

Vol. 249

No. 4



सत्यमेव जयते

Tuesday

25 June, 2019

4 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

CONTENTS

Obituary Reference (pages 1-2)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 2-53)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 53-370)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 371-3487 and 394-395)

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address (pages 397-501)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 25th June, 2019/4th Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, एक दुखद समाचार है। I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Madanlal Saini, a sitting Member of this House, on the 24th of June, 2019, at the age of 75 years.

Born in July, 1943, at Radhakrishnapur in Sikar District of Rajasthan, Shri Saini was educated at S.K. College, Sikar and the Rajasthan University, Jaipur.

An advocate, Shri Saini practiced law in Sikar from 1970 to 1975. He worked assiduously for the upliftment of the poor and for the redressal of the problems of workers and employees. He joined the *Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh* and fought for labour rights and against the injustices meted out to the sanitation workers. He also served as the President of several labour unions.

Shri Saini started his legislative career as a Member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly in 1990 and served in that capacity from 1990 to 1992.

Shri Madanlal Saini represented the State of Rajasthan in this House, from April, 2018 till his sad demise. Shri Saini was also the President of the State Unit of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Rajasthan.

In the passing away of Shri Madanlal Saini, the country has lost an able parliamentarian, a veteran trade unionist and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Madanlal Saini.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed soul.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

Hon. Members, the hon. Member suddenly developed some health problems and he was admitted in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Yesterday, when I made enquiries, they told me that he is on ventilator and suffering from leukemia, and then later, in the late evening, that is, at night, he expired. So, I myself and other senior Ministers and Members, who were all aware of this, we visited the place. The family wanted to take his body in the night itself to Rajasthan, and then, they wanted to take it to the village. So, after embalmment, the body has been moved.. In the morning, I had convened a meeting of the leaders and we discussed the whole issue, and then came to the conclusion that we will be adjourning the House up to lunch; and in the afternoon, we will be resuming our discussions. I would like to request all the Members, whoever has to make speeches, they have to complete the discussion today, and tomorrow, there will be reply. If you want longer time, you have to sit late in the evening. Yesterday also, I was told that even around 7 o' clock, there was some debate. Depending on the requirement, you have to sit for long time, and then conduct the Business accordingly.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Shri Madanlal Saini, a sitting Member of the House, the House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m. today afternoon.

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Uniformity in the State and Central Tax Administrations

†*31. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State and Central Tax Administrations are governing the similar types of taxes after the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST);

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for administrative reforms to bring uniformity in the structure of both the tax authorities;

(c) if so, the provisions made by Government in this regard, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (Ms. NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Article 279A(4)(a) of the Constitution of India empowers the Goods and Services Tax Council to make recommendations to the Union and the States on the taxes, cesses and surcharges levied by the Union, the States and the local bodies which may be subsumed in the GST (Goods and Services Tax). Accordingly, various Central taxes and State taxes have been subsumed under GST and both State and Central tax administrations are administering it simultaneously.

However, there are few taxes have not been subsumed under GST. The supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption is still under the exclusive purview of State tax administration and is taxed under the law of the States. Products such as petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel may be brought under GST at a future date, as may be notified on the basis of the recommendations of the Goods and Services Tax Council. Presently, these products are being taxed under existing tax laws of Centre as well as States.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

Development of tourism in Assam and North Eastern States

*32. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of tremendous potential in adventure tourism, religious tourism and eco-tourism in Assam and other North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to consider spending more funds for infrastructure development to promote these types of tourisms in Assam and other North Eastern States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has identified Adventure Tourism, Eco Tourism and Sustainable Tourism as some of the Niche Tourism Products to

promote India including Assam and other North Eastern States as a year round destination and to attract tourists with specific interest for ensuring repeat visits for the unique products *vis-a-vis* competing destinations. In addition, adequate focus is also being accorded for development of religious and pilgrim tourism.

Ministry of Tourism under its flagship schemes of Swadesh Darshan and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) is giving due emphasis for development of tourism infrastructure and facilities. Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, 15 themes have been identified for developing theme based circuits. These themes include Buddhist Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Desert Circuit, Eco Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Krishna Circuit, North-East Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Sufi Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit, Tribal Circuit and Wildlife Circuit.

Under the PRASHAD Scheme, 41 religious cities/sites in 25 States have been identified for development which are Amaravati and Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Parasuram Kund (Lohit District, Arunachal Pradesh), Patna and Gaya (Bihar), Balmeshwari Devi Temple (Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Gurudwara Nada Saheb (Panchkula, Haryana), Maa Chintpurni (Una, Himachal Pradesh), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Deogarh and Parasnath (Jharkhand), Chamundeshwari Devi (Mysuru, Karnataka), Guruvayoor, St. Thomas International Shrine (Malayattoor) and Cheraman Juma Mosque (Thrissur, Kerala), Omkareshwar and Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh), Babedpara, West Jaintia Hills and Sohra (Meghalaya), Aizwal (Mizoram), Kohima and Mokokchung Districts (Nagaland), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Tripura Sundari (Tripura), Varanasi and Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal).

The list of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes in Assam and other North East States is given in Statement (*See* below).

The Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes Guidelines have provision for developing nature and environment friendly destinations for both global and domestic tourists. The Ministry has made it mandatory for the State Governments/UT Administrations to prepare the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) involving eco-tourism aspects *viz.* use of clean/renewable energy; eco-friendly materials and equipment, recycling & reuse while submitting proposals under the PRASHAD and the Swadesh Darshan Schemes.

Ministry of Tourism is regularly promoting adventure tourism, religious tourism and eco-tourism as part of Incredible India 2.0 Campaign in domestic and overseas markets. Ministry of Tourism is also releasing specific media campaigns for promoting tourism destinations in North East States. North Eastern States are also being showcased on the Incredible India website. These destinations and niche tourism products are also being promoted on regular basis by India tourism offices in exhibitions and fairs held in India and abroad.

Statement

List of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes in Assam and other North Eastern States

Swadesh Darshan				(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2014-15				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77
Year 2015-16				
2.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23
	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang- Sherathang- Tsongmo- Gangtok- Phodong- Mangan- Lachung- Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu- Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok- TuminLingee- Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05
4.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha, Nagaland	97.36

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Mizoram	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
6.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas- Probitora-Nameri- Kaziranga- Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14
8.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh- Mandirghat- Dumboor- Narikel Kunja- Gandachara- Ambassa in Tripura	99.59
Year 2016-17				
9.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang- Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13
10.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit- Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple- Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80
11.	Sikkim	North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang- Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32
12.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur - Majuli - Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35
14.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawphawp- Lengpui - Durtlang - Chatlang- Sakawrhmutaitlang - Muthee-Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07

Year 2018-19

15.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East circuit: Surma Cherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari-Matabari- Neermahal- Boxanagar-Chotta khola- Pilak- Avangchaarra in Tripura	65.00
16.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- Krem Tirot - Khudoi & Kohmang Falls - Khri River - Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang- Iooksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)	84.97

PRASHAD Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Project Cost
---------	-------	---------------------	--------------

Year 2015-16

1.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	30.71
----	-------	--	-------

Year 2018-19

2.	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities in Nagaland	25.26
----	----------	--	-------

Female foeticide cases

*33. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) number of cases of female foeticide reported during last three years, State-wise details thereof;
- (b) number of cases reported where hospitals have conducted illegal sex-determination during last three years, State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any survey to ascertain improvement in child-sex ratio for girl child, post implementation of Act, details thereof;
- (d) State-wise details of Health Departments conducting inspection surveys at ultrasound centres to ascertain violations under Act; and
- (e) number of vacancies of medical staff reported State-wise during last three years at Health Departments, initiatives taken by Government to fill said vacancies and details thereof?

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

(a) As per information of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total reported cases of foeticide are 107 in 2014, 97 in 2015 and 144 in 2016. State wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) A total number of 292 cases have been registered for communication of sex of foetus during the last three years, as per the Quarterly Progress Reports received from the States/UTs Governments. State wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below). For strict compliance of the Act, the registration of 64727 facilities have been completed and more than 2943 cases have been filed in district courts for violation under the Act. There have been 586 convictions and medical licenses of 138 doctors have been cancelled after conviction so far.

(c) The Child Sex Ratio (number of girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years) is collected on decadal basis by Registrar General of India as a part of Census. The latest data available is of 2011, which is given in Statement-III (*See* below). Further, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is regularly monitoring Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) through National Family Health Survey that has shown an improvement of 5 points, from 914 in 2005-06 to 919 in 2015-16 at the national level. Survey details are given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

(d) As per the Quarterly Progress Reports received from the States/UTs Government, State wise details of number of inspections conducted under the Pre-conception and Pre-natal diagnostic techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act (PC & PNDT) Act, 1994 at Pre-natal diagnostic facilities, is given in Statement-V (*See below*).

(e) State wise status of vacancies of medical staff in the public health facilities as per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) is given in Statement-VI (a), (b) & (c) (*See below*).

Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of medical staff in public health facilities lies with the State Governments.

Under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for engagement of medical staff on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

The Government has taken various steps to ensure the availability of medical staff including specialists, doctors and other paramedical staff especially in the rural/remote areas. These efforts include:

- (i) Providing support to the States for hard area allowance and providing residential quarters for serving in rural and remote areas.
- (ii) The States are encouraged to adopt flexible norms for engaging specialists at public health facilities. These include various mechanisms for 'contracting in' and 'contracting out' of specialist services, providing desired remunerations to the specialist under "You Quote, We Pay" initiatives, empanelling private medical facilities to provide requisite Specialists etc.
- (iii) The States are advised to put in place transparent policies of posting and transfer and ensure rational deployment of doctors. Further, the states are also impressed upon from time to time to fill up the vacant posts.

In addition to the above initiatives under NHM, government has also taken other remedial steps to increase the number of Doctors and Specialists. Details are as given below:

- The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anesthesiology, Forensic

Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor in MD/MS courses has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Associate Prof, from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Associate Prof, is a unit head. This would result in increase in number of specialists in the country.

- DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/' re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges upto 70 years.
- Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- Strengthening /upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- Requirement of land for establishment of imedical college in metropolitan cities as notified under Article 243P(c) of the Constitution of India has been dispensed with.
- Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Establishment of Mew Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals" with fund sharing between the central government and State in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/Special Category States and 60:40 for other States, a total of 82 districts in 21 States and UTs have been identified and approved to establish new Medical Colleges. Out of these, 39 have become functional.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise cases registered under foeticide during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	1
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	11	18
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	1	0
8.	Haryana	6	14	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	0
12.	Karnataka	0	1	2
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30	17	19
15.	Maharashtra	7	11	7
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	10	10	4
22.	Rajasthan	24	13	21
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	2	2	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11	12	52
28.	Uttarakhand	1	0	4
29.	West Bengal			
	TOTAL STATE(S)	101	94	135
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	1
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	5	3	8
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	6	3	9
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	107	97	144

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

State wise cases registered for communication of sex of foetus during last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	3	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	7	2	9
8.	Haryana	44	46	48	138

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Total
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	0	1	3
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	0	2
15.	Maharashtra	2	0	3	5
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	8	4	6	18
22.	Rajasthan	26	30	42	98
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	2	8	10
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	2	2	0	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	1	1	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		84	94	114	292

Statement-III*State specific improvement and decline in child sex ratio (census 2011)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011			2001			Absolute Difference (2011-2001)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	India	919	923	905	927	934	906	-9	-11	-1
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	862	865	850	941	957	873	-79	-92	-23
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	926	970	872	979	1003	888	-53	-33	-16
3.	Lakshadweep	911	911	911	959	999	900	-48	-88	1 1
4.	Daman and Diu	904	932	894	926	916	943	-22	16	-49
5.	Andhra Pradesh	939	941	935	961	963	955	-22	-22	-20
6.	Rajasthan	888	892	874	909	914	887	-21	-22	-13
7.	Nagaland	943	933	973	964	969	939	-21	-36	34
8.	Manipur	936	931	946	957	956	961	-21	-25	-15
9.	Maharashtra	894	890	899	913	916	908	-19	-26	-9
13.	Uttaranchal	890	899	868	908	918	872	-18	-19	-4
11.	Jharkhand	948	957	908	965	973	930	-17	-16	-22
12.	Uttar Pradesh	902	906	885	916	921	890	-14	-15	-5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	918	923	901	932	939	907	-14	-16	-6
14.	Odisha	941	946	913	953	955	933	-12	-9	-20
15.	Tripura	957	960	947	966	968	948	-9	-8	-1
16.	Bihar	935	938	912	942	944	924	-7	-6	-12
17.	Sikkim	957	964	934	963	966	922	-6	-2	12
18.	Chhattisgarh	969	977	937	975	982	938	-6	-5	-1
19.	West Bengal	956	959	947	960	963	948	-4	-4	-1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Meghalaya	970	972	954	973	973	969	-3	-1	-15
21.	Assam	962	964	944	965	967	943	-3	-3	1
22.	Pondicherry	967	953	975	967	967	967	0	-14	8
23.	Tamil Nadu	943	936	952	942	933	955	1	3	-3
24.	Karnataka	948	950	946	946	949	940	2	1	6
25.	Delhi	871	814	873	868	850	870	3	-36	3
26.	Goa	942	945	940	938	952	924	4	-7	16
27.	Kerala	964	965	963	960	961	958	4	4	5
28.	Mizoram	970	966	974	964	965	963	6	1	11
29.	Gujarat	890	914	852	883	906	837	7	8	15
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	972	975	957	964	960	980	8	15	-23
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	968	976	954	957	966	936	11	10	18
32.	Himachal Pradesh	909	912	881	896	900	844	13	12	37
33.	Haryana	834	835	832	819	823	808	15	12	24
34.	Chandigarh	880	871	880	845	847	845	35	24	35
35.	Punjab	846	844	852	798	799	796	48	45	56

Statement-IV

*Sex ratio at birth as per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3
(2005-06) & NFHS-4 (2015-16)*

Sl. No.	State	Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1000 males)		
		NFHS-3	NFHS-4	Change
1	2	3	4	5
	India	914	919	5
1.	Punjab	734	860	126
2.	Kerala	925	1047	122

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Meghalaya	907	1009	102
4.	Haryana	762	836	74
5.	Tamil Nadu	897	954	58
6.	Maharashtra	867	924	57
7.	Goa	921	966	44
8.	Bihar	893	934	41
9.	Rajasthan	847	887	40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	913	936	23
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	902	922	20
12.	Tripura	959	966	7
13.	Chhattisgarh	972	977	4
14.	Gujarat	906	907	1
15.	Karnataka	922	910	-11
16.	West Bengal	976	960	-16
17.	Uttar Pradesh	922	903	-19
18.	Uttarakhand	912	888	-23
19.	Delhi	840	817	-23
20.	Nagaland	984	956	-28
21.	Odisha	963	933	-30
22.	Madhya Pradesh	960	927	-33
23.	Manipur	1014	962	-51
24.	Mizoram	1025	946	-79
25.	Assam	1033	929	-104
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	1071	920	-151
27.	Jharkhand	1091	919	-172

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Sikkim	984	809	-175
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		859	
30.	Andhra Pradesh		914	
31.	Chandigarh		981	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1013	
33.	Daman and Diu		923	
34.	Lakshadweep		922	
35.	Puducherry		843	
36.	Telangana		874	

Statement-V*State wise inspections (Up to March, 2019)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Premises Inspected
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14470
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17
3.	Assam	4765
4.	Bihar	3628
5.	Chhattisgarh	1617
6.	Goa	1648
7.	Gujarat	3138
8.	Haryana	29410
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7753
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1673
11.	Jharkhand	1602
12.	Karnataka	12469

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Premises Inspected
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7316
15.	Maharashtra	224705
16.	Manipur	323
17.	Meghalaya	180
18.	Mizoram	31
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	Odisha	3171
21.	Punjab	48849
22.	Rajasthan	15707
23.	Sikkim	13
24.	Tamil Nadu	14442
25.	Telangana	6982
26.	Tripura	24
27.	Uttarakhand	3528
28.	Uttar Pradesh	27021
29.	West Bengal	13003
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10
31.	Chandigarh	1673
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35
33.	Daman and Diu	9
34.	Delhi	9567
35.	Lakshadweep	9
36.	Puducherry	229
TOTAL		459019

Statement-VI*(a) State-wise total vacancies reported in 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Doctors at Primary Health Centres	General duty medical officers at CHCs	Doctors at District/sub District/sub Divisional Hospital	Obstetricians and gynaecologists at CHCs	Radiographer at CHCs	Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs	Laboratory technicians at PHCs & CHCs	Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs	Paramedical Staff at District/Sub Divisional Hospital	Total Vacancy of Medical Staff
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	858	40	294	41	59	256	24/	445	215	2456
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
3.	Assam	NA	0	0	NA	86	*	*	246	0	332
4.	Bihar	292	0	0	NA	88	702	72	*	0	1154
5.	Chhattisgarh	433	-72	389	140	18	202	255	859	226	2450
6.	Goa	*	2	22	1	0	1	1	*	0	27
7.	Gujarat	592	237	296	11	166	326	521	493	967	3609
8.	Haryana	146	145	58	25	26	60	80	98	505	1143
9.	Himachal Pradesh	212	14	0	NA	22	109	154	171	225	907

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	586	147	203	34	107	399	92	19	280	1867
11.	Jharkhand	56	-30	18	*	149	279	239	*	14	725
12.	Karnataka	220	37	988	36	39	146	258	166	3804	5694
13.	Kerala	*	-238	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	-238
14.	Madhya Pradesh	825	950	1021	255	138	493	452	1161	1545	6840
15.	Maharashtra	82	26	462	125	34	243	63	789	674	2498
16.	Manipur	44	4	51	1	0	*	32	87	444	663
17.	Meghalaya	23	27	91	2	*	*	*	*	0	143
18.	Mizoram	81		0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	81
19.	Nagaland	*	-9	0	NA	0	13	*	*	0	4
20.	Odisha	353	-273	531	226	5	169	11	*	0	1022
21.	Punjab	24	-192	329	80	32	36	67	65	590	1031
22.	Rajasthan	385	397	720	184	562	617	1575	4124	1735	10299
23.	Sikkim	NA		0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	176	313	725	*	175	267	1245	961	2324	6186

