (No.2) Bill, 2019.

The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2019-20, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 38 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 39, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, who is absent. I shall now put Clause 39 to vote.

*Clause 39 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Since Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy is not present in the House, his Amendments to other Clauses are not being taken up. We may now take up the remaining Clauses together for vote.

*Clauses 40 to 212 and the First Schedule to the Fifth Schedule  
were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA – Contd.**

**The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

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

"In accordance with provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 2019."

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

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**GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Contd.***

**The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I rise today to speak for 39 per cent of our country's population where provisional data of the Census says that 47 crore of our citizens are between the age group of 0 to 18. In this very House, I stood seven years ago speaking on this very important piece of legislation that seeks to protect our children from sexual offences irrespective of the political fiction between various parties. Seven years ago, this House stood in solidarity with the children of our country who are not a political vote bank but as the future of the nation who seek protection and security from legislatures, such as us. Today, I say this with an amount of grief that I find the Benches of the Opposition empty for I had sought to seek refuge of the wisdom of the House of Elders on this very important Amendment. Sir, through you, I would like to just reiterate some provisions of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 that, in unanimity, this very House had passed seven years ago. This Act had defined children as persons under the age of 18. This Act was gender neutral, thereby, making the perpetrators of the offence also gender neutral wherein the perpetrators could have been male, female or from the third gender. It raised the age of sexual consent from 16 to 18 years and it also provided special procedures for investigating agencies to record the statement

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of the victim child. It also provided for conduct of the State to ensure support to the child in the form of translators, interpreters, special educators, experts during the pre-trial stage and at the trial stage. What are the Amendments that we are seeking to introduce here for the Houses' consideration? One of the biggest Amendments today for your consideration and that of the House is the definition of child pornography. I must here, express that I owe a debt of gratitude to a Member of this very House, Shri Bhupender Yadav, for his angst bound legal voice, his guidance and his assistance with regard to defining child pornography. What necessitated this definition? If you look at reports as far back as December, 2017, we will know that in our country today internet users, in 2017, were to the tune of 48 crore citizens of which 60 per cent are students and people below the age of 24. Why do we define child pornography as such? We have defined it in the Amendments that we present to this House. There are many cases that came to light with evolving technology, how our children were made more and more vulnerable. One such case, that I bring to the notice of the House today, came to light through the media in December, 2017 of a 24-year old man called Sharaf Ali who ran an online porn channel called 'Nadam Thoond' with 5000 followers. I am sure, Sir, it will evade the understanding of any learned Member of this House, what kind of an individual will start an on-line porn channel depicting and sexually seeking to exploit our children and then go on to have 5000 followers. Gruesome as it may sound, Sir, it had videos of a four-year old raped by two elder men, it had postings of vulnerable pictures of children by their own fathers, and such acts were then brought to the notice of the State Police so that due punishment could be given. Today, Sir, through this Amendment, we seek to define child pornography but we don't limit it only to videos. The Amendment, Sir, through the definition of child pornography, expands it to visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct involving a minor or a child which will include photographs, videos, digital or computer generated images. We propose that under Section 15, we introduce a fine of ₹ 5000 on the first occasion with regard to punishment for storage of pornographic material involving a child. On second occasion, ₹ 10,000 for not reporting child pornographic material with an intention to share, transmit it, which can be extended to imprisonment if such material is transmitted, propagated, distributed or displayed. If such material is used for commercial purposes, then, this Amendment proposes to extend a minimum punishment of imprisonment for not less than three years, which may extend to five years with fine or both. Sir, I would also like to highlight here that the amendments that we bring

for consideration of this House, for the first time, elaborately seeks to penalize and punish those who persuade, induce, entice or coerce a child to be administered by chemical substance, so that that child attains early sexual maturity. Not many, Sir, will possibly bring themselves to terms as to why such an amendment has been proposed. Here again, I would like to highlight a case that came to the notice of the Ministry from Yadadri. I am sure, my esteemed colleagues from the State of Telangana might have heard of this particular case. Sir, an eight year old child had made a distress call on 1098 to seek help from the police. When the police and the ICDS team went to rescue this very child, it was found that not only this child but also others, along with her, had burn marks all over their bodies and were also subjected to physical harassment. Upon investigation, it was found that there were many such children in this particular case who were forced to watch sexual acts between the so-called brothel-keeper and customers, so that they could understand the nuances of sexual acts that they were to be forced into. Sir, there were also talks about how injections were given to these children. On the direction of the High Court, it was found – when the DNA tests on these children were done – that 95 per cent of those children who were found in the custody of police were not children of alleged mothers. They had, basically, trapped them for sexual exploitation. These children were also subjected to endocrine test to ascertain the level of hormones that were injected. I can say this to the House, today, that statements of all 164 children have been recorded. They are currently in residential schools. But, the proposed amendment, with regard to injection of hormones and chemical substances, was also necessitated by the fact that some cases came to light with regard to implanting a birth control – nexplanon – into the upper arm of children. In the upper arm, under the surface of skin, birth control implants were found which release a progesterone hormone so that these children, who are forced into sex trade, cannot get pregnant for 3-4 years. These are depraved cases of the extent to which a human being can go to exploit a child. So, such examples have necessitated these amendments.

Sir, this very House stood in unison when there was a debate on the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018, which sought to punish those who rape a woman under 16 years of age with a rigorous punishment of a term not less than 20 years. We all know that many hon. Members expressed their angst that this particular amendment – the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 – was not a gender-neutral. Today, the amendments proposed under the POCSO are in consonance with the Criminal Law

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(Amendment) Act, 2018. It makes the case for penal action against those who commit a rape under the age of 18 to be punished for twenty years, it may be extended imprisonment for life – the remainder natural life of a person. Sir, rape of a woman, under the age of 12, was also discussed in this very House and the law committed itself to punishing such a perpetrator with death. Or, for that matter, rape of a woman under the age of 16, especially gang rape, was also considered by this very House under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018. Additionally, rape of a girl under the age of 12 was also discussed in this very House. There were pleas from the hon. Members of this esteemed House to ensure that even this – punishable with death – under Section 376 (d)(b) and under Section 376(d)(a) of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, becomes gender-neutral and we prescribe this for protection of our children under the age of 18. Sir, reflecting that very conscience of our esteemed Members, the amendments that I move today are ensuring that those who seek to rape our children, especially cases of gang rape, will be met by death. Sir, I now propose a productive discussion on the amendments and I am hopeful that the guidance that emanates from this House strengthens our resolve to give more and more legal administrative protection to children of our country, children who are not vote banks but the very future foundation of a new India.

*The question was proposed.*

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, इस बिल पर बहस आगे होगी।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) : आगे यानी कब?

श्री उपसभापति : वह बीएसी में तय होगा। Now Special Mentions.

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#### **SPECIAL MENTIONS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Shrimati Chhaya Verma; not present. Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur; not present. Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah; not present. Shri Samir Oraon.

#### **Demand to complete the proposed railways project connecting Lohardaga (Jharkhand) and Kobra (Chhattisgarh) via Gumla expeditiously**

श्री समीर उरांव (झारखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज़ादी के 70 वर्षों के बाद भी गुमला जिला रेलवे की मूलभूत सुविधाओं से वंचित रहा है। आज भी वहां पर रेल सिर्फ एक तहसील

को आंशिक रूप से स्पर्श करते हुए गुज़रती है। इस लिहाज़ से झारखंड में लोहरदगा से गुमला होते हुए कोरबा (छत्तीसगढ़) तक प्रस्तावित रेलवे लाइन (326 किलोमीटर) से एक आशा जगी है। लोहरदगा और गुमला जिले में बॉक्साइट की कई खदानें हैं जहां रेलवे बॉक्साइट परिवहन में बड़ा कारोबार कर सकता है। इस रेलवे लाइन के अस्तित्व में आने से झारखंड के लोहरदगा, गुमला और निकटवर्ती जिलों के किसानों के कृषि उत्पाद हेतु बाज़ार, व्यापार एवं आजीविका के अन्य कई अवसरों तक सीधी पहुंच संभव हो जाएगी।

महोदय, स्थानीय लोगों के द्वारा इस प्रस्तावित रेल मार्ग की काफी लम्बे समय से मांग की जा रही है क्योंकि यह इस क्षेत्र के विकास में बड़ी भूमिका निभा सकता है।

महोदय, जीवन की विकासात्मक गतिविधियों के लिए सुगम और सस्ते रेल परिवहन का आज कोई विकल्प नहीं है। विकास के पायदान में पिछड़े इन जिलों के लोगों को स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा एवं अन्य जीवनोपयोगी अवसरों से जोड़ने की सरकार की महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाओं के सफल क्रियान्वयन के लिए भी यह जरूरी है कि इन्हें रेल यातायात की सुविधा उपलब्ध करायी जाए।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि झारखंड में लोहरदगा से गुमला होते हुए कोरबा (छत्तीसगढ़) तक प्रस्तावित रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण यथाशीघ्र प्रारम्भ किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

**श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव** (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Samirji. Now, Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur.