20 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

25.	Telangana	294	29	203	8	43	237	199	213	159	1385
26.	Tripura	11	6	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	17
27.	Uttarakhand	171	10	179	37	17	18	41	*	132	605
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2300	0	563	409	148	69	368	85	1408	5350
29.	West Bengal	603	-86	2834	240	41	233	639	2274	2758	9536
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	0	18	3	0	4	4	9	16	60
31.	Chandigarh	*	-12	0	*	0	*	*	*	0	-12
32.	Dadra and Nagar Havali	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	*	0	12	1	0	*	*	*	7	20
34.	Delhi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	1
35.	Lakshadweep	*	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
36.	Puducherry	*	0	3	*	0	5	*	*	0	8
ALL INDIA TOTAL		8774	243	4373	1859	1955	4884	6615	12265	7781	48749

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Starred Questions

Statement-VI*(b) State-wise total vacancies reported in 2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Doctors at Primary Health Centres	General duty medical officers at CHCs	Doctors at District/Sub District/Sub Divisional Hospital	Obstetricians and gynaecologists at CHCs	Radiographer at CHCs	Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs	Laboratory technicians at PHCs & CHCs	Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs	Paramedical Staff at District/Sub Divisional Hospital	Total Vacancy of Medical Staff
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	308	26	98	85	361	395	766	464	464	2967
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
3.	Assam	NA	NA	NA	85	*	*	5	0	0	90
4.	Bihar	292	NA	NA	88	702	72	520	0	0	1674
5.	Chhattisgarh	457	81	136	32	199	229	767	177	177	2255
6.	Goa	*	-2	1	0	2	4	3	165	165	338
7.	Gujarat	540	-185	25	201	127	52	465	0	0	1225
8.	Haryana	258	-232	13	33	144	182	254	992	992	2636

9.	Himachal Pradesh	144	-20	NA	32	200	140	295	100	100	991
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	643	-133	28	95	400	30	230	344	344	1981
11.	Jharkhand	238	-303	*	131	277	265	*	6	6	620
12.	Karnataka	223	-37	36	39	151	258	*	3726	3726	8122
13.	Kerala	*	238	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	238
14.	Madhya Pradesh	817	-1057	251	136	218	430	1413	1792	1792	5792
15.	Maharashtra	80	-26	16	33	273	166	699	1520	1520	4281
16.	Manipur	44	-4	1	0	*	32	87	444	444	1048
17.	Meghalaya	16	-16	2	*	*	*	*	0	0	2
18.	Mizoram	96	NA	11	*	40	10	358	0	0	515
19.	Nagaland	*	10	NA	0	34	*	*	50	50	144
20.	Odisha	345	287	237	*	90	*	*	0	0	959
21.	Punjab	25	122	82	42	62	34	170	150	150	837
22.	Rajasthan	282	-248	175	509	617	1575	3161	1735	1735	9541
23.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	168	-326	*	175	398	737	646	1711	1711	5220

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Starred Questions

23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Telangana	352	-96	19	40	114	171	226	162	162	1150
26.	Tripura	*	84	0	*	*	*	0	0	84	
27.	Uttarakhand	171	-10	37	17	18	41	*	132	132	538
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2300	0	409	148	69	368	85	1408	1408	6195
29.	West Bengal	472	81	235	140	77	557	1132	3313	3313	9320
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	-1	3	0	4	4	6	15	15	54
31.	Chandigarh	*	14	*	0	*	*	*	0	0	14
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	6	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	13
33.	Daman and Diu	*	0	1	0	*	*	*	7	7	15
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	0	0	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	*	0	*	0	5	*	*	0	0	5
ALL INDIA TOTAL		8286	-509	1816	2061	4582	5753	11288	6627	6627	46531

24 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

Statement-VI*(c) State-wise total vacancies reported in 2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Doctors at primary Health centres	General duty medical officers at CHCs	Doctors at district/sub district/sub divisional hospital	Obstetricians & gynaecologists at CHCs	Radiographer at CHCs	Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs	Laboratory technicians at PHCs & CHCs	Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs	Paramedical Staff at District/Sub Divisional Hospital	Total Vacancy of Medical Staff
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	222	44	52	88	380	396	1013	374	451	3020
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA
3.	Assam	NA	NA	NA	63	*	*	*	0	0	63
4.	Bihar	292	NA	NA	88	702	72	451	0	0	1605
5.	Chhattisgarh	434	*	142	16	171	240	351	534	425	2313
6.	Goa	*	*	*	0	*	0	*	84	195	279
7.	Gujarat	544	359	315	245	263	179	1231	472	229	3837
8.	Haryana.	60	177	7	35	107	148	97	0	111	742
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	69	NA	41	216	169	385	0	68	962

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	653	165	23	81	163	28	305	419	379	2216
11.	Jharkhand	216	145	142	112	228	376	997	449	358	3023
12.	Karnataka	223	37	36	39	151	258	*	900	3720	5364
13.	Kerala	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	659	973	240	51	127	570	1316	1171	1974	7081
15.	Maharashtra	80	26	33	33	300	178	922	431	1354	3357
16.	Manipur	44	4	1	0	*	32	84	51	401	617
17.	Meghalaya	*	9	1	1	*	*	0	0	11	
18.	Mizoram	93	NA	11	2	46	9	372	0	0	533
19.	Nagaland	*	0	NA	0	19	*	*	0	0	19
20.	Odisha	409	*	259	2	118	*	*	553	0	1341
21.	Punjab	113	*	127	48	51	31	160	388	300	1218
22.	Rajasthan	355	253	198	537	*	1553	2825	690	1444	7855
23.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0

26 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

24.	Tamil Nadu	356	0	NA	154	559	1255	1603	1283	1438	6648
25.	Telangana	188	39	43	30	63	152	181	1106	147	1949
26.	Tripura	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	184	23	62	23	126	57	264	171	322	1232
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3165	0	460	230	980	410	*	715	2804	8764
29.	West Bengal	252	180	229	149	37	92	517	4048	3460	8964
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	0	3	0	4	4	9	19	8	55
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	*	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	7
33.	Daman and Diu	1	7	1	1	7	4	15	11	34	81
34.	Delhi	*	0	0	0	2	1	*	603	1626	2232
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
36.	Puducherry	*	0	*	0	5	*	*	21	37	63
ALL INDIA TOTAL		8572	2510	2385	2069	4825	6214	13098	10811	10467	60951

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Starred Questions

27

Implementation of JSY

*34. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is being implemented in the country including the North Eastern States (NES);

(b) if so, the details thereof including cash assistance for eligible beneficiaries in rural and urban areas; and

(c) the details of the fund allocated and the number of beneficiaries who availed the Scheme during the last three years?

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

(a) JSY is being implemented in the entire country including the North Eastern States (NES).

(b) The details of the scheme are:

1. The main objectives of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) are to reduce maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery for making available medical care during pregnancy, delivery and post delivery period. The JSY scheme is not merely for distributing cash benefit, but for providing quality maternity services to the pregnant women too.
2. The scheme is under implementation in all States and Union Territories (UTs). States with lower levels of institutional delivery rates and other related Health indicators have been classified as Low Performing States (LPS). These are - Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha, and Jammu and Kashmir. Remaining States have been named High Performing States (HPS).
3. In LPS, JSY incentives are for all pregnant women delivering in Government health centres, while in HPS, all BPL/Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) women delivering in a Government health centres, are provided JSY incentive. In both LPS & HPS, all BPL/SC/ST women are entitled for delivery in accredited private institutions.
4. The cash entitlement for mothers in different categories of areas is as follows:

Category	Rural Area (₹)	Urban area (₹)
10 Low performing States (LPS)	1400	1000
High Performing States (HPS)	700	600

5. In LPS and HPS, BPL pregnant women preferring to deliver at home are entitled to cash assistance of ₹ 500/- per delivery.
6. ASHAs get ₹ 600 each in LPS and HPS Rural areas and ₹ 400 in urban areas as an incentive.
7. JSY has made tremendous impact in last one decade and increased institutional delivery from merely 38.7% in 2005-06 to 78.9% (NFHS-4) in 2015-16. This increase in institutional delivery has translated into reduction of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) from 254 per 1,00,000 live births in 2004-06 to 130 maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births during 2014-16.

Similarly, there is reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of India from 58 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 33 per 1000 live births in 2017.

(c) The details of the funds allocated/released during the last 3 years, State/UT-wise are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The details of number beneficiaries under JSY during last 3 years, State/UT-wise are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise JSY Approvals (₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Provisional)
		SPIP Approvals	SPIP Approvals	SPIP Approvals
1	2	3	4	5

(A) High Focus States

1.	Bihar	34339.71	34414.71	34318.71
2.	Chhattisgarh	6914.00	7026.00	6941.43
3.	Himachal Pradesh	266.49	264.70	264.70
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2431.52	3235.89	3236.18
5.	Jharkhand	7143.20	7682.70	8750.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Madhya Pradesh	19240.00	20202.00	21450.25
7.	Odisha	9546.32	9297.84	8821.85
8.	Rajasthan	20358.96	20771.63	19777.50
9.	Uttar Pradesh	51128.79	52919.66	52618.35
10.	Uttarakhand	1741.45	1680.07	1784.36
(B) NE States				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	202.28	225.08	259.65
12.	Assam	7156.48	7119.44	7068.95
13.	Manipur	234.26	234.26	160.50
14.	Meghalaya	462.11	425.25	479.89
15.	Mizoram	128.93	255.84	211.88
16.	Nagaland	182.36	174.72	166.11
17.	Sikkim	31.54	31.54	36.11
18.	Tripura	318.90	318.90	364.60
(C) Non-High Focus States				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	2765.55	2765.55	2765.55
20.	Goa	12.30	9.60	7.90
21.	Gujarat	2823.37	3380.53	3346.93
22.	Haryana	546.55	554.73	417.36
23.	Karnataka	7881.02	5026.69	2981.22
24.	Kerala	1499.38	1538.95	1485.91
25.	Maharashtra	5087.17	5335.21	5091.61
26.	Punjab	1081.74	1100.02	1067.52
27.	Tamil Nadu	4133.57	3294.48	3144.49
28.	Telangana	2133.45	2118.45	1120.00
29.	West Bengal	5640.00	7758.61	9236.50

1	2	3	4	5
(D) Small States/UTs				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.23	7.23	5.15
31.	Chandigarh	9.51	10.77	6.42
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52.74	47.55	29.25
33.	Daman and Diu	3.05	2.57	2.87
34.	Delhi	161.00	161.00	157.50
35.	Lakshadweep	12.13	12.13	11.73
36.	Puducherry	27.42	31.49	33.88
GRAND TOTAL		195704.48	199435.80	197622.81

Note:

(1) SPIP stands for State Programme Implementation Plan.

(2) The above figures are as per FMR submitted by the States/UTs.

Statement

*The State-wise and year-wise details of beneficiaries under
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)*

				(₹ in lakhs)
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Low Performing States				
1.	Assam	434005	314541	322351
2.	Bihar	1424363	1396203	1392290
3.	Chhattisgarh	324593	346003	334120
4.	Jharkhand	300314	422677	421794
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	123181	123518	136364
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1031824	1043310	992039
7.	Odisha	449699	486081	475867
8.	Rajasthan	1067378	1020259	1031468

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2482562	3119591	2069740
10.	Uttarakhand	91970	79893	79543
(B) High Performing States (Big States)				
11.	Andhra Pradesh	295957	272432	272912
12.	Goa	724	516	495
13.	Gujarat	229896	227613	239562
14.	Haryana	35089	32477	31409
15.	Himachal Pradesh	17017	15130	14435
16.	Karnataka	396708	282087	325197
17.	Kerala	117326	107154	108019
18.	Maharashtra	281027	312445	303518
19.	Punjab	76922	91574	70716
20.	Tamil Nadu	413747	384852	419734
21.	Telangana	170730	203207	260405
22.	West Bengal	578256	619981	631140
(C) High Performing States (UTs)				
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	350	351	251
24.	Chandigarh	987	877	610
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1703	1206	1715
26.	Daman and Diu	58	75	91
27.	Delhi	13938	12409	10596
28.	Lakshadweep	496	783	982
29.	Puducherry	4242	3137	2874
(D) High Performing States (NE)				
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	13363	15003	13706
31.	Manipur	16921	11383	14303
32.	Meghalaya	24185	19106	19515

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Mizoram	16430	13471	12781
34.	Nagaland	14157	14489	12139
35.	Sikkim	2425	1601	2435
36.	Tripura	7004	26113	15741
GRAND TOTAL		10459547	11021548	10040857

Development of tourism in Andhra Pradesh

*35. SHRI G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating development of tourism in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the places identified for this purpose;

(c) whether any proposals have been received from the State Government to this effect, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether these tourism projects are being taken up solely by the Central Government or on cost sharing basis and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism, under the schemes viz., Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and "Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit in the Country, Swadesh Darshan (SD)" provides Central Financial Assistance for infrastructure development and beautification of tourist spots on receipt of suitable DPRs submitted by State Governments/Union Territories, subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilisation certificate against the fund released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines. These schemes are funded solely by the Central Government without any cost share from the State Government. Based on the project proposals received from Andhra Pradesh, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects:

- (i) "Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination" approved under PRASHAD Scheme in 2015-16 at the cost of ₹28.36 crore. The amount ₹22.69 crore has been released so far.

- (ii) "Development of Srisailam Temple" approved under PRASHAD Scheme in 2017-18 at the cost of ₹47.45 crore. The amount ₹37.96 crore has been released so far.
- (iii) "Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit" approved under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2014-15 at the cost of ₹67.84 crore. The amount ₹64.44 crore has been released so far.
- (iv) "Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore" approved under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2015-16 at the cost of ₹59.70 crore. The amount ₹47.76 crore has been released so far.
- (v) "Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu" approved under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2017-18 at the cost of ₹52.34 crore. The amount 10.47 crore has been released so far.
- (vi) "Construction of Cruise-cum-Coastal Cargo Terminal at Chaneelbirth area in Outer Harbour of Visakhapatnam Port" approved in 2018-19 under the scheme 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' at the cost of ₹38.50 crore. The amount ₹ 19.25 crore has been released so far.
- (vii) "Sound and Light Show at Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh" approved in 2017-18 under the scheme 'Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development' at the cost of ₹7.09 crore. The amount ₹3.54 crore has been released so far.

Upgrading dental, Ayurvedic and Homoeopath doctors to Allopathic practitioners

*36. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to upgrade Dental, Ayurvedic and Homoeopath doctors for practicing as Allopathic Practitioners after doing additional Certificate Medical Course;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) (i) The Ministry of AYUSH has not initiated any proposal for upgradation of Dental / Ayurvedic / Homoeopath Doctors for practicing as Allopathic Practitioner after doing any type of additional course.

- (ii) As per the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, the practitioners should practice only their concerned system of medicine.
- (iii) Section 15 of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 prohibits persons other than a medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register to practice medicine in any State. Further, as per Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 under clause 1.1.3 "No person other than a doctor having qualification recognized by Medical Council of India and registered with Medical Council of India / State Medical Council (s) is allowed to practice Modern System of Medicine or Surgery. A person obtaining qualification in any other system of Medicine is not allowed to practice Modern system of Medicine in any form."

**Development of New Ayurvedic Medicines by
Government Controlled Laboratories**

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, the Ministry of AYUSH has initiated such measures through the peripheral institutes and laboratories of the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), as per requirement. CCRAS adopts the scientific process of drug development as per prevalent guidelines such as Good Clinical Practices Guidelines for ASU drugs (GCP-ASU), Ministry of AYUSH and National ethical guidelines for Bio-Medical Research (ICMR) and WHO guidelines for traditional medicines.

Such measures are also initiated by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), through their constituent laboratories namely, CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute (CSIR-CDRI), Lucknow; CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CSIR-CIMAP), Lucknow; CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (CSIR-IIIM), Jammu; CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute (CSIR-NBRI), Lucknow and CSIR-North East Institute of Science and Technology (CSIR-NEIST), Jorhat.

(b) During the last three years, CCRAS has developed and commercialized the following two drugs:

1. AYUSH 82 - An Anti Diabetic Ayurvedic Formulation.
2. AYUSH SG - An Anti-Rheumatoid Arthritis preparation.

CSIR has also developed an Ayurvedic drug named 'Reunion', which is for fast healing of fractures.

(c) Yes, Clinical trials have confirmed the effectiveness of AYUSH 82, AYUSH SG and Reunion before their introduction in the market.

Beneficiaries of Ayushman Bharat Scheme

*38. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of beneficiaries of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme and the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the public-private split of the hospitalisations and the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the average amount reimbursed as a part of the Scheme?

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

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

Under AB-HWC, Comprehensive Primary Healthcare is being provided universally to all and includes promotive, preventive, and primary health care. The AB-HWCs are envisioned to provide an expanded range of services including care for non-communicable diseases as well as prevention, and Health promotion and wellness activities like Yoga apart from services already being provided for Maternal and Child Health including immunization and communicable diseases. To provide comprehensive health coverage to the beneficiaries, free essential drugs and diagnostic services are also being provided through these AB-HWCs.

Under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), health coverage up to ₹5.00 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization to the entitled beneficiaries as per Socio Economic Caste Census Database is being provided. The State-wise details of beneficiaries of the Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As on 19.06.2019, the total number of hospital admissions under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is 29,35,313, out of which 16,97,117 hospitalizations are in private hospitals and 12,38,196 in public hospitals. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Since the launch of PMJAY on 23.09.2018, beneficiaries have availed/ availing cashless treatment worth ₹ 4024.9 crore. As of now, the average claim amount per beneficiary per episode of hospitalization is ₹ 13,351/-. The details of top ten tertiary procedures are given in Statement.

Statement-I

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

Sl. No.	State	Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands*	0.78
2.	Andhra Pradesh *	90.00

1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.89
4.	Assam	27.02
5.	Bihar	108.95
6.	Chandigarh	0.71
7.	Chhattisgarh	41.46
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	0.66
9.	Daman and Diu*	0.45
10.	Goa	0.37
11.	Gujarat*	70.00
12.	Haryana	15.51
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4.80
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.13
15.	Jharkhand*	57.00
16.	Karnataka*	115.00
17.	Kerala	34.84
18.	Lakshadweep	0.01
19.	Madhya Pradesh*	128.8
20.	Maharashtra	83.63
21.	Manipur	2.77
22.	Meghalaya*	8.37
23.	Mizoram	1.95
24.	Nagaland	2.33
25.	Puducherry	1.04
26.	Punjab*	42.00
27.	Sikkim	0.40
28.	Tamil Nadu*	157.00
29.	Tripura	4.90

1	2	3
30.	Uttar Pradesh	118.04
31.	Uttarakhand*	19.68
32.	West Bengal	112.00
TOTAL		1257.49 [#]

* Includes State extensions of PMJAY

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

Statement-II

State-wise number of hospitalizations under AB- PMJAY (as on 19.06.2019)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Hospital Admissions	
		Private	Public
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	97,863	34,385
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	630
4.	Assam	14,350	33,553
5.	Bihar	11,747	34,814
6.	Chandigarh	302	509
7.	Chhattisgarh	411,814	142,123
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	782	10,940
9.	Daman and Diu	984	3,343
10.	Goa	1,033	382
11.	Gujarat	379,379	94,845
12.	Haryana	16,341	10,223
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2,160	16,461
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	9,707	8,720
15.	Jharkhand	156,760	24,114
16.	Karnataka	65,502	128,640

1	2	3	4
17.	Kerala	131,557	391,079
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	29,314	63,318
20.	Maharashtra	107,977	31,179
21.	Manipur	725	2,412
22.	Meghalaya	4,836	9,016
23.	Mizoram	441	12,588
24.	Nagaland	325	532
25.	Puducherry	-	-
26.	Sikkim	21	91
27.	Tamil Nadu	120,473	116,701
28.	Tripura	90	16,702
29.	Uttar Pradesh	89,987	26,800
30.	Uttarakhand	30,472	18/108
31.	West Bengal	12,169	5,467
GRAND TOTAL		1,697,117	1,238,196

* Includes PMJAY extension to State funded categories of beneficiaries.

Statement-III

Top procedures under PMJAY by hospital admissions amount

Bank	Procedure	# Hospital Admissions	Hospital Admissions Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Percutaneous coronary intervention (PTCA) -Single Stent	31,656	196.6 Cr
2.	Linear Accelerator External Beam Radiotherapy	21,473	138.3 Cr
3.	Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG)	11,896	126.9 Cr

1	2	3	4
4.	PTCA - Double Stent	10,872	98.6 Cr
5.	Knee Replacement	8,172	67 Cr
6.	Mitral Valve Replacement	3,704	47.1 Cr
7.	Hip Replacement	5,213	47.1 Cr
8.	Unlisted Regime Palliative CT- Max 6 cycles (Per cycle)	70,780	40.1 Cr
9.	Open Reduction Internal Fixation (Large Bone)	16,822	33.8 Cr
10.	Internal Fixation Lateral Epicondyle	14,535	24.8 Cr

Impact of Demonetisation

†*39. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose of demonetisation and the extent to which Government was successful in it;

(b) whether it is a fact that country's economy suffered a heavy loss due to demonetisation;

(c) the details of the areas benefitting and the areas suffering loss after demonetisation; and

(d) the details of black money unearthed through demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government of India decided to cancel the Legal Tender Status of ₹ 1000 and ₹500 denomination currency notes on 8th November 2016 with several objectives - to eliminate black money, curb infusion and circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) and thereby to create deterrence to funding of terror and left-wing extremism, facilitate transition of India's non-formal economy into a formal economy and to give boost to digitalization of payments making India a less cash economy.

The notes in circulation as on November 4, 2016 were ₹ 17,741.87 billion which have now increased to ₹21,713.85 billion as on May 31, 2019. The notes in circulation

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

had grown at an average growth rate of 14.51% year on year wise since Oct. 2014. At this rate, notes in circulation would have increased to ₹ 25,122.53 billion as on May 31, 2019. As actual notes in circulation on 31st May 2019 are only 21713.85 billion, the demonetisation, followed by digitalisation and reduction of cash use in informal economy has succeeded in reducing the notes in circulation by as much as 3408.68 billion rupees.

As reported by RBI, 762,072 pieces of counterfeit bank notes were detected in the Banking system during 2016-17, 522,783 pcs. in 2017-18 and 317,389 pcs. in 2018-19. Hence, demonetisation resulted in curbing of the counterfeit currency.

The demonetisation of bank notes of ₹500 and ₹1000 denomination resulted in significant positive impact on most theatres of violence in the country. Since illegally held cash forms the major chunk of terrorist funding, after the demonetisation, most of the cash held with the terrorists turned worthless. Demonetisation led to instant extinguishment of high quality fake Indian currency notes.

A significant growth has been observed in digital transactions in the country post demonetisation. Growth of Digital Transactions in terms of value has increased to 188.07 lakh crore in September 2018 from 112.27 lakh crore in Nov. 2016. Digital Transactions in terms of volume has increased to 241.88 crore in September 2018 from 91.83 crore.

(b) Short-term costs of demonetisation was in the form of inconvenience and hardship, especially to those in the informal and cash-intensive sectors of the economy but that was taken care of very soon. Demonetisation also resulted in better tax compliance, greater tax revenues, more formalization of economy and higher digital transactions.

(c) The economy has achieved high growth that averaged 7.5 per cent in the last 5 years (2014-15 to 2018-19) amidst significant improvements in macro-economic stability. As per the provisional estimate of national income, the growth of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2018-19 is estimated at 6.8 per cent. The growth rates of GDP at constant prices for the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 were 8.0 per cent, 8.2 per cent and 7.2 per cent respectively.

The sector-wise growth of Gross Value Added at Basic Prices and GDP at Market Prices is as below:

*Growth of GVA at Basic Prices by Economic Activity and
GDP at Market Prices (per cent)*

Sectors	Growth rate at constant (2011-12) prices (per cent)			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		2nd RE	1st RE	PE
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.6	6.3	5.0	2.9
Industry	9.6	7.7	5.9	6.9
Mining and quarrying	10.1	9.5	5.1	1.3
Manufacturing	13.1	7.9	5.9	6.9
Electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services	4.7	10.0	8.6	7.0
Construction	3.6	6.1	5.6	8.7
Services	9.4	8.4	8.1	7.5
Trade, hotel, transport storage	10.2	7.7	7.8	6.9
Financial, real estate and prof. services	10.7	8.7	6.2	7.4
Public administration, defence and other services	6.1	9.2	11.9	8.6
GVA at basic prices	8.0	7.9	6.9	6.6
GDP at market prices	8.0	8.2	7.2	4.8

Notes: 2nd RE: Second Revised Estimates, 1st RE: First Revised Estimates, PE: Provisional Estimates.

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

The overall economic growth of the Indian economy/different sectors is dependent on many factors, *inter-alia*, rate of capital formation and savings, utilization of technology, availability of infrastructure, efficiency of resource allocation, quality of institutions, governance and the policy framework in place, money supply and degree of financial development. It is difficult to pin-point the impact of demonetization on the economy/different sectors via its impact on the aforesaid factors.

(d) Department of Revenue launched 'Operation Clean Money' on 31st January 2017 after demonetisation, with respect to about 17.92 lakh persons whose cash

transactions did not appear in line with their tax profile. High risk cases were made available to the field formation for effective monitoring and follow up.

The Registrar of Companies (ROCs) removed the names of 2,26,166 'shell companies' as on 19.12.2017 from the register of companies by following the due process under section 248 of Companies Act 2013.

During the period from November 2016 to March 2017, the Income Tax Department (ITD) conducted searches on around 900 groups, wherein, assets worth over ₹ 900 crore were seized and undisclosed income of over ₹ 7,900 crore was admitted. Further, during the period from April 2017 to November 2017, around 360 groups were searched by the ITD, where assets worth over ₹ 700 crore were seized and a disclosure of over ₹ 10100 crore was made.

Definition for shell companies

*40. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on putting in place a proper definition for shell companies in fight against the black money menace;

(b) whether the task force set up by Government has suggested some possible parameters to define if a company has been set up to launder money or exploit regulatory arbitrage;

(c) if so, the details thereof and recommendations therein;

(d) details of companies not carrying out business activities for long and companies that were deregistered; and

(e) cash deposited in bank accounts of such firms post demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The term "Shell Company" is not defined in the Companies Act, 2013. Typically it refers to a company without active business operations or significant assets, which basically acts as a pass through entity. Shell Companies are not necessarily illegal, but very often used for illegal purposes such as tax evasion, money laundering, obscuring ownership, siphoning of funds, manipulation of stock prices through circular trading, holding of benami properties, misusing bank loans, falsification of financial statements, etc.

(b) and (c) Yes. The working group constituted by Special Task Force set up to look into the issues of "Shell Companies" has recommended *inter-alia* the use of red flag indicators as alerts for identification and strike off of "Shell companies" viz defaulting in filling of statutory returns, reported zero turnover, majority of share capital of company held by Private Limited Companies, high reserves and surpluses, share premium but insignificant turnover, investment in shares/ mutual funds is disproportionate to the business of the company and such investments constitutes majority of the portion of the asset side of the Financial Statement, high loans and advances but insignificant business or loans and advances constitute majority of current assets of the company, debtors disproportionate to the business activities of the company, disproportionate cash and cash equivalents, non-maintenance of registered office of the company, disproportionate unsecured loans/Inter Corporate deposits, companies having same registered office address, total income shown in Income Tax Returns of directors.

(d) The Government has undertaken Special Drive for identification and Strike off of companies u/s 248(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Removal of Names of Companies from the Register of Companies) Rules, 2016 (amended Rules 2019), which had not filed their Financial Statements and/or Annual Returns for a continuous period of two immediate preceding financial years. During the financial year 2017-18 and 2018-19, the Registrars of Companies have struck off 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. Names of struck-off companies are available in the Ministry's website www.mca.gov.in.

(e) No such information is available with any regulatory authorities.

Streamlining of Centrally-sponsored Health Schemes

*41. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing any measures to streamline the Centrally-sponsored health schemes to prevent multiplicity and introduce a holistic health systems approach;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

Primary Health Care Centres

*42. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of Primary Health Care Centres (PHCs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted any review or audit of the PHCs recently and if so, the details and results thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Government to upgrade PHCs in the country in order to achieve the goal of healthcare for all?

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

(a) The details of the number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in the country, State/UT-wise, as per data uploaded by States/UTs on Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal, as on May 2019, are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The Government has a system of PHC Grading through which PHCs are monitored periodically. Grading of PHC is done based on the information uploaded by States/UTs on the HMIS portal. The details of the State/UT-wise number of PHCs graded on a scale of 0-5 and NE (Not Eligible) is given in enclosed Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) 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 (HWCs) by December, 2022 to provide Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) to ensure health for all.

Under Ayushman Bharat-HWC, 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.

As on 17th June 2019, 19,282 AB-HWCs are operational in the Country providing comprehensive primary health care which includes 11864 PHCs.

Statement-I

Number of Primary Health Care Centres in the Country

Sl. No.	States/UT	Number of PHCs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1499
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	121
4.	Assam	1006
5.	Bihar	2012
6.	Chandigarh	47
7.	Chhattisgarh	817
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9
9.	Daman and Diu	4
10.	Delhi	537
11.	Goa	31
12.	Gujarat	1807
13.	Haryana	471
14.	Himachal Pradesh	516
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	395
16.	Jharkhand	343
17.	Karnataka	2544
18.	Kerala	935
19.	Lakshadweep	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1313
21.	Maharashtra	2637

Sl. No.	States/UT	Number of PHCs
22.	Manipur	90
23.	Meghalaya	142
24.	Mizoram	65
25.	Nagaland	134
26.	Odisha	1375
27.	Puducherry	40
28.	Punjab	521
29.	Rajasthan	2459
30.	Sikkim	25
31.	Tamil Nadu	1892
32.	Telangana	775
33.	Tripura	113
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3403
35.	Uttarakhand	273
36.	West Bengal	1378
TOTAL		29760

Source: Data as uploaded by States/UTs on HMIS portal; status as on May 2019.

Statement-II

States/UTs-wise grading of PHCs for 2018-19

Sl. No.	States/UTs	0	1	2	3	4	5	NE	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1	3	7	5		11	27
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23	40	782	254	6		394	1499
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	18	14	3	1		48	121
4.	Assam	8	71	265	193	83	21	365	1006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Bihar	188	129	69	32	46	58	1490	2012
6.	Chandigarh	1	5	17	16	4	3	1	47
7.	Chhattisgarh	14	48	93	144	26	8	484	817
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2		7				9
9.	Daman and Diu			2	1	1			4
10.	Delhi	61	81	114	90	57	21	113	537
11.	Goa		3	4	13	7		4	31
12.	Gujarat	13	34	136	366	94	68	1096	1807
13.	Haryana	2	17	59	126	50	40	177	471
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36	37	46	21	12		364	516
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	11	36	163	65	13	106	395
16.	Jharkhand	21	20	21	4	5	272	343	
17.	Karnataka	14	57	225	1048	389	136	675	2544
18.	Kerala	122	196	182	90	32	2	311	935
19.	Lakshadweep				3			1	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	19	62	68	21	9	1133	1313
21.	Maharashtra	92	156	250	439	182	69	1449	2637
22.	Manipur	19	12	38	2			19	90
23.	Meghalaya	19	51	39	9	1		23	142
24.	Mizoram	3	9	30	11			12	65
25.	Nagaland	31	25	16	7			55	134
26.	Odisha	90	115	139	32	23	3	973	1375
27.	Puducherry		1	11	17	8	2	1	40
28.	Punjab	21	58	65	64	15	6	292	521
29.	Rajasthan	48	115	249	818	641	154	434	2459
30.	Sikkim		1	4	10	6	1	3	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Tamil Nadu	11	34	84	1145	205	159	254	1892
32.	Telangana	20	72	193	327	55	5	103	775
33.	Tripura	11	13	40	34	3		12	113
34.	Uttar Pradesh	37	223	337	243	204	104	2255	3403
35.	Uttarakhand	28	29	19	5			192	273
36.	West Bengal	145	266	380	117	35	4	431	1378
GRAND TOTAL		1117	1969	4024	5929	2282	886	13553	29760

Source: Data as uploaded by States/UTs on HMIS portal; status as on May 2019.

Disclosure of list of wilful defaulters

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

(a) whether Government intends to make public the list of wilful defaulters who had taken bank loans of above ₹50 crores;

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

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government against wilful defaulters named in the list?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) As per inputs received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), lists of suit-filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above and of suit filed defaulters of ₹ 1 crore and above are available in public domain on the websites of Credit Information Companies (CICs), and the list of non-suit filed wilful defaulters is confidential in nature and is exempt from disclosure under section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Further, RBI has issued instructions that banks can consider publication of the photographs of borrowers declared as wilful defaulters as per RBI's instructions and bank's Board-approved policy.

Wilful defaulters have been acted against comprehensively. As per data reported by Public Sector Banks (including IDBI Bank Limited, which has been recategorised as a private sector bank with effect from 21.1.2019), till 31.3.2019, suits for recovery have

been filed in 10,022 cases. In cases involving secured assets, action under the provisions of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been initiated in 8,067 cases. Further, in accordance with RBI instructions of initiation of criminal proceedings wherever necessary, FIRs have been registered in 3,154 cases.

Moreover, to deter wilful defaulters, as per RBI's instructions, wilful defaulters are not sanctioned any additional facilities by banks or financial institutions, and their unit is debarred from floating new ventures for five years. Further, *vide* Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2016, wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors have been debarred from accessing capital markets to raise funds. In addition, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has debarred wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

Additionally, for effective action against wilful defaulters fleeing Indian jurisdiction, the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment and confiscation of property of fugitive offenders and has disentitled them from defending any civil claim. Further, Government has advised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBI's instructions and as per their Board-approved policy, and to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore. Heads of PSBs have also been empowered to request for issue of Look Out Circulars (LOCs).

Telangana State public debt

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Telangana State has borrowed almost double of funds between 2014-2019 as compared to its debt as on 2nd June, 2014;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the State was allowed to borrow additional debts over and above the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) limits; and
- (d) the details of Telangana's debt during the last five years and the funds requirement for payment of interests on the debt?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes. As gleaned from the State's budget and Finance Accounts of the State of Telangana, outstanding public debt of the State of Telangana was at ₹ 69,517 crore as on 02.06.2014 (actuals), which is budgeted to be increased to ₹ 1,80,239 crore (BE: 2018-19) at the end of March of 2019 showing an increase of 159% in aggregate.

(c) Yes. Union Government allowed one-time additional borrowing over and above the FRBM limits to enable States to take over liabilities of DISCOMs. The State of Telangana was allowed additional borrowings of ₹ 8,923 crore in the year 2016-17 under UDAY scheme.

(d) As gleaned from State's budget and Finance Accounts of the State of Telangana, the details of outstanding public debt and other liabilities at the end of March of 2015 to 2019 (BE) and interest payments from 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given below:

	(₹ in crore)				
State	2014-15 (FA)	2015-16 (FA)	2016-17 (FA)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
Outstanding public debt and other liabilities*	79,880	97,992	1,34,738	1,51,133	1,80,239
Interest payments and service of debt	5,593	7,942	8,609	11,139	11,691

*2017-18 (RE) and 2018-19 (BE) figures do not include other liabilities.

Electrification of households in Chhattisgarh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 40,000 households of Chhattisgarh are still unelectrified;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time schedule has been fixed by Government for the electrification of these households; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The State Government had reported that all the households in Chhattisgarh were electrified as on 31.03.2019, except 18,734 households in 4 districts of LWE affected Bastar Region. The State Government of Chhattisgarh have now reported on 14.06.2019 that there are 40,394 un-electrified households in the State. These households are located in LWE affected four districts namely Bijapur, Dantewada, Sukma and Narayanpur of Bastar Region.

(c) and (d) As these villages fall under the LWE affected area, Government of Chhattisgarh has not committed any time frame for electrification of the remaining un-electrified households.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

New AYUSH colleges

294. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new colleges opened for Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Yoga, Naturopathy and Unani during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the number of proposals pending with Government for opening of new AYUSH colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) A total of 155 new AYUSH colleges (including 2 National Institutes) have been opened in the country during the last three years. The State-Wise and stream-wise details of new AYUSH colleges established during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) A total of 40 proposals for opening of new AYUSH colleges are under process/ pending with the Government.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of new AYUSH colleges opened in the country during the last 03 year i.e. academic years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

	State	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	00	00	00	01	01
2.	Assam	00	00	00	00	00
3.	Bihar	00	00	00	00	00
4.	Chandigarh	00	00	01	00	01
5.	Chhattisgarh	02	00	00	00	02
6.	Delhi	01	00	00	00	01
7.	Goa	00	00	00	00	00
8.	Gujarat	16	00	00	16	32
9.	Haryana	01	00	00	00	01
10.	Himachal Pradesh	01	00	00	00	01
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	00	01	00	02
12.	Jharkhand	00	00	00	01	01
13.	Karnataka	14	00	01	03	18
14.	Kerala	01	00	00	01	02
15.	Madhya Pradesh	05	00	00	04	09
16.	Maharashtra	09	00	00	07	16
17.	Meghalaya	01	00	00	01	02
18.	Odisha	00	00	00	00	00
19.	Puducherry	00	00	00	00	00
20.	Punjab	04	00	01	00	05
21.	Rajasthan	00	00	01	02	03
22.	Tamil Nadu	00	02	00	00	02
23.	Telangana	00	00	01	02	03

	State	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total
24.	Uttar Pradesh	39	00	03	01	43
25.	Uttarakhand	10	00	00	00	10
26.	West Bengal	00	00	00	00	00
	TOTAL	105	2	9	39	155

Generic Medicine Stores

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

(a) the number of Generic Medicine Stores under the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana opened in the State of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) how many more stores will start operations by the end of 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK): (a) Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJAP) is implemented by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. It is informed by the Department of Pharmaceuticals that 833 Generic Medicine Stores (Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras) are functional as on 18th June, 2019 in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The list of these stores with their addresses and contact details is available in the website of Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) i.e. www.janaushadhi.gov.in.

(b) Opening of any more Generic Medicine stores (Janaushadhi Kendras) entirely depends upon the number of applications received from interested persons and their obtaining drug license from concerned State Drug Controller in the name of 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendra'. In-principle approval has already been accorded by Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) to 151 applicants for opening new Janaushadhi Kendras in the State of Uttar Pradesh out of which five have also received required Drug License.

AYUSH system based treatment facilities in district hospitals

296. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government will consider providing AYUSH system based treatment facilities to all the district hospitals in the country to promote AYUSH system;
- (b) if so, whether Government has already formulated any policy in this regard; and
- (c) the details thereof and the details of Government's efforts to promote AYUSH system in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy - 2002 envisages integration of AYUSH with the Healthcare Delivery System including Ayurveda. Mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the strategies in National Health Mission (NHM) as well which seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care in order to improve the existing health care delivery system. Accordingly, the Central Government adopted a strategy of co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), thus enabling choice to the patients for different systems of medicines under single window. The engagement of AYUSH Doctors/paramedics and their training are supported by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, while the support for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment/furniture and medicines are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under shared responsibilities.

In addition to this, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), there is provision of financial assistance for different activities like upgradation of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries, Public health outreach activity and AYUSH Gram to promote AYUSH system in rural areas of the country.

Promoting production of medicinal plants

†297. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that efforts are being made to promote the production of plants used in the manufacture of various medicines, in the form of business ventures;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of such commercial centres opened in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH has made efforts to promote the production of medicinal plants used in the manufacture of various medicines, in the form of business ventures also. In this regard, recently, the NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH under its "Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" has supported a project to establish two Farmer Producers Companies (FPCs) of cultivators and gatherers of medicinal plants in Seoni and Chhindwara Districts of Madhya Pradesh on pilot basis.

(c) NMPB has not set up any such commercial centre in Rajasthan.

Opening of new AYUSH colleges

298. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges opened for Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Yoga, Naturopathy and Unani during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the number of proposals pending with Government for opening of new AYUSH colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) A total of 155 new AYUSH colleges (including 2 National Institutes) have been opened in the country during the last three years. The State-wise and stream-wise details of new AYUSH colleges established during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) A total of 40 proposals for opening of new AYUSH colleges have under process with the Government.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of new AYUSH colleges opened in the country during the last 03 years

	State	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	00	00	00	01	01
2.	Assam	00	00	00	00	00
3.	Bihar	00	00	00	00	00
4.	Chandigarh	00	00	01	00	01
5.	Chhattisgarh	02	00	00	00	02
6.	Delhi	01	00	00	00	01
7.	Goa	00	00	00	00	00
8.	Gujarat	16	00	00	16	32
9.	Haryana	01	00	00	00	01
10.	Himachal Pradesh	01	00	00	00	01
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	00	01	00	02
12.	Jharkhand	00	00	00	01	01
13.	Karnataka	14	00	01	03	18
14.	Kerala	01	00	00	01	02
15.	Madhya Pradesh	05	00	00	04	09
16.	Maharashtra	09	00	00	07	16
17.	Meghalaya	01	00	do	01	02
18.	Odisha	00	00	00	00	00
19.	Puducherry	00	00	00	00	00
20.	Punjab	04	00	01	00	05
21.	Rajasthan	00	00	01	02	03
22.	Tamil Nadu	00	02	00	00	02
23.	Telangana	00	00	01	02	03
24.	Uttar Pradesh	39	00	03	01	43
25.	Uttarakhand	10	00	00	00	10
26.	West Bengal	00	00	00	00	00
	TOTAL	105	2	9	39	155

Yoga university/college in Rajasthan

299. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state whether there is any yoga university/college functional in Rajasthan at present, if not, whether Government has and proposal to set up any college/university in Rajasthan with regard to the promotion of yoga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): The Ministry of AYUSH has two autonomous institutions to which are actively involved in promoting Yoga namely Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY). New Delhi and Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi.

The Ministry does not have any Yoga university/college functional in Rajasthan at present. Further, there is no such proposal to set up college/university in Rajasthan currently with this Ministry.

Development of Herbal Gardens

300. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether herbal gardens have been developed in the country, if so, the details of places where such herbal gardens have been developed;

(b) whether Government is working on a scheme to develop herbal gardens, if so, the details of the scheme and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from any institution or State Government to develop herbal gardens;

(d) if so, the details of action taken on such proposal; and

(e) whether Government has any proposal to develop herbal garden in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO

NAIK): (a) to (d) Presently, the Ministry of AYUSH is implementing a "Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" throughout the country under which there is a provision to provide project based support to various Government and Non-Government organizations to develop different types of Herbal Gardens viz. Home Herbal Gardens, School Herbal Gardens, Institutional/Public Herbal Gardens and Herbal Gardens of State and National importance.

Under the above said Central Sector Scheme the proposals from different Institution or State Government to develop herbal gardens are received throughout the year. As per the operational guidelines of the scheme such proposals are placed before Project Screening Committee (PSC) for their technical evaluation and thereafter based on recommendation of PSC, the proposals are placed for approval of Standing Finance Committee (SFC). The detail of the herbal garden projects supported across the country under the above said Central Sector Scheme during last five years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(e) The list of herbal garden projects supported in the state of Maharashtra under the above said Central Sector Scheme during the last five years is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

The detail of the herbal garden projects supported across the country under the "Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" during last five years

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	2
5.	Delhi	8
6.	Goa	5
7.	Gujarat	3
8.	Haryana	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects
10.	Jharkhand	1
11.	Kerala	10
12.	Karnataka	1
13.	Manipur	1
14.	Maharashtra	10
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4
16.	Nagaland	4
17.	Punjab	1
18.	Puducherry	7
19.	Rajasthan	6
20.	Sikkim	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	5
22.	Telangana	5
23.	Uttarakhand	12
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5
25.	West Bengal	3
TOTAL		104

Statement-II

The list of herbal garden projects supported in the State of Maharashtra under the "Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" during the last five years

Sl. No.	Year	Title of Project and Name of Organization
1.	2015	Herbal Garden: A proposed <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation of medicinal herbs from Maharashtra State supported to Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's Gopal Krishna Gokhale College, Mangalwar Peth, Kolhapur, Post Office-Kagal, Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Year	Title of Project and Name of Organization
2.	2015	Establishment of Herbal Garden at Tuljapur campus for capacity building and promotional activities supported to Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Post Office-Box-9, Taluka-Tuljapur, District-Osmanabad, Maharashtra
3.	2015	Herbal Garden: Conservation and demonstration center of medicinal plants in Vidarbha supported to Mahatma Gandhi Ayurved College, Hospital and Research Centre, Salod, Wardha, Maharashtra
4.	2015	Establishment of Dhanvantari Herbal Garden supported to Government Ayurved College, Vazirabad, Nanded, Maharashtra
5.	2015	Establishment of Bio-Resources Demonstrative-cum-Training Garden supported to Government Ayurved College, Nagpur, Maharashtra
6.	2015	Herbal Garden: A proposed conservatory cum live museum of Medicinal Plants for Maharashtra State supported to Savitribai Phule University of Pune, Ganeshkhind, Pune, Maharashtra
7.	2015	Development/Establishment of Medicinal Plants Garden supported to Sant Gajanan Maharaj Rural Pharmacy College, Mahagaon, Taluka:- Gadhinglaj, District-Kolhapur Maharashtra
8.	2016	Establishment of Herbal Garden for demonstration-cum-training supported to Shri Shivaji College of Horticulture, Amravati Maharashtra
9.	2018	Establishment of model herbal garden for medicinal and aromatic plants supported to ICAR-National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management, Malegaon-Karhavagaj Road, Khurd, Baramati
10.	2017	Herbal Garden supported to Bhartiya Yuvak Kalyan and Vyayam Kendra, Near Vikas Mitra Mandal, Chhava Colony, Lane No. 3, Karvenagar, Pune, Maharashtra

AYUSH medicine under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) Scheme

301. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to bring alternative and traditional medicine under the Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry of AYUSH has submitted the proposal for bringing AYUSH systems of medicine under the Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) along with various packages for day care and hospitalization expenses to National Health Authority (NHA).

Promoting Unani system of medicine

302. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate steps have been taken to promote and popularise AYUSH including Unani system of medicine and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the Unani hospitals and medical centres presently functional in the country, State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. Under the Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of Information Education and Communication (IEC) in AYUSH, the Ministry takes up initiatives to create awareness and to promote AYUSH systems of medicine duly including Unani by organizing Arogya fairs, Conferences, Exhibitions, Seminars Workshops and Symposiums and also by undertaking publicity campaigning through electronic media, print media and social media amongst the citizens in the country.

The Ministry is also observing Unani Day every year since 2017 in a benefitting manner to create awareness regarding Unani and its benefits.

(b) The details of the Unani hospitals and medical dispensaries running by the Central and the State Governments are given at Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I*State-wise number of Unani Hospitals and their Bed Strength as on 01.04.2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Hospitals	No. of Beds
1	2	3	4
(A) States/Union Territories			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	200
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	60
6.	Delhi	1	120
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	0
9.	Haryana	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh .	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	50
12.	Jharkhand	0	0
13.	Karnataka	18	402
14.	Kerala	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4	280
16.	Maharashtra	6	780
17.	Manipur	1	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0
21.	Odisha	0	0
22.	Punjab	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	11	65

1	2	3	4
24.	Sikkim	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1	100
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	204	1007
28.	Uttarakhand	2	8
29.	West Bengal	1	60
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
36.	Telangana	4	200
TOTAL (A)		259	3352
(B) CGHS and Central Government Organizations		8	436
TOTAL (A+B)		267	3788

Source: AYUSH in India-2018.

Statement-II

State-wise number of Unani Dispensaries as on 01.04.2019

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Dispensaries
1	2	3
(A) States/Union Territories		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	449

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	26
6.	Delhi	20
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	0
9.	Haryana	18
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	177
12.	Jharkhand	54
13.	Karnataka	50
14.	Kerala	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	64
16.	Maharashtra	25
17.	Manipur	0
18.	Meghalaya	0
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	0
21.	Odisha	9
22.	Punjab	35
23.	Rajasthan	269
24.	Sikkim	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	64
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49
28.	Uttarakhand	3
29.	West Bengal	7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0
31.	Chandigarh	1

1	2	3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	0
36.	Telangana	183
TOTAL (A)		1621
(B) CGHS and Central Government Organizations		36
TOTAL (A+B)		1657

Source: AYUSH in India 2018.

Land under medicinal plants in Uttar Pradesh

303. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the area of the land reserved for the conservation, development and sustainable management of medicinal plants and for augmenting resources of medicinal plants in Uttar Pradesh under Central Scheme; and

(b) the area of the land made herbal rich in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) For conservation, development and sustainable management of medicinal plants and for augmenting resources of medicinal plants throughout the country including State of Uttar Pradesh, the Ministry of AYUSH under its "Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" provides project based support. However, under the above said Central Sector Scheme no project has been supported for resource augmentation in state of Uttar Pradesh during last three years.

(b) During last three year, the Ministry of AYUSH under its Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) has supported 6876.44 ha. area on farmer's land in Uttar Pradesh for cultivation of medicinal plants species viz. *Acorus calamus*, *Aloe vera*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Artemisia annua*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Bacopa monnieri*, *Cassia angustifolia*, *Centella asiatica*, *Gymnema sylvestre*, *Mucuna prurita*, *Ocimum sanctum*, *Phyllanthus amarus*, *Rauwolfia serpentina*, *Withania somnifera*.

Regulatory mechanism to check AYUSH education and products

304. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any regulator/regulatory mechanism to check AYUSH education and fake products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of companies found selling fake AYUSH products and the action taken against them?

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

(b) and (c) **For Education:-**

For Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Systems- Central Council of Indian Medicine is a statutory body setup under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act. 1970.

For Homoeopathy System the Board of Governors (BoG) has been constituted by the Central Government to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Council.

For AYUSH Products:-

Government has set up Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee to develop the standards of AYUSH medicines.

Further the regulatory and quality control mechanism for Ayurvedic medicines were established in accordance with the provisions of the Central Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

In this connection, Rule 170 under Drugs Cosmetics Rules, 1945 has been recently notified specifically for prohibition of misleading advertisements of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs.

For this the State Governments are responsible to enforce the legal provisions for manufacturing and quality of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy drugs.

Establishment of Yoga Mahavidyalayas

305. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is proposing to establish international level Yoga Mahavidyalayas in various States particular in Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is proposing to formulate a plan to give a special recognition to existing Yoga Institutions by providing Central assistance to them;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Government has received any such proposal from the State Governments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal currently with this Ministry,

- (c) to (e) There is no such proposal currently with this Ministry.

Research centres on AYUSH system of medicine

306. 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 research centres opened in the last three years to further study in Ayurvedic Sciences, Unani Medicine, Homoeopathy, Yoga and Siddha;
- (b) the number of projects undertaken to increase awareness of Ayurvedic Sciences, Unani Medicine, Homoeopathy, Yoga, Naturopathy and Siddha in India and abroad; and

- (c) the estimated amount spent on research centres and projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) 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 are apex bodies in their respective systems of healthcare under the Ministry of AYUSH. Council wise Research Centres opened during last 3 years are as under:-

CCRAS - Two (02)

CCRUM - One (01)

CCRH - Two (02)

CCRYN - Four (04)

CCRS - Three (03)

(b) The Ministry has been implementing Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of Information Education and Communication (IEC) in AYUSH to create awareness regarding AYUSH Systems. This scheme envisages projects like events and programmes including National/State Arogya Fairs, Ayurveda Parvs and participating in seminars, exhibitions, workshops, conferences etc. The Ministry is observing important days *viz.* International Day of Yoga, Ayurveda Day, Unani Day, Homoeopathy Day, Siddha Day and Naturopathy Day every year. The number of such projects and programmes organized during the last 3 years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Expenditure made on research centres and research projects through Research Councils of the Ministry during last three years is as under:

(₹ in crores)			
Name of the Council	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
CCRAS	154.00	216.02	286.41
CCRYN	27.00	32.00	30.56
CCRUM	111.24	133.93	147.00
CCRS	22.42	26.94	31.50
CCRH	79.18	112.25.50	113.50

Statement*Number of events organized during last 3 years under IEC Scheme*

Sl. No.	Year	National Arogya	State Arogya	Ayurveda Parv	Yoga Fest	Number of Exhibition/ Melas where the Ministry is participated	Number conferences/ workshop/ seminars etc.
1.	2018-19	2	8	3	5	26	19
2.	2017-18	4	2	7	0	20	12
3.	2016-17	2	4	0	9	8	20

Participation of Pakistan in International Yoga Day

307. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of activities/events proposed for International Yoga Day-2019;
- (b) the number of countries which have joined in the International Yoga day celebrations;
- (c) whether Pakistan has not joined in International Yoga day; and
- (d) if so, the initiatives taken to make Pakistan join in the Yoga day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Ministry of AYUSH has the mandate of being the Nodal Ministry for the observation of International Day of Yoga (IDY) and it encourages other Ministries to observe International Yoga Day in a befitting manner.

The main event of Mass Yoga Demonstration for the observation of 5th IDY was held at Prabhat Tara Ground, Ranchi, Jharkhand on 21.06.2019.

The Ministry of AYUSH has also organised events of Mass Yoga Demonstrations for IDY at following places in NCT of Delhi:

- (i) Rajpath, New Delhi

- (ii) Lodhi Garden, New Delhi
- (iii) Talkatora Garden, New Delhi
- (iv) District Park, Sector-11, Dwarka, New Delhi
- (v) Swarna Jayanti Park, Sector-10, Rohini, Delhi.
- (vi) Nehru Park, New Delhi.
- (vii) Yamuna Sports Complex, Surajmal Vihar, Delhi.
- (viii) Lal Quila, Delhi

(b) IDY is an event of open nature in which all countries are free to participate. Participation of different countries on IDY is on voluntary basis. There is no formal way of "joining" in its observation, and hence no data is maintained on the number of countries joining in the celebration.

(c) and (d) The Government of Pakistan does not actively promote yoga or the International Day of Yoga. It did not endorse the UN Resolution proclaiming 21 June as the International Day of Yoga. The High Commission of India in Islamabad organizes events to mark International Day of Yoga in which several prominent Pakistani citizens participate.

Committee to revise CSR framework

308. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has set up any Committee to revisit the provisions of the existing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) rules;
- (b) if so, the details thereof as well as the reasons therefor;
- (c) the recommendations suggested by the Committee; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The High Level Committee on CSR-2018 has been re-constituted on 22.11.2018 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Corporate

Affairs to review the existing framework and guide and formulate the roadmap for coherent policy on CSR. The Terms of Reference of the Committee included:

- (i) To review the CSR framework as per Act, Rules and Circulars issued from time to time;
- (ii) To recommend guidelines for enforcement of CSR provisions;
- (iii) To suggest measures for adequate monitoring and evaluation of CSR by companies;
- (iv) To examine and recommend audit (financial, performance, social) for CSR, as well as, analyse outcomes of CSR activities/programmes/projects.
- (v) Any other matter incidental or connected thereto.

The Committee is deliberating on the above mentioned terms of reference.

Inquiry into financial strains in IL&FS

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

- (a) whether Government has conducted any inquiry into financial strains in Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any action to secure interest of investors in IL&FS;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has taken any steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (f) Due to continuous failure of the Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd. (IL&FS) to service its debt and imminent possibility of contagion effect in the financial market, the Central Government moved an application under Sections 241 and 242 of the Companies Act, 2013 before the National Company Law

Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai Bench for taking management control. The NCLT, Mumbai Bench *vide* its order dated 01/10/2018 approved the application filed in this regard, by suspending the erstwhile board of directors of IL&FS and appointed government nominees as directors, who have been tasked with the orderly resolution of the IL&FS and its group companies. The entire process is being carried out under the supervision of the NCLT. In order to ensure period of calm during the resolution process, a moratorium was sought against the creditors, which has been granted on interim basis by the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) until further orders. Justice (Retd.) D.K. Jain, Supreme Court of India has been appointed by the NCLAT to oversee the monetization and resolution of the assets of IL&FS and its group companies.

Besides the resolution of the company, 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, which have been filed before the NCLT.

In pursuance of the interim reports filed by SFIO, the Central Government had sought relief from the NCLT for restraining the suspects/respondents identified by SFIO, from alienation of their moveable and immoveable properties. In addition to the above, the Central Government has also filed a contempt petition against certain additional respondents for violation of the orders of restraint passed by the NCLT. The NCLT has, till date, restrained the following respondents from alienating their moveable and immoveable properties:

Sl. No.	Name of respondent	Sl. No.	Name of respondent
1.	Hari Sankaran	7.	Pradeep Puri
2.	Arun K Saha	8.	S. Rengarajan
3.	Ravi Parthasarathy	9.	Mukund Sapre
4.	Vibhav Kapoor	10.	Asha Kiran Bawa
5.	K Ramchand	11.	Aakanksha Bawa
6.	Ramesh C Bawa		

Further, based on the 2nd Interim Report dated 28/05/2019 submitted by SFIO, the Central Government has also 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 for impleading the accused, named by SFIO in its complaint before the Special Court at Mumbai, as respondents in its petition 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, NCLAT and Special Court, Mumbai are sub-judice.

Spending under Corporate Social Responsibility

310. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds spent by Government and private sector banks and companies under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, State-wise including in Karnataka;

(b) whether Government has audited the CSR funds spent by the said Government and Private Sector Banks and Companies and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it has come to notice that thousands of companies have failed to spend funds under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy, if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by Government against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the data obtained from the filings made by the companies

in the MCA 21 registry, the details of the State/UT-wise Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds spent by the companies including banks incorporated 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 Statutory audit of the Company under Chapter X of the Companies Act, 2013 covers the audit of the expenditure incurred by the Companies on CSR activities.

(c) Whenever, violation of CSR provisions is reported, the compliance of CSR provisions by companies is monitored through examination of mandatory disclosures made by the companies in their Board's Report under provisions of Section 135 r/w Section 134 (3) (o) of the Companies Act. In case any discrepancy is noticed, then after following due process of law, sanction for prosecution is accorded. The process of scrutiny and filing prosecution for non-compliance is a continuous process. So far, prosecution has been sanctioned against 366 companies, out of which 60 companies have filed applications for compounding the offence.

Statement

State/UT-wise Details of CSR expenditure made during the last three years

States/UT(s)	F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.55	0.83	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	1256.42	753.3	118.52
Arunachal Pradesh	1.48	23.65	1.2
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

States/UT(s)	F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18
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
Odisha	623.91	317.01	308.92
Puducherry	6.44	7.51	1.65
Punjab	69.8	75.6	26.62
Rajasthan	503.45	324.81	136.33
Sikkim	1.98	6.83	4.5
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

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

On the basis of the filing made by the Companies upto 20.10.2018

Mandatory spending under CSE activities

311. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) since when CSR has been mandated to be followed by public and private sector companies;

(b) status of CSR activities for the last three years, year-wise and company-wise;

(c) whether in the view of Government CSR has been able to achieve the goals set and if not, whether Government is planning to improve the same;

(d) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some companies have not been able to spend the mandatory 2 per cent of their average net profit for CSR activities; and

(e) if so, the details of such companies and action proposed by Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Section 135 read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and Schedule VII to the Companies Act 2013, were notified on 27th February, 2014, and came into force from 01.04.2014. The CSR data as filed by the companies in MCA21 portal is already in public domain which can be accessed at www.csr.gov.in. The year-wise details of the status of CSR activities for the last three financial years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Whenever, violation of CSR provisions is reported, the compliance of CSR provisions by companies is monitored through examination of mandatory disclosures made by the companies in their Board's Report under provisions of Section 135 r/w Section 134 (3) (o) of the Companies Act. In case any discrepancy is noticed, then after following due process of law, sanction for prosecution is accorded. The process of scrutiny and filing prosecution for non-compliance is a continuous process. So far, prosecution against 366 companies were sanctioned, out of which 60 companies have filed application for compounding.

Statement*Details of Sector-wise CSR expenditure (in ₹ Crores) during the last three years*

Development Sector	F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18
Agro Forestry	57.64	43.45	7.5
Animal Welfare	66.66	78.3	16.54
Armed Forces, Veterans, War Widows/Dependents	11.14	37.08	16.24
Art And Culture	119.08	304.43	212.43
Clean Ganga Fund	32.82	24.37	2.11
Conservation Of Natural Resources	38.19	117.07	144.84
Education	4081.73	4459.68	2705.3
Environmental Sustainability	809.86	1072.34	837.49
Gender Equality	73.24	72.69	11.04
Health Care	2574.2	2468.75	1144.83
Livelihood Enhancement Projects	400.82	514.17	473.11
NEC/ Not Mentioned	1065.23	388.96	0.00
Other Central Government Funds	332.92	417.99	215.66
Poverty, Eradicating Hunger, Malnutrition	1238.87	604.9	421.21
Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	217.23	157.58	60.4
Rural Development Projects	1379.09	1548.95	1066.52
Safe Drinking Water	173.84	145.9	107.86
Sanitation	620.6	420.64	99.64
Senior Citizens Welfare	21.9	26.81	9.47
Setting Up Homes And Hostels For Women	29.11	62.25	54.93
Setting Up Orphanage	17.99	16.27	30.42
Slum Area Development	14.31	51.46	4.7

Development Sector	F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18
Socio-Economic Inequalities	75.64	145.83	74.56
Special Education	127.07	164.8	56.81
Swachh Bharat Kosh	325.2	183.83	118.69
Technology Incubators	26.77	23.09	5.2
Training To Promote Sports	138.92	178.53	121.94
Vocational Skills	332.93	372.64	251.54
Women Empowerment	124.59	139.65	94.37
GRAND TOTAL	14527.59	14242.41	8365.35

(On the basis of the filings made by the Companies upto 20.10.2018).

CSR spending in North East India

312. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total CSR spending by companies during the financial years, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, as mandated under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013;

(b) how much amount has been spent out of the CSR spending by the companies on CSR in North East India, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to mandate companies to spend a certain percentage of their CSR funds in backward areas like North Eastern States; and

(d) if not, whether it is not worth considering and the details of unspent amount lying thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per the data obtained from the filings made by the companies upto 20.10.2018 in the MCA21 registry for the Financial Years 2016-17 and 2017-18 and the total CSR spending as mandated under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is given in the Statement (*See* below). The due date as per the Act for filing of financial statements for 2018-19 is 30th October, 2019. As such, data for CSR spending by the companies for the FY 2018-19 is not available in the MCA 21 Registry.

(c) and (d) Section 135 (3) & (4) of the Act, empowers the Board of the company and its CSR Committee to take decisions regarding allocation and utilisation of CSR funds for items enlisted in Schedule VII of the Act. First proviso of Section 135(5) lays down that the Company shall give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates, for spending the amount earmarked for CSR activities.

Statement

Details of State-wise CSR expenditure during FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18

States/UT(s)	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.83	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	753.3	118.52
Arunachal Pradesh	23.65	1.2
Assam	270.14	38.17
Bihar	100.77	23.85
Chandigarh	21.89	16.3
Chhattisgarh	84.65	6.52
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.57	2.28
Daman and Diu	2.63	5.18
Delhi	517.37	222.32
Goa	35.86	29.2
Gujarat	859.77	376.75
Haryana	376.43	108.49
Himachal Pradesh	23.83	8.04
Jammu and Kashmir	42.69	5.45
Jharkhand	95.28	26.99
Karnataka	883.53	596.37
Kerala	133.03	45.19
Lakshadweep	0.0	1.87
Madhya Pradesh	284.65	67.66
Maharashtra	2465.51	1430.39

States/UT(s)	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18
Manipur	11.92	0.00
Meghalaya	10.97	0.76
Mizoram	0.08	0.16
Nagaland	0.92	0.36
NEC/ Not mentioned	6.81	0.0
Odisha	317.01	308.92
Puducherry	7.51	1.65
Punjab	75.6	26.62
Rajasthan	324.81	136.33
Sikkim	6.83	4.5
Tamil Nadu	544.58	352.11
Telangana	245.73	119.98
Tripura	1.25	1.16
Uttar Pradesh	321.97	122.6
Uttarakhand	101.53	37.7
West Bengal	286.62	157.14
PAN India*	4994.89	3964.62
GRAND TOTAL	14242.41	8365.35

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

(On the basis of filings made by the Companies upto 20.10.2018)

Revising the auditing standards

313. SHRI VIJAYSAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has ever tried to find out the reasons behind a spate of resignations by auditors in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that in view of resignation by auditors, the Ministry is in the process of revisiting the auditing standard;

(d) whether any consultations have been held with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) In October 2018, this Ministry requested the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) to provide statistical figures of the auditors resigning mid-term from listed companies. The ICAI has informed that during the period April 2018 to August 2018, a total of 152 auditors of listed companies resigned.

Section 143(9) of the Companies Act, 2013 makes it mandatory for auditors of companies to comply with the auditing standards. An auditor may withdraw/resign from the audit engagements in circumstances mentioned in Standards on Quality Control (SQC) 1, Standards on Auditing (SAs) and Code of Ethics. Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 states that the auditing standards may be prescribed by the Central Government after their recommendation by ICAI, in consultation with and after examination of National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA). Till such standards are notified, the standards specified by ICAI would remain applicable. Further, Section 140(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 mandates the resigning auditor to state the reasons and other relevant facts for his resignation.

The Council of ICAI constituted a Group to examine the reasons and circumstances leading to the resignation of the Auditors and suggest a suitable mechanism to address the issues/concerns for guidance of the members. The said Group considered the matter and was of the view that the matter is sufficiently dealt by extant law/regulations and Standards on Auditing and there is no need to specify any further requirements on the matter; however dissemination of knowledge on the subject is required. Accordingly, it was decided to issue FAQ to create awareness on the matter. Further, ICAI issued the "Implementation Guide on Resignation/Withdrawal from an Engagement to Perform Audit of Financial Statements" on 30th November, 2018; for dealing with various aspects of auditors' resignation and to provide guidance to auditors in case of resignation/withdrawal from an engagement to perform audit of financial statements.

Delisted shell companies

314. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shell companies delisted during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken against the parent companies who were holding shell companies?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The listed companies are governed/regulated by the stock exchanges and SEBI, and their listing and /or delisting processes are carried out by the stock exchanges.

The term "Shell Companies" is not defined in the Companies Act, 2013. 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 to look in to the issues of "Shell Companies" has recommended *inter alia* the use of red flag indicators as alerts for identification and strike off of Shell companies. The Government has under taken Special Drive for identification and Strike off of such unlisted companies u/s 248(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Removal of Names of Companies from the Register of Companies) Rules, 2016 (amended Rules 2019), which had not filed their Financial Statements and/or Annual Returns for a continuous period of two immediate preceding financial years. The Companies Act does not distinguish the companies for striking off, as Holding and subsidiary company.

During the financial year 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.

Funds for NAI

315. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated by Government for the National Archives of India (NAI) during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has completed the digitization of its records and its uploading on its website; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The details of funds allocated by Government for the National Archives of India (NAI) during the last three years is as under:

(Amount ₹ in lakhs)

Year	BE	RE
2016-17	3779.10	3666.70
2017-18	3958.50	4288.50
2018-19	4748.78	4183.78

(b) and (c) Digitization and uploading of records by NAI on its website is a continuous process. The details of the same are as under:

(i) A project for preparation of digital images of 11 Lakh pages for Private Papers has been, completed.

(ii) Preparation of Digital image of 19,80,000 pages of Public records and converting the same into analog images in microfilms has been completed.

(iii) The digitization of total 303 declassified files of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose has been completed and is available on <http://www.netajipapers.gov.in>

(iv) 110044 Digital Images of 2319 Microfiche sheets and 160731 Digital Images of 129 Microfilm rolls relating to important and rare publications of NAI, Library were digitized.

Promotion of culture of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha

†316. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will make any plan to promote the culture of the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha at the national level; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the nature of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) To protect, promote and preserve various forms of folk art and culture throughout the country including Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis all over the country.

At national level from 2015 till date, seven (7) Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs (RSMs) have been organized wherein artists of all the States including Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha have been provided platform to perform. Such artists would be provided opportunities to perform in RSMs whenever planned. Chhattisgarh is a member State of South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur who has planned to showcase the culture of Chhattisgarh in their various programmes like Lok Kala Darshan, Lok Nrutya Bharat Bharati, Tribal Dance Festival, Folk Theater Festival, Lok Gyan Paramapara etc.

Odisha and Jharkhand are the member States of Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata who plan to showcase the culture of these two States in their several district level programmes, Multilingual Theatre Festival, Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme, Yatra Mahotsav as well as various workshops on folk painting, folk craft and dance forms.

Preservation of archaeological objects/ artefacts

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

- (a) the prescribed parameters for selecting archaeological objects/artefacts to be protected by Archaeological Survey of India;
- (b) the numerical details of Archaeological objects/artefacts protected by Archaeological Survey of India at present, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the proposals received by Archaeological Survey of India regarding the protection of Archaeological objects/artefacts and the approvals granted thereon during the last three years; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that Archaeological Survey of India has failed to execute its work in a proper and effective manner due to lack of financial resources?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India preserve and keep in safe custody antiquities retrieved from excavation, explorations and displayed in Site Museums of ASI. There are no prescribed parameters for selecting archaeological objects/ artefacts to be protected by Archaeological Survey of India as per provisions of (i) AMASR Act 1958 (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act 2010 and Rules 2011 (ii) Antiquities and Art Treasure Act 1972 and Rules 1976. Details of antiquities with Archaeological Survey of India are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No such proposal has been received by Archaeological Survey of India.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

*Details of State-wise numerical details of antiquities with
Archaeological Survey of India*

Name of State	Name of Circle/Branch of Archaeological Survey of India	Total number of antiquities
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati Circle	13,767
Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya	Guwahati Circle	339
Bihar	Patna Circle Excavation Branch, Patna	47,913
Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	5036
Delhi	Delhi Circle Delhi Mini Circle Excavation Branch Central Antiquity Collection Section	4,00,894
Goa	Goa Circle	729

1	2	3
Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	33,543
	Excavation Branch, Vadodara	
Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	4450
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	581
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	2547
Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	583
Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	
	Hampi Mini Circle	
	Dharwad Circle	
	Excavation Branch Bengaluru	28,230
Kerala	Thrissur Circle	1,915
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	39,986
	Temple Survey Project NR	
Maharashtra	Nagpur Circle	
	Mumbai Circle	
	Aurangabad Circle	
	Pre History Branch Nagpur	
	Excavation Branch	58,708
Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura	Aizwal Circle	821
Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	8782
	Excavation Branch Bhubaneswar	
Punjab	Chandigarh Circle	4293
Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	25,861
	Jodhpur Circle	
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Circle	6351
	Temple Survey Project, Chennai	
Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	10,894
Uttar Pradesh	Sarnath Circle	24,827
	Lucknow Circle	

1	2	3
	Agra Circle	
Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	737
West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	21328

Conservation of temples

318. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of temples conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during the last three years, temple-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps for the preservation and conservation of temples in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The State-wise details of temples conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) ASI has 3691 nos. of protected monuments in the country including temples. At many places temples are part of major monuments like forts, archaeological sites etc. Therefore the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the last three years for conservation of protected monuments including temples under the ASI are given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Funds Allocated (₹ in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred (₹ in lakhs)
1.	2016-17	30375.07	30193.22
2.	2017-18	40855.32	40851.73
3.	2018-19	40637.59	39365.39

(c) and (d) In the State of Kerala ASI has 13 nos. of protected temples. The conservation work of these temples is executed by the ASI regularly and they are in a good state of preservation.

Statement

State-wise details of temples conserved by archaeological survey of India in the country.

Sl. No.	State	Number of Protected Temples conserved by ASI
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53
2.	Assam	18
3.	Bihar	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	29
5.	Goa	2
6.	Gujrat	42
7.	Himachal Pradesh	28
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	29
10.	Jharkhand	2
11.	Karnataka	242
12.	Kerala	13
13.	Madhya Pradesh	96
14.	Maharashtra	89
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Odisha	53
17.	Rajasthan	42
18.	Telangana	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	120
20.	Tripura	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	132
22.	Uttarakhand	30
23.	West Bangal	48

Music and dance schools for economically weaker sections

319. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open music and dance schools for the people belonging to economically weaker sections of the society in the country; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA), an autonomous organization of this Ministry runs its following centres to give support to the students including those from economically weaker sections, for receiving training of Music and Dance:

- (i) Kutiyattam Kendra, Kerala.
- (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Manipur.
- (iii) Kathak Kendra, New Delhi.
- (iv) Sattriya Kendra, Assam.

Kalakshetra Foundation in Chennai, another autonomous body under Ministry of Culture, offers courses in Bharatnatyam and Carnatic Music, through its Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts.

Projects on NML

320. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the projects undertaken under the National Mission on Libraries (NML) and the amount spent on creation of National Virtual Library of India; and
- (b) the measures taken for the digitization of manuscripts in the last three years and how many manuscripts have been digitized so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The National Mission on Libraries consists of following four components:-

- (i) National Virtual Library of India
- (ii) Setting up of NML Model Library
- (iii) Quantitative and Qualitative Survey
- (iv) Capacity Building

An amount of ₹71.78 crore has been released to IIT Bombay for creation of National Virtual Library of India till date.

- (b) Digitization of manuscripts is being done under the National Mission for Manuscripts and by the other organization under this Ministry who are repository of the manuscripts. Till now 55259 manuscripts have been digitized during last three years.

Public libraries in the country

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

(a) the number of public libraries set up in the country and the number of libraries proposed to be set up in various parts of the country including at panchayats and districts level, State/UT-wise;

(b) the Central assistance made available and utilised in this regard during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enhance to financial assistance for such libraries;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the measures taken by Government for the improvement of public libraries; and

(e) the number of libraries/cultural centres set up/opened abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) There are six Public Libraries under administrative control of Ministry of Culture namely National Library, Kolkata, Central Reference Library, Kolkata, Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi, Delhi Public Library, Delhi, Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna and Rampur Raza Library, Rampur.

Data regarding State-wise number of public libraries or number of libraries proposed to be set up in various parts of the country is not maintained by Ministry of Culture as Public Libraries function under the administrative control of respective State/UT Library Authorities being State Subject.

(b) National Mission on Libraries has a scheme for providing financial assistance for upgradation of infrastructure of one State Central Library and one District Library in each State/UT as NML Model Library. State-wise financial assistance sanctioned and payment released is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

State/UT-wise Central assistance rendered for development of public libraries under Matching and Non-Matching scheme of Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Details are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(e) This Ministry has not opened any libraries abroad. However, ICCR, Ministry of External Affairs has set up/opened 37 Cultural Centres abroad.

Statement-I

Details of amount sanctioned and payment released to State Libraries under NML Model Library Scheme

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Library	Amount sanctioned	Year wise payment released				
				Total	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Uttar Pradesh	State Central Library, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	206.00	203.75	72.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Government District Library, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh	87.00	85.93	39.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	West Bengal	West Bengal State Central Library, West Bengal	222.81	219.82	97.81	40.80	8.66	0.00
4.	West Bengal	North Bengal State Library, Coochbehar, West Bengal	86.98	79.73	28.27	23.45	0.00	0.00
5.	Odisha	H.K.M.State Library,Bhubaneswar, Odisha	223.00	133.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Odisha	District Library, Ganajam, Odisha	40.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Karnataka	State Central Library, Bangalore, Karnataka	223.00	159.29	89.80	36.49	0.00	0.00
8.	Karnataka	District Central Library, Shimoga, Karnataka	87.00	79.26	0.00	45.76	17.00	0.00
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	State Central Library, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	223.00	166.08	98.29	67.79	0.00	0.00
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	District Library, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh	87.00	66.32	32.29	34.02	0.00	0.00

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	94
11.	Tripura	Birchandra State Central Library, Tripura	223.00	104.14	44.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
12.	Tripura	Unakoti District Library, Tripura	87.00	36.78	16.33	4.45	0.00	0.00	
13.	Mizoram	State Central Library, Aizawal, Mizoram	128.70	124.51	67.00	8.12	16.38	0.00	
14.	Mizoram	District Library, Kolasib, Mizoram	50.00	50.00	33.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
15.	Assam	District Library, Jorhat, Assam	40.00	39.99	13.20	21.09	5.70	0.00	
16.	Assam	District Library, Guwahati, Assam	70.00	69.59	35.40	34.20	0.00	0.00	
17.	Telangana	State Central Library, Hyderabad, Telangana	112.25	72.30	39.39	10.92	22.00	0.00	
18.	Telangana	District Central Library, Mahabubnagar, Telangana	52.00	33.00	16.50	0.00	16.50	0.00	
19.	Rajasthan	Dr. Radhakrishnan Rajya Kendriya Pustakalaya, Jaipur, Rajasthan	183.51	64.81	33.83	30.98	0.00	0.00	
20.	Rajasthan	Rajakiya Sarbajanik Mandal Pustakalaya, Kota, Rajasthan	63.46	33.00	0.00	16.50	16.50	0.00	
21.	Goa	Krishnadas Shama State Central Library, Panaji, Goa	223.00	1.49	0.00	1.49	0.00	0.00	Unstarred Questions
22.	Goa	Dr. Francisco Luis Gomes District Library, Navelin, Goa	87.00	3.38	0.00	3.38	0.00	0.00	
23.	Tamil Nadu	District Library, Vellore, Tamil Nadu	87.00	59.53	0.00	53.51	6.02	0.00	
24.	Tamil Nadu	District Library, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu	70.00	62.78	0.00	25.97	36.81	0.00	
25.	Nagaland	State Central Library, Kohima, Nagaland	177.49	175.48	0.00	85.58	89.90	0.00	

26.	Nagaland	District Library, Dimapur, Nagaland	73.81	69.75	0.00	38.18	31.57	0.00
27.	Manipur	State Central Library, Imphal, Manipur	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Manipur	District Library, Senapati, Manipur	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Chhattisgarh	District Library, Dhantawada	87.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chhattisgarh	District Library, Raigarh	87.00	13.64	0.00	13.64	0.00	0.00
31.	Andhra Pradesh	State Regional Library, Guntur	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Regional Library, Rajamundry	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	Romain Rolland Library, State Central Library, Puducherry	166.47	117.13	0.00	33.00	25.41	58.72
34.	Pondicherry	Dr. S. R. Ranganathan Government Public Library, District Library, Karaikal	76.04	3.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.71
35.	Gujarat	State Central Library, Gandhinagar	105.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Kerala	State Central Library, Thiruvananthapuram	116.61	15.38	0.00	11.95	3.44	0.00
37.	Sikkim	Sikkim State Central Library	3.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38.	Maharashtra	District Library, Nandurbar, Maharashtra	21.90	15.75	0.00	13.36	2.39	0.00
39.	Maharashtra	Govt. Divisional Library, Aurangabad	60.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. District Library, Khandwa	73.20	33.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	0.00
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. Ahilya Library, Indore	87.00	16.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.50
TOTAL			4238.17	2408.81	857.87	654.62	331.28	78.93

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

95

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of Central assistance provided by Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata under various Matching and Non-Matching schemes for development of public library services during last 3 years and current year

(Amount in ₹)

Name of the State/UT	Central Assistance			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 24.06.2019)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	16085276.43	4045504.92	9545590.59	1092034.82
Arunachal Pradesh	21975060.47	16603671.10	12012544.80	5774040.63
Assam	34092730.46	48919468.34	10404261.46	1577383.63
Bihar	4477167.98	1996869.29	3193946.72	606686.01
Gujarat	27865921.45	33474288.57	27403051.15	2156893.54
Goa	1420087.40	2674826.26	2914079.34	121337.20
Haryana	7749982.17	4340061.14	2757794.77	485348.81
Himachal Pradesh	11051491.97	6319268.20	4166745.53	788691.82
Jammu and Kashmir	5592847.58	34628799.89	12835030.30	2014049.01
Karnataka	28318461.44	60264864.39	34115537.62	1456046.43
Kerala	10849051.47	7404744.11	13401792.40	849360.42
Madhya Pradesh	14550795.93	6489825.20	12942076.21	2548081.25
Maharashtra	35499981.90	30203707.81	31429021.84	3055120.44
Manipur	26666594.88	22756598.83	25113067.90	424680.21
Meghalaya	5416273.39	2546872.95	2465157.37	485348.81
Mizoram	17275115.58	12338594.97	13616949.70	719680.21

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	34530936.38	42367066.79	26300183.27	494564.81
Odisha	17741945.96	16153748.72	13492674.37	585348.81
Punjab	3917521.98	1996869.29	1540723.36	303343.01
Rajasthan	33307710.73	27368259.26	28743437.39	1666655.03
Sikkim	2238583.99	6236821.65	11590941.49	242674.41
Tamil Nadu	29251885.43	58240045.03	60364396.34	2175232.44
Tripura	9939710.69	15442789.35	9385477.93	1278118.21
Uttar Pradesh	23725133.34	24672604.95	10346887.39	1813415.03
West Bengal	28063033.45	41869037.57	14450508.59	1622729.82
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1119291.99	499217.32	616289.34	121337.20
Chandigarh	2515204.40	4117522.20	2565450.60	50872.20
Dadar and Nagar Hevali	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	550000.00	600000.00	1267500.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	559646.00	249608.66	308144.67	60668.60
Pondicherry	4641267.49	748825.98	924434.01	182005.80
Chhattisgarh	10298229.99	1248043.31	5546604.09	1092034.82
Jharkhand	1795787.99	748825.98	1074434.01	182005.80
Uttarakhand	5852601.39	1273043.31	1319236.09	242674.41
Telengana	0.00	2779584.28	15731391.34	2540282.44
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	198070.00	0.00
TOTAL	478935331.70	541619879.62	424083431.98	38808746.08

Note: Sanction of proposal and release of payment depends on submission of proposal and claims from the respective State/UT library authority.

Statement-III*Modified provisions for assistance under the existing schemes of RRRLF***(A) Matching Schemes****Financial Assistance Schemes:**

Sl. No.	Matching Schemes	Quantum of assistance	Revised Quantum of assistance (State + Central) Approved in the Foundation meeting held on 4.05.2018
1	2	3	4
1.	Assistance to Public Libraries Towards Increasing Accommodation (Construction/Renovation/Extension of Library Building)	i. SCL- ₹ 100.00 lakh (one-time) ii. Divisional / Mondal / District Library / City Central Library- ₹ 50.00 lakh (once in 10 years) iii. Sub-Divisional / Taluka / Municipal Library- ₹ 25.00 lakh (once in 10 years) iv. Other libraries- ₹ 10.00 lakh (once in 10 years)	(I) SCL- ₹ 200.00 lakh (Total assistance in 10 years) (II) District/Divisional/Mondal Library/ City Central Library- ₹ 100.00 lakh (total assistance in 10 years) (III) Sub-divisional/Town/Taluka/ Municipal Library- ₹ 50.00 lakh (total assistance in 10 years) (IV) Other libraries- ₹ 25.00 lakh (total assistance in 10 years)
2.	Assistance towards Development	i. Bicycles, rickshaw vans or other	(I) Inexpensive Mobile Library Van with

of Rural Book Deposit Centres and Mobile Library Services	inexpensive vehicles;	book shelves: ₹ 7.00 lakhs for the Base Library including installation of Book Display Rack etc. in the vehicle (once in 10 years to be procured through authorized dealers)
	ii. Trunks, books containers or any other storage-cum-carriage equipment;	(II) ₹ 50.00 thousand per year for other items like Storage-cum-carriage equipment; Loudspeaker, microphone and other items required for functioning of the mobile library services.
	iii. Bags;	
	iv. Books and other reading and visual materials for circulation;	(III) Books for circulation are to be provided by the Base Library.
	v. Loudspeaker, microphone or any publicizing instrument; and	
	vi. Racks/Almirah for base library.	
	Assistance will be given for items mentioned above subject to a maximum amount of ₹50,000/-	
3. Assistance towards Organisation of Seminars, Workshops, Training Courses (Orientation /Refresher), Book Exhibitions and Library Awareness Programmes	(a) State level- ₹2.00 lakhs	(I) State level Programme organized by the Directorate or State Central Library - ₹3.00 lakhs
	(b) District / Sub-divisional level- ₹1.00 lakh for each of the following programme	(II) District / Sub-divisional level Programme:
	i. Holding of State level seminars and workshops;	(a) Seminar/Awareness programme- ₹1.50 lakhs
	ii. Running of training courses (orientation/ refresher courses of ad-hoc nature);	(b) One day Training/ Workshop ₹1.50 lakhs
	iii. Organisation of book exhibitions and	

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

99

1	2	3	4
		iv. Organisation of Awareness Programmes	(c) Two days Training/Workshop ₹2.50 lakhs
		v. Printing of Brochure, Publicity Folder and production of awareness building material for supply to libraries as per recommendation of respective SLC.	(d) Three days Training/Workshop ₹3.00 lakhs
			A Library may avail assistance for any of the programme mentioned above and may organize such programmes with the approval of the Convener/Director.
			(III) Book Fair/Exhibition with ₹2.00 lakhs per year per district
4.	Assistance towards purchase of storage materials, reading room furniture and library equipment like card cabinet, fire extinguisher, generator, water cooler etc. including photo copier <i>Scheme to be renamed as:</i> Matching Scheme of Assistance towards purchase of library furniture, storage materials	i. ₹ 50,000/- per library per year OR ii. ₹ 1,00,000/- per library/ two years OR iii. ₹ 2,50,000/- per library/five years Note: For a newly constructed library onetime special grant not exceeding ₹10.00 lakh will be given on a case to case basis	(I) Rs 5,00,000/- for State Central Library. (II) ₹3,00,000/- for District/ Divisional/ Mondal/ Sub-divisional/Town Library or equivalent (III) ₹1,00,000/- for rural and other library One time special grant for newly constructed library: (I) ₹25,00,000/- for State Central Library. (II) ₹15,00,000/- for District / Divisional / Mondal/Sub-divisional/Town Library or

	and other items for providing facility to readers.		equivalent (III) ₹10,00,000/- for town library or equivalent (IV) ₹5,00,000/- for rural or other library
5.	Assistance to Public Libraries to Acquire Computer with Accessories for Library Application and TV, CD Player, DVD Player for Educational Purposes <i>Scheme to be renamed as:</i> Scheme of Matching Assistance to Public Libraries for Modernisation of Library Services	(a) Items for Modernization, Networking, Supervision charges, related items etc. at prevailing market price. (b) Cost of Retro Conversion i. SCL- ₹ 25 lakhs ii. Others- ₹ 15 lakhs (c) Design, development and content creation for Website: i. SCL- ₹ 8 lakhs ii. DL- ₹ 5 lakhs SCL: State Central Library, DL: District Library	(a) No change (b) No Change (c) Design, development of Web services and content creation for Website and similar other purpose: i. SCL- ₹ 8 lakhs ii. District and Other Library- ₹ 5 lakhs *Cost of Upgradation of Website once in every two years ₹ 4.00 lakhs for State Central Libraries and ₹ 2.00 lakhs for District and Other Libraries.

(B) Non-Matching Financial Assistance Schemes

Financial Assistance Schemes:

Sl. No.	Non-Matching Schemes	Quantum of assistance	Restriction	Revised Quantum of assistance (Central Share only)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Non-matching scheme of financial assistance to public libraries towards celebration of 50/60/75/100/125/150 years and like	<p>(a) ₹ 1 lakh for celebration of 50/60/75 years.</p> <p>(b) ₹ 1.50 lakhs for celebration of 100 years or more.</p> <p>(c) One time <i>ad-hoc</i> grant of ₹ 1 lakh for 100 years or more for modernization purposes.</p> <p>(d) One time grant of ₹ 15,000/- for books and ₹ 10000/- for furniture for rural libraries (Panchayat area) for 50 years or more.</p>	<p>Seminars / workshops- ₹ 10,000/-</p> <p>i. Books & Binding- ₹ 20,000/-</p> <p>ii. Furniture- ₹ 20,000/-</p> <p>iii. Computer ₹ 1 lakh</p> <p>iv. Renovation- ₹ 50,000/-</p> <p>v. Cultural function, ₹ 10,000/-</p> <p>vi. Publishing ₹ 10,000/-</p> <p>vii. Cash award- ₹ 2,000/- each for 5 persons</p>	<p>(I) Organisation of programmes for celebration <i>e.g.</i> Seminar/Workshop/ Cultural program etc. in case of 50/60/75 years or more ₹ 1.50 lakhs and for 100 years or more ₹ 2.00 lakhs.</p> <p>(II) One time assistance of ₹ 5.70 lakhs for 50/60/75/100 years or more for Modernization 2.00 lakhs / Furniture 2.00 lakhs/Books 50,000/- /Publication 20,000/- / Preservation of Books including repair and archival Book Binding etc. ₹ 1.00 lakh</p> <p>(III) One time grant of ₹ 10.00 lakhs for 50 / 60 / 75 /100 years or more for extension/ renovation of library building including</p>

provision for separate toilet for men and women and purified drinking water facility as per Swachh Bharat Mission.

- 2 Assistance Towards Establishment of RRRLF Children Corner.
- Scheme to be renamed as: Assistance for Children library and establishment of RRRLF Children corner.
- A. Items Covered under the Scheme:
- i. Purchase of children books, periodicals, comics, brochures, charts, maps, globes, educational toys, learning games etc.;
 - ii. Purchase of audio-visual materials like TV, Cassettes
 - iii. Purchase of specially designed book racks, reading tables and chairs;

1	2	3	4	5
		iv. Purchase of computer with multimedia kit, software and internet connectivity.	The extent of assistance will be limited to ₹2.00 lakh for building of infrastructure and purchase of the items mentioned by way of one time ad-hoc grant. For sustaining the project, subsequent grant can be accommodated with the existing non-matching scheme of Financial Assistance to Children Libraries or Children Section of General Public Libraries towards replenishment of stock of books, CDs, cassettes etc., with the new arrivals and also for new initiative. ₹50,000/-	Assistance a) Creation of Children corner with a minimum of 15ft X 12ft Space with furniture, furnishing / Painting / Decoration etc. One time Initial Establishment cost Rs 3.00 lakhs. b) Computer, Software and related items, TV, Video Player, E-Book Reader, Screen reading software etc. for specially abled readers ₹ 2.00 lakhs (Total in five years)
		v. Special furnishing, decoration and colour.		
		B. Items covered under Develop Different Sections of General Public Libraries for Children Section.		
		i. Purchase of children books	Libraries or Children Section of General Public Libraries towards replenishment of stock of books, CDs, cassettes etc., with the new arrivals and also for new initiative. ₹50,000/-	II) Purchase of children books, periodicals, comics, charts, maps, globes, educational toys, learning games, Audio-Visual learning materials (CD / DVD), Braille books or any other item for Children readers, storage materials, furniture etc. Rs 80,000/- per year.
		ii. Purchase of charts, maps, globes, educational toys etc.		
		iii. Purchase of steel almirah, steel book case, steel racks, steel	Note: Provisions for Children in two different I)	

		reading tables and fibre arm chairs;	Schemes should be merged under one scheme	
		iv. Purchase of audio-visual materials for educational purpose viz. TV, Tape Recorder, Educational Audio Cassettes, CDs etc.		
3	Non-matching scheme of financial assistance to develop different sections of general public libraries (Children Section/ Women Section, Senior Citizen Section, Neo-literate Section, Career Guidance Section). Scheme to be renamed as: Assistance for development of RRRLF Knowledge Corner in Public Libraries.	i. ₹50,000/- for each section (Exception: ₹ 20,000/- for neo-literate section) ii. Maximum ₹1,50,000/- for development of different sections per library per year. (Children Section, Women Section, Senior Citizen Section, Neo-literate Section, Career Guidance Section)	At least 60% is to be spent for purchase of books, rest for purchase of Furniture, Equipment etc.	Maximum Rs 2,50,000/- per library per year ₹ 1,00,000/- for career guidance section and ₹ 50,000/- for each of the other three sections Women Section, Senior Citizen Section, Neo-literate Section per library per year. Out of which at least 60% is to be spent for purchase of books and rest for purchase of Furniture, Equipment etc. Special grant for Modernisation Rs 2.00 Lakhs covering all the sections for items e.g Computer, Printer, Networking, TV and related items. (Total in Five Years) Children Section has been

1	2	3	4	5
				dropped from this scheme and has been included under the scheme of Assistance for Children library and establishment of RRRLF Children corner.
4.	Non-Matching scheme of assistance towards providing facilities for differently abled users in the libraries and establishment of RRRLF differently abled corner. Scheme to be renamed as: Non-Matching Scheme of Assistance towards Creation of facilities for Divyangjan Readers.	i. State Central Library- ₹ 10 lakh ii. District Library- ₹ 7 lakh iii. Sub-divisional / others- ₹ 5 lakh	Purchase of Books, Braille books, computer screen reading software like JAWS-10, optical character recognition software which can convert printed scanned material into voice like Kurzeweil 1000, refreshable Braille display along with screen reader like Sieka Braille Display, Talking books and special software like DAISY Screen Magnification Software like Magic Screen, Audio-visual materials viz. CDs, DVDs, Cassettes. specially designed	<p>A) Establishment of Divyangjan Readers corner: Total in Five years</p> <p>I) State Central Library- ₹ 10 lakhs</p> <p>II) District /Regional Level Library- ₹ 7 lakhs</p> <p>III) Sub-divisional/Town/other Library - ₹ 5 lakhs</p> <p>B) Procurement of Reading resources for Divyangjan Readers Rs. 50,000/- per year.</p>

book racks, reading tables and chairs, wheel chairs, Computer with multimedia kit, software and internet connectivity, Furniture, Wheelchairs, Construction of Ramps, Provision for easily accessible drinking water while sitting on the wheelchair etc.

- 5 Financial assistance towards organisation of Seminar/Conference by professional organisations, local bodies, NGOs engaged in public library development/ library movement and University Departments of Library Science.
- 50% of the approved estimated expenditure, subject to a maximum amount of ₹ 1.00 lakh.

RRRLF's share will be limited to the extent of:

- I) One day Seminar/Awareness/Training programme/Workshop ₹1.50 lakhs
- II) Two days or more Seminar/Awareness / Training programme/ Workshop ₹2.50 lakhs

Scheme to be renamed as:

1	2	3	4	5
	Non-Matching Scheme of Assistance for organisation of National Level Seminar, Workshop, Training and Awareness Program.			
6	Non-matching Scheme of Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisation providing Public Library Services.	i. Books, furniture, equipment and computer with accessories, Market price of Generator/ Copier / Water Cooler - ₹3.00 lakh. ii. Libraries having existence less than 30 years- ₹6.00 lakh iii. Other libraries- ₹10.00 lakh.	i. Construction Work / Generator- Once in 10 years. ii. Computer with accessories and furniture- Once in 5 years. iii. Furniture and iv. equipment- except copier machine- Once in 3 years. v. Copier machine/ Water Cooler- Once in 5 years vi. Books- Every year	I) One Generator/Invertor - Once in 10 years 1.00 lakh II) Computer with accessories and furniture- Once in 5 years 1.50 lakh III) Furniture and equipment- except copier machine- Once in 3 years: 1.50 lakh IV) Copier machine/ Water Purifier - Once in 5 years: ₹ 75,000/- V) Books- Every year ₹ 50,000/- VI) Construction/Renovation of Library Building: a. Libraries having existence more than 10 years- ₹10.00 lakhs.

7. Non-Matching Scheme of Assistance For Collection and Compilation of Library Statistics Through Official And Non-Official Agencies.

- i. Urban Area @ ₹ 150/- per Library
- ii. Rural Area @ ₹ 200/- per Library
- iii. Hilly @ ₹250/- per Library
- iv. Difficult Terrain and Disturbed Area @ ₹ 400/- per Library

[Rate was approved in RC on 27th November, 2007]

Data from Govt./Govt. Sponsored Libraries have to be collected by State Authorities without any External Agency. 50% may be paid as advance to the State Authority.

- b. Libraries having existence more than 20 years - ₹15.00 lakhs.

RRRLF share would be limited to 90% of the estimate subject to the cost ceiling as mentioned above and the organization will have to bear the remaining 10% of the estimated cost (in lieu of 75:25 ratio in the existing provisions).

Data Collection:

- i. Urban Area and Rural Area @ ₹ 350/- per Library
- ii. Hilly Area, Difficult Terrain and Disturbed Area @ ₹ 450/- per Library.

Data Entry & Validation:

- i. ₹ 50/- per library

Data Compilation, Analysis and Report Generation:

- i. ₹ 150/- per library

Plus Taxes as applicable.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Assistance to centrally sponsored libraries	<p>The object of the scheme is to support Central/State Govt. sponsored institutions/organisation and providing public library services in rural areas, so as to cover the Universities, Centrally sponsored Institutions providing public libraries in the rural areas in the model of Palli Sanghatana Bivag, Vishwa-Bharati, Sriniketan.</p> <p>In case of Palli Sanghatana Vibhag, Visva Bharati, a duly constituted committee with a representative from the Foundation finalises the proposals for assistance under the scheme.</p>	<p>RRRLF provided ₹ 3.5 lakh (Books 2.80 lakh, Furniture ₹ 2.20 lakh during 2015-16 and allocated ₹ 5.50 lakh during 2016-17 for Rural Extension Centre of Visva Bharati covering 35 libraries for Books and Furniture. An equal amount or higher was shared by the VB Authority.</p>	<p>Assistance to Public Libraries run by a Central Organisation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Books: 25,000/- per library/per year Furniture: 25,000/- per library/per year Computer, Printer and related items: ₹ 70,000/- (Total in five year per library) <p>Total ₹ 1,20,000/- per library on a 50:50 sharing basis with the Central Organisation like Visva Bharati subject to the above ceiling limit.</p>

Part fund of special bond for farmers in Karnataka

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is raising special bonds to the tune of ₹ 2 lakh crores to assist national banks to improve their adequacy norms;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that CM of Karnataka has requested to earmark 25 per cent of funds so raised for setting off part of the outstanding loans of farmers; and
- (c) if so, what the Ministry has done on this issue so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Special securities amounting to ₹ 1,86,000 crore were issued by Government of India in the financial years 2017-18 and 2018-19 to raise funds for infusing as share capital in public sector banks to help them meet their capital requirements. Interim budget for the current financial year only has token provision for issuance of such special securities. As regards the suggestion of earmarking 25% of the said funds for specified purpose, it is stated that shares are units of ownership interest that provide for distribution of profits in the form of dividends and are accompanied by voting rights, and that share capital received from any shareholder is not tagged to use/purpose specified by the shareholder.

Agricultural loan waiver in drought situation in Maharashtra

†323. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would consider to waive off the agricultural loans upto an amount of rupees one lakh in view of pathetic condition of farmers owing to drought situation prevailing in Maharashtra for the last so many years and also to prevent them from committing suicide;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to waive off loans

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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%.
- 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 also been reduced from 50% to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework. Banks have also been advised not to insist for additional collateral security for restructured loans.
- To enhance coverage of small and marginal farmers in the formal credit system, RBI has decided to raise the limit for collateral-free agriculture loans from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1.6 lakh.
- The requirement of 'no due' certificate has also been dispensed with for small loans upto ₹50,000/-to small and marginal farmers, share croppers and the like and, instead, only a self-declaration from the borrower is required.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.
- 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.
- For development of agriculture and welfare of farmers of the country, the Government in DAC&FW, is implementing various Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which include:
 - (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
 - (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
 - (iii) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)
 - (iv) National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Swiss bank deposit by Indians

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

- (a) how Ministry look at the recent Swiss Bank data which reveals that there is 50 per cent rise in Indian deposits in Swiss Bank after their decline in the last three years;
- (b) whether it means that Government has failed to check flow of black money;
- (c) whether it is a fact there is an agreement between India and Switzerland under which Swiss Government will have to provide information of deposits; and
- (d) if so, the efforts being made to get the data and place it before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained with the Government. However, in respect of some media

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

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

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

(c) and (d) India has Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with Switzerland which entered into force on 29th December, 1994. Protocol amending the agreement was signed on 30th August, 2010 and entered into force on 7th October, 2011. The provisions of the India-Switzerland DTAA amended by the Protocol, facilitate exchange of information on request basis in the cases under investigation. The information exchanged is utilized to conclude the investigations and tax the unaccounted income and assets of the taxpayers. To enhance cooperation in this area, bilateral meetings are held between the Competent Authorities of the two sides on regular basis.

India and Switzerland are also signatories to the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAC). India and Switzerland have, for automatic sharing of financial account information, signed a Joint Declaration on 22nd November, 2016 for activation of the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) in tax matters between the two countries. The necessary legal arrangements have been put in place and from September 2019 onwards, India will receive information of financial accounts held by Indian residents in Switzerland for the calendar year 2018 and subsequent years. This will be useful in tracing unaccounted income and assets of Indian residents in Switzerland and bringing the same to tax.

The use and disclosure of the information received is governed by the confidentiality provisions of the India-Switzerland tax treaty.

Growing NPAs

325. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian banks have been struggling with the growing NPA issues;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the share of bank lending to real estate sector has fallen sharply to 17 per cent in 2016 from over 68 per cent in 2013; and

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations (provisional data for the financial year ending March 2019), gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have declined by ₹ 89,189 crore from the peak of ₹ 8,95,601 crore in March 2018 to ₹ 8,06,412 crore in March 2019 (provisional data).

As per RBI data on global operations, aggregate gross advances of PSBs increased from ₹ 18,19,074 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 52,15,920 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn.

Government adopted the comprehensive 4R's strategy consisting of recognition of NPAs transparently, resolution and recovering value from stressed accounts, recapitalising Public Sector Banks (PSBs), and reforms in PSBs and financial ecosystem to ensure a responsible and clean system. Steps taken under these strategies to expedite and enable resolution of NPAs of PSBs, and to improve the condition of banks include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) Change in credit culture was effected, with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) fundamentally changing the creditor-borrower relationship, taking away control of the defaulting company from promoters/owners and debarring wilful defaulters from the resolution process and debarring them from raising funds from the market.
- (ii) Over the last four financial years, PSBs were recapitalised to the extent of ₹ 3.12 lakh crore, with infusion of ₹ 2.46 lakh crore by the Government and mobilisation of over ₹ 0.66 lakh crore by PSBs themselves.
- (iii) Key reforms were instituted in PSBs as part of PSBs Reforms Agenda, include the following:
 - (a) Board-approved Loan Policies of PSBs now mandate tying up necessary clearances/approvals and linkages before disbursement, scrutiny of group balance-sheet and ring-fencing of cash flows, non-fund and tail risk appraisal in project financing.
 - (b) Use of hird-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.

Positive impact on PSBs of Government's 4R's approach is now visible and includes, *inter alia* the following:—

- (i) Robust recovery of ₹ 3.59 lakh crores over the last four years, including record recovery of Rs 1.23 lakh crores in FY 2018-19, has been effected.
- (ii) Assets quality has improved as reflected in 45% year-on-year reduction in slippage into NPAs in FY 2018-19, and 63% reduction in 31 to 90 days overdue corporate accounts by March 2019 from their peak in June 2017.

- (iii) With stress recognition largely completed, significant headway in recovery and resolution under IBC, and reduced slippages as a result of improved underwriting and monitoring, gross NPAs of PSBs have started declining, after peaking in March 2018, registering a decline of ₹ 89,189 crore, from ₹ 8.96 lakh crore in March 2018 to ₹ 8.06 lakh crore in March 2019.

By addressing the underlying causes behind the build-up of stress in PSBs through comprehensive reform to change credit culture and tighten discipline for every stakeholder in the financial system, institutionalising robust underwriting and monitoring, governance reforms, and leverage the transformation potential of technology, the risk of recurrence of excessive stress in PSBs has been minimised and PSBs have emerged stronger.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. As per inputs received from RBI, the share of lending by PSBs and Private Sector Banks to real estate sector as a percentage of total lending has increased from 16.77% in 2013 to 17.57% in 2016. Further, their total advances to the real estate sector rose from ₹ 8,55,695 crore in 2013 to ₹ 12,11,889 crore in 2016.

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

Credit to MSMEs

326. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been facing constraints in accessing credit facilities from institutional sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the credit disbursed to MSMEs during the last three years particularly in Gujarat and Jharkhand;

(c) whether the banks are charging higher interest rates to MSMEs, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is a fact that certain banks do not pass on the interest rate cuts to the MSME sector, if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government have received complaints / representations from time to time from

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) regarding constraints in accessing credit from institutional sources. These *inter alia*, indicate, insistence on collateral, delayed sanctioning of credit, sanction of lower loan amount as against the required amount, charging of higher rate of interest, etc. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Government 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.

Details of outstanding credit to MSMEs by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) during the last three years in the States of Gujarat and Jharkhand is as under:

Amount disbursed in ₹ in crore; No. of a/c in lakh

Name of State	During 2015-16		During 2016-17		During 2017-18	
	No. of a/cs	Amount	No. of a/cs	Amount	No. of a/cs	Amount
Gujarat	4.81	55,333.58	4.41	55,244.83	4.19	60,152.79
Jharkhand	2.74	10,704.09	2.36	8,192.32	2.42	10,896.97

Source: RBI.

(c) and (d) RBI has deregulated the interest rate on advances and these interest rates are determined by banks with the approval of their respective Board of Directors subject to extant guidelines. Loans to MSMEs are provided as per the interest rate structure of the bank. The interest rate is finalized based on various factors which *inter alia* include, cost of funds to the institution, credit rating of the unit, tenure of loan, purpose of loan etc.

Surjit Bhalla Committee on Trade and Policy

327. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Surjit Bhalla Committee on Trade and Industry has pitched for a slew of reforms calling for simplification of tax and regulatory framework;

(b) whether Committee has suggested floating of Elephant bonds allowing people to declare undisclosed incomes, making it mandatory for 50 per cent such undisclosed income for making investments as a source of funds for infrastructural projects; and

(c) whether the Committee has called for reforms in financial services sector to enable on-shoring of India-related services rendered currently from global financial services?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes sir. High Level Advisory Group (HLAG) headed by Dr. Surjit S. Bhalla has been constituted by Department of Commerce. The HLAG has made several recommendations for boosting India's share and importance in global merchandise and services trade. Among other things, the report identifies tax reforms also to boost export and investment channels for exports.

(b) The committee has recommended "Elephant Bonds" as a specialised security product providing funds towards long term infrastructure.

(c) HLAG has also made recommendations for reforms in financial services framework for making India a preferred destination for financial services.

Loss in banks due to frauds

†328. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD;

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV;

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of loss of money to the Indian banks on account of fraud during the last three years; and

(b) whether any laxity is being observed in the bank fraud deterrent mechanism due to which the banks have to bear losses regularly?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of the amount involved in frauds of ₹ 1 lakh and above that occurred during the last

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

three financial years (FYs), reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks and select financial institutions, as per inputs received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are as under:

FY of occurrence	Amount involved (in crore ₹)
2016-17	25,884
2017-18	9,866
2018-19	6,735

(b) Comprehensive measures have been taken to tighten fraud prevention systems and deter perpetration of frauds in banks, including, *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), which provides, *inter alia*, that—
 - (i) all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as Non-Performing Assets (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) As per RBI's instructions on wilful defaulters, lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against wilful defaulters, wherever necessary. Proactive action has been taken against wilful defaulters, with FIRs being registered by PSBs against 3,154 wilful defaulters.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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 RBFs 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 (LOCs).

- (5) Central Fraud Registry (CFR), based on Fraud Monitoring Returns filed by banks and select financial institutions, has been set up by RBI as a searchable online central database for use by banks. 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.
- (6) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has established the National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.
- (7) For management of fraud risk and to direct the focus of banks to early detection of loan frauds, prompt reporting to RBI and investigative agencies and timely initiation of staff accountability proceedings, RBI has issued a framework for dealing with loan frauds and Red Flagged Accounts (RFA), with timelines for actions incumbent on banks, for dealing with loan frauds of ₹ 50 crore and above, requiring banks to classify potential fraud accounts as RFAs based on observation/evaluation of Early Warning Signals noticed. The red flagging is done on an information technology platform where all banks report large exposure to entities/individuals so that other banks can be forewarned about fraud risk.
- (8) RBI has issued a circular to all banks in February, 2018 to implement security and operational controls such as straight-through process between the Core Banking Solutions/accounting system and the SWIFT messaging system, enable time-based restrictions in SWIFT, review logs at regular intervals, undertake reconciliation, etc. in a time-bound manner.
- (9) RBI has instructed banks to report deficient third party services (such as legal search reports, property valuers' reports etc.) and ineffective action against collusion of these providers with fraudsters to the Indian Banks' Association, which maintains a caution list of such service providers.

- (10) Instructions/advisories have been issued by Government to PSBs to decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBFIs' 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.
- (11) Government has formed an inter-agency coordination committee to look into the large value bank frauds.

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

Interest free loans to farmers in UP

329. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines for relief measures including interest free agricultural loans to the farmers;
- (b) whether the benefits of scheme have also been provided to farmers in the States/UTs particularly drought affected States including Uttar Pradesh; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to expedite the identification and sanction of loans to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) 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 also been reduced from 50% to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework. Banks have also been advised not to insist for additional collateral security for restructured loans.

With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate, 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, which provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their own resources, and, an additional 3% incentive 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 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).

State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Uttar Pradesh has reported that there was no natural calamity in the State of Uttar Pradesh during Financial Year 2018-19 and therefore no State Government notification was issued in this regard.

The Government of India/RBI/National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have, inter alia, taken the following major initiatives for providing hassle free crop loans to farmers:-

- Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets.
- As per RBI directions, Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks are required to lend 18% of the Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent to Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, towards agriculture.
- The Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables farmers to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers,

pesticides, etc. and draw cash to satisfy their agricultural and consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and converted into ATM enabled RuPay debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc.

- To enhance coverage of small and marginal farmers in the formal credit system, RBI has decided to raise the limit for collateral-free agriculture loans from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1.6 lakh.
- The requirement of 'no due' certificate has also been dispensed with for small loans up to ₹50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and, instead, only a self-declaration from the borrower is required.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.

Bank loan to economically weaker sections

330. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has extended provision of bank loans for economically weaker sections in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the criteria for selection of economically weaker sections of the country for the said purpose, district-wise;
- (d) whether an expert group has been constituted for the said purpose to identify the needy people; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) In terms of Reserve Bank of India guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL) a target of 40 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as of preceding March 31st, has

been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks and foreign banks with 20 branches and above. Within this, sub-targets of 10 and 18 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as of preceding March 31st, have been mandated for lending to weaker sections and Agriculture respectively. Further, within the 18 per cent target for agriculture, a sub-target of 8 per cent of ANBC or OBE, whichever is higher has been prescribed for Small and Marginal Farmers.

As per RBI's notification dated 19.06.2018 loans to individuals up to ₹ 28 lakh in metropolitan centre and ₹ 20 lakh in other centres, are eligible to be classified under priority sector, provided that the cost of dwelling unit does not exceed ₹ 35 lakh and ₹25 lakh, respectively. To give a filip to low-cost housing for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG), the housing loan limits for eligibility under priority sector lending have been revised to ₹ 35 lakh in metropolitan centres, and ₹ 25 lakh in other centres with certain conditions. Further, there is provision of loan for construction of house for EWS and LIG wherein the total cost of house does not exceed Rs 10 lakh provided the family income limit is ₹2 lakh per annum. This income criteria has been revised to ₹ 3 lakh per annum for EWS and ₹ 6 lakh per annum for LIG

Government extends bank loans to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) under various schemes. Some of the schemes of Government for EWS are as under:

- I. In pursuance of the Government vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022 Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) mission on 25.06.2015. The mission aims to provide assistance to all states/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of urban poor including EWS/LIG
- II. Under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) for EWS/LIG component of PMAY-U an interest subsidy of 6.5% for EWS/LIG, calculated on housing loan up to ₹ 6 lakh over a tenure of 20 years is provided by Government.
- III. All Scheduled Commercial Banks have adopted and implemented the IBA Model Educational Loan Scheme for pursuing higher education in India and abroad. The scheme is applicable uniformly to all students' borrowers including students belonging to weaker sections. However, for the students

belonging to EWS whose parental/family income is upto ₹ 4.50 Lakh, an interest subsidy scheme, namely Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme (CSIS), is operational under which full interest subsidy, on educational loans upto ₹ 7.50 lakh, is available during the period of moratorium on loans availed under the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) Model Education Loan Scheme from Scheduled Banks. CSIS scheme benefits all categories of economically weaker students for pursuing professional/technical courses in India and intends to provide affordable higher education.

Increase of banking fraud cases

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a manifold increase in banking fraud cases during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of fraud cases registered and the amount involved in these cases, year-wise; and
- (d) the remedial measures taken up by Government to prevent these frauds?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) No, sir. Details of frauds involving amount of ₹ 1 lakh and above that occurred during the last three financial years (FYs), reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks and select financial institutions, as per inputs received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are as under:

FY of occurrence	Amount involved (in crore ₹)	Number
2016-17	25,884	3,927
2017-18	9,866	4,228
2018-19	6,735	2,836

(d) Comprehensive measures have been taken to prevent frauds in banks including, *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), which provides, *inter alia*, that-
 - (i) all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as Non-Performing Assets (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) As per RBI's instructions on wilful defaulters, lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against wilful defaulters, wherever necessary. Proactive action has been taken against wilful defaulters, with FIRs being registered by PSBs against 3,154 wilful defaulters.
- (3) 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.
- (4) PSBs have been advised, to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore and, decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBI's instructions and as per their Board-approved policy and to strictly ensure rotational transfer of officials/employees. The heads of PSBs have also been empowered to issue requests for issue of Look Out Circulars (LOCs).
- (5) Central Fraud Registry (CFR), based on Fraud Monitoring Returns filed by banks and select financial institutions, has been set up by RBI as a searchable online central database for use by banks. 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.

- (6) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has established the National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.
- (7) For management of fraud risk and to direct the focus of banks to early detection of loan frauds, prompt reporting to RBI and investigative agencies and timely initiation of staff accountability proceedings, RBI has issued a framework for dealing with loan frauds and Red Flagged Accounts (RFA), with timelines for actions incumbent on banks, for dealing with loan frauds of ₹ 50 crore and above, requiring banks to classify potential fraud accounts as RFAs based on observation/evaluation of Early Warning Signals noticed. The red flagging is done on an information technology platform where all banks report large exposure to entities/individuals so that other banks can be forewarned about fraud risk.
- (8) RBI has issued a circular to all banks in February, 2018 to implement security and operational controls such as straight-through process between the Core Banking Solutions/accounting system and the SWIFT messaging system, enable time-based restrictions in SWIFT, review logs at regular intervals, undertake reconciliation, *etc.* in a time-bound manner.
- (9) RBI has instructed banks to report deficient third party services (such as legal search reports, property valuers' reports *etc.*) and ineffective action against collusion of these providers with fraudsters to the Indian Banks' Association, which maintains a caution list of such service providers.
- (10) 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.
- (11) Government has formed an inter-agency coordination committee to look into the large value bank frauds.

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

Initiatives to improve the conditions of Government banks

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

- (a) the details of new initiatives which Government is going to take in order to improve the condition of Government banks;
- (b) the total amount of money provided by Government and the total number of recipient banks during the last three years for prompt corrective action, the details thereof, bank-wise; and
- (c) the details of the positive impact on the balance sheet and NPAs of the banks due to that money?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Over the last four financial years, Government has taken comprehensive steps to strengthen the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), under Government's 4R's strategy of recognising NPAs transparently, resolving and recovering value from stressed accounts through clean and effective laws and processes, recapitalising banks, and reforming banks through the PSB Reforms Agenda.

Under recapitalisation, over the last three financial years, PSBs have been recapitalised to the extent of ₹ 2.87 lakh crore, with infusion of ₹ 2.20 lakh crore by the Government and mobilisation of over ₹ 0.66 lakh crore by PSBs themselves. Details of capital infused in PSBs by the Government are given in Statement (*See* below). Besides recapitalisation, other steps taken by the Government to improve the condition of banks, include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) Change in credit culture with institution of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) fundamentally changing the creditor-borrower relationship, taking away control of the defaulting company from promoters/owners and debarring wrongful defaulters from the resolution process and debarring them from raising funds from the market.
- (ii) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to enable confiscation of fugitive economic offenders' property.
- (iii) Heads of PSBs have been empowered to request for issuance of look-out circulars.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) National Financial Reporting Authority has been established as an independent regulator for enforcing auditing standards and ensuring audit quality.
- (v) Key reforms have been instituted in PSBs, including the following:
 - (a) To ensure proper due diligence in project financing, 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, and appraised of non-fund and tail risk.
 - (b) For mitigating risk on account of misrepresentation and fraud, use of third-party data sources for comprehensive due diligence across data sources has been instituted.
 - (c) For clean and effective monitoring, monitoring roles have 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.
 - (e) For faster processing of loan proposals, Loan Management Systems have been put in place for personal segment and MSME loans.
- (vi) To strengthen governance at the Board level, the position of Chairman and Managing Director has been bifurcated into separate positions of a non-executive Chairman and a Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer.
- (vii) A professional Banks Board Bureau has been created for arm's length selection of non-executive Chairmen and whole-time directors.

Positive impact on PSBs of Government's 4R's approach is now visible and is reflected, *inter-alia* in the following:

- (i) Robust recovery of ₹ 3.59 lakh crore has been effected over the last four years, including record recovery of ₹ 1.23 lakh crore in financial year (FY) 2018-19.

- (ii) Asset quality has greatly improved, which is reflected in 45% year-on-year reduction in slippage into non-performing assets (NPAs) in FY 2018-19, and 63% reduction in 31 to 90 days overdue corporate accounts by March 2019 from their peak level in June 2017.
- (iii) With stress recognition largely completed, significant headway in recovery and resolution under IBC, and reduced slippages as a result of improved underwriting and monitoring, gross NPAs of PSBs have started declining, after peaking in March 2018, registering a decline of ₹ 89,189 crore from ₹ 8.96 lakh crore in March 2018 to ₹ 8.06 lakh crore in March 2019.
- (iv) With substantial cleaning up accompanied by recapitalisation of banks, credit growth of PSBs has picked up substantially, from 0.78% year-on-year in FY 2016-17 to 7.51% in FY 2018-19.

By addressing the underlying causes behind the build-up of stress in PSBs through comprehensive reform to change credit culture and tighten discipline for stakeholders across the financial system, institutionalisation of robust underwriting and monitoring, fundamental governance reforms, and leveraging of the transformation potential of technology, the risk of recurrence of excessive stress in PSBs has been considerably minimised and PSBs have emerged stronger.

Note: In the reply, the figures for PSBs include those for IDBI Bank Limited, which has been recategorised by RBI as a private sector bank with effect from 21.1.2019.

Statement

Details of capital infused in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) by Government

(amounts in crore Rupees)		
Sl. No.	Bank	Total
1.	Allahabad Bank	13,691
2.	Andhra Bank	8,265
3.	Bank of Baroda	10,417
4.	Bank of India	26,794
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	8,176
6.	Canara Bank	5,610
7.	Central Bank of India	13,147

Sl. No.	Bank	Total
8.	Corporation Bank	14,336
9.	Dena Bank	4,091
10.	IDBI Bank Limited *	14,371
11.	Indian Bank	0
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	13,308
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	10,257
14.	Punjab National Bank	21,740
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	785
16.	Syndicate Bank	7,578
17.	UCO Bank	14,838
18.	Union Bank of India	9,177
19.	United Bank of India	8,658
20.	Vijaya Bank	1,277
21.	State Bank of India	14,481

* IDBI Bank limited has been recategorised by RBI as a private sector bank, with effect from 21.1.2019.

Frauds against banks

†333. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the rise in digital transactions, the cases of frauds committed in the banks have increased;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the frauds amounting to ₹71,500 crores have been committed in the year 2018-19 as compared to the frauds amounting to ₹ 41.167 crores during the year 2017-18;

(c) if so, the details of the cases of frauds committed in the public sector banks; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent the frauds in the banks, if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Details of frauds involving amount of ₹ 1 lakh and above that occurred during the last three financial years (FYs), reported by Public Sector Banks, as per inputs received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are as under:

FY of occurrence	Number
2016-17	1,745
2017-18	1,545
2018-19	739

(d) Comprehensive measures have been taken to prevent frauds in banks including, *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), which provides, *inter alia*, that—
 - (i) all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as Non-Performing Asset (NPA), 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) As per RBI's instructions on wilful defaulters, lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against wilful defaulters, wherever necessary. Proactive action has been taken against wilful defaulters, with FIRs being registered by PSBs against 3,154 wilful defaulters.
- (3) 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.

- (4) PSBs have been advised, to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore and, decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBI's instructions and as per their Board-approved policy and to strictly ensure rotational transfer of officials/employees. The heads of PSBs have also been empowered to issue requests for issue of Look Out Circulars (LOCs).
- (5) Central Fraud Registry (CFR), based on Fraud Monitoring Returns filed by banks and select financial institutions, has been set up by RBI as a searchable online central database for use by banks. 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.
- (6) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has established the National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.
- (7) For management of fraud risk and to direct the focus of banks to early detection of loan frauds, prompt reporting to RBI and investigative agencies and timely initiation of staff accountability proceedings, RBI has issued a framework for dealing with loan frauds and Red Flagged Accounts (RFA), with timelines for actions incumbent on banks, for dealing with loan frauds of ₹ 50 crore and above, requiring banks to classify potential fraud accounts as RFAs based on observation/evaluation of Early Warning Signals noticed. The red flagging is done on an information technology platform where all banks report large exposure to entities/individuals so that other banks can be forewarned about fraud risk.
- (8) RBI has issued a circular to all banks in February, 2018 to implement security and operational controls such as straight-through process between the Core Banking Solutions/accounting system and the SWIFT messaging system, enable time-based restrictions in SWIFT, review logs at regular intervals, undertake reconciliation, etc. in a time-bound manner.
- (9) RBI has instructed banks to report deficient third party services (such as legal search reports, property valuers' reports etc.) and ineffective action

against collusion of these providers with fraudsters to the Indian Banks' Association, which maintains a caution list of such service providers.

- (10) Instructions/advisories have been issued by Government to PSBs to decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBFs 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.
- (11) Government has formed an inter-agency coordination committee to look into the large value bank frauds.

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

Central funds to Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh was given additional funds during the last three years in terms of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act apart from devolution and Central share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) total funds transferred to Andhra Pradesh under various heads from Government during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes. Department of Expenditure (DoE) has released ₹ 1976.50; crore in 2016-17 and ₹15.81 crore in 2018-19 to the State of Andhra Pradesh under heads given in the Statement (*See below*). Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) has released ₹ 2514.70 crore in 2016-17, ₹ 2000 crore in 2017-18 and ₹ 1400 crore in 2018-19 respectively towards Polavaram Irrigation Project.

(b) ₹ 10169.20 crore, ₹ 20505.72 crore and ₹ 19698.01 crore was transferred to the State of Andhra Pradesh under various heads from the Central Government in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

Statement*Central Assistance provided under Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act., 2014*

(₹ in crore)

Items identified for providing 'Special Assistance'	Releases			Released by
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
Resource gap	1176.50	-	-	DoE
Development Grant for 7 backward districts of the State covering Rayalaseema and North Costal Region	350.00	-	-	DoE
Assistance for Capital City for Development of essential infrastructure etc.	450.00	-	-	DoE
Polavaram National Project on Irrigation	2514.70	2000	1400	Mo WR,RD &GR
Special Assistance Measure				
Repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-2016 to 2019-20 by the State	-	-	15.81	DoE
GRAND TOTAL	4491.20	2000.00	1415.81	

Andhra Pradesh State public debt

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

(a) whether it is a fact that debt of Andhra Pradesh has increased manifold during the last three years particularly after bifurcation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State was allowed to borrow additional debts over and above FRBM limits; and

(c) the details of Andhra Pradesh's debt during the last three years and funds required for payment of interests on the debt?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As gleaned from the State's Finance Accounts of Andhra Pradesh, outstanding public debt of the State of Andhra Pradesh has increased by 35% from ₹ 1,48,743 crore at the end of March of 2015 to ₹ 2,01,314 crore at the end of March of 2017.

(b) Union Government allowed one-time additional borrowing over and above the FRBM limits to enable States to take over liabilities of DISCOMs. The State of Andhra Pradesh was allowed additional borrowings of ₹ 8,256 crore in the year 2016-17 under UDAY Scheme.

(c) As gleaned from State's budget and Finance Accounts of the State of Andhra Pradesh, the details of outstanding public debt and other liabilities and interest payment and service of debt at the end of March of 2017 (FA) to 2019 (BE) are tabulated below:

	(₹ in crore)		
	2016-17 (FA)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
Outstanding public debt and other liabilities of Andhra Pradesh*	2,01,314	2,25,234	2,49,435
Interest payment and service of debt	12,292	14,756	15,077

* Outstanding public debt and other liabilities of Andhra Pradesh include un-apportioned amount of ₹ 33,477 crore during 2014-15 (FA) and ₹ 23,483 crore from 2016-17(FA) to 2018-19 (BE).

Source to know the type of bank account

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

(a) whether Government has any helpline number or other sources for customers of Public Sector Banks (PSB) to know whether their account is Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) account or other than BSBD account;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) Accounts are designed as savings accounts, which offer certain minimum facilities free of charge. There is no requirement of maintaining a minimum balance in such accounts.

Individual Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have their own helpline/toll free numbers. Most of these banks are providing accounts related information, including the nature of accounts through this facility. Besides, the type of account is also printed on the passbook provided by some banks to their customers. The customer can also view the details' of the account using internet banking facility.

The Government, as such, does not maintain any helpline number or any other source to inform customers of individual banks about their account details.

Difficulty in getting credit for exporters of gems and jewellery

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

(a) whether it is a fact that after the PNB fraud came to the fore, getting credit has become difficult for exporters, especially exporters from the gems and jewellery industry; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make credit supply accessible again to the gems and jewellery industry?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Fraudulent issuance of Letters of Undertaking in Punjab National Bank was reported in January 2018. As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, the export credit balance outstanding of Scheduled Commercial Banks has increased from ₹2,51,687 crore as on 31.12.2017 to ₹2,53,676 crore as on 30.9.2018. Both RBI and Exim Bank have informed that outstanding export credit deployment to the gems and jewellery sector data is not available with them. However, as per input received from Exim Bank, the outstanding credit deployment (both domestic and export credit) to the gems and jewellery sector increased from ₹69,039 crore as on 31.12.2017, to ₹69,738 crore as on 30.9.2018.

Monitoring mechanism for effect of strong dollar

†338. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the event of Dollar getting stronger in comparison with the Rupees, the Indians residing abroad tend to remit more Dollars to their relatives;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that Reserve Bank of India data suggested that a stronger Dollar led to an increase in donations being given to religious and charitable institutions; and

(c) whether Government has constituted any monitoring mechanism in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The amount and timing of remittances of dollars from abroad depend on many factors, one of which is strengthening of the dollar. The table below shows the average exchange rate of Indian Rupee *vis-a-vis* US dollar and the remittances that have flowed into the country since 2013-14:

Financial Year	Indian rupees per US dollar	Inward Remittances (US\$ million)
2013-14	60.50	69638
2014-15	61.14	69819
2015-16	65.47	65592
2016-17	67.07	61296
2017-18	64.45	69129
2018-19 (April-December)	69.74	58312

Source: Reserve Bank of India and Financial Benchmarks