#### **Demand to protect wildlife in the Kaziranga National Park from flood fury**

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR (Rajasthan): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the plight of wildlife at Kaziranga National Park (KNP), which gets flooded every year. The Kaziranga National Park is not only a UNESCO world heritage site but also a project tiger reserve. It has the highest density of tigers amongst all other protected areas in the world. The Kaziranga National Park happens to be a home to the 'Big Five', that is, the Indian one-horned rhinoceros, Asiatic elephants, royal Bengal tigers, swamp deers and Asiatic water buffalo. Kaziranga's topography also serves as an ideal habitat for as many as 14 rare and endangered species. Additionally, a paradise for Ornithologists and bird-lovers as well, Kaziranga National Park has over 470 species of both resident and migratory birds. It also has



[Shri Harshvardhan Singh Dungarpur]

an abundant diversity of flora. Despite its rich flora and fauna, it is hit by flood every year. This year also, animals are caught in deluge due to flood. It has been reported that 95 per cent of Kaziranga National Park land mass is submerged and animals were scrambling on a patch of dry ground. They were swimming through swirling flood waters for miles. If reports are to be believed, then 17 animals have died due to rain-related incidents. In 2017, this world heritage had seen 401 animals' deaths due to floods.

As there are total 140 highlands, Kaziranga National Park needs to add more highlands. I urge the Government to take steps to safeguard wildlife in Kaziranga National Park. Thank you.

**श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव** (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति** : धन्यवाद, श्री हर्षवर्धन सिंह जी। डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया।

**Demand to materialize the vision of Lokmanya Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak from  
Swaraj to Suraaj in the construction of New India**

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश) : \* मनुस्मृति में कहा गया है कि, इस देश में उत्पन्न अग्रजन्मा महापुरुषों के पास बैठ कर संसार भर के मानव अपने-अपने चरित्र की शिक्षा ग्रहण करते हैं। क्योंकि यह देश 'विश्व-गुरु' है। महोदय, देश के स्वतंत्र्य इतिहास में आज का दिन अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। "स्वराज मेरा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है और इसे मैं लेकर रहूंगा" के उद्योषक लोकमान्य बाल गंगाधर तिलक की आज जयन्ती है। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के इस पुरोधा का जन्म महाराष्ट्र के रत्नागिरी में 23 जुलाई, 1856 को हुआ। उनके पिता गंगाधर तिलक संस्कृत के विद्वान गंगाधर शास्त्री के नाम से जाने गए।

लोकमान्य गणित तथा विधि के स्नातक थे। उन्होंने पुणे में न्यू इंग्लिश स्कूल तथा दक्कन एजुकेशन सोसायटी और फर्ग्युसन कॉलेज स्थापित किए।

वर्ष 1900 से 1908 की अवधि में क्रांतिकारी राष्ट्रवाद का उद्भव हुआ। स्मरणार्थ वर्ष 1901 में कश्मीर की स्वतंत्रता के लिए शहीद हुए डॉ. श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी का भी जन्म हुआ।

20वीं शताब्दी के प्रारंभ में लाल-बाल-पाल स्वातंत्र्य के क्रांति क्षितिज पर दैदीप्यमान नक्षत्र के रूप में प्रकाशित हुए।

तिलक जी के केसरी में प्रकाशित चर्चा कन्द्रीज मिसफॉरच्यूनद्ध और 'दीज़ रेमेडीज़ और नॉट लास्टिंग्ड लेखों ने ब्रिटिश हुकूमत को बैचेन कर दिया। वे राजद्रोह के आरोप में छः

\* Hindi translation of original speech made in Sanskrit.

वर्ष के लिए मांडले जेल भेज दिए गए। उन्होंने "गीता रहस्य" की रचना कर भगवद्गीता को जनसामान्य के लिए सरल-सहज कर दिया तथा कर्म के सिद्धान्त की विवेचना की।

मांडले से 1914 में मुक्त होने के बाद वे होमरूल लीग के अध्यक्ष बने। उन्होंने इंग्लैंड की यात्रा की, वहां जनसभाएं कीं और लेबर पार्टी का विश्वास प्राप्त किया।

"सम्पूर्ण स्वराज्य" के उद्घोषक और प्रखर राष्ट्रवादी लोकमान्य तिलक का निधन 1 अगस्त, 1920 को हुआ, "कर्म" ही जिनका जीवन था। मेरा भारत सरकार से आग्रह है कि वह ऐसे आदर्श राष्ट्रनायक लोकमान्य का पावन स्मरण कर भारत के 'नवनिर्माण स्वराज' से सुराज के संकल्प को पूरा करे।

"वन्देमातरम्।"

**श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव** (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया** (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Binoy Viswam; not present.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 hours on Wednesday, the 24th July, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at six of the clock  
till eleven of the clock on Wednesday,  
the 24th July, 2019.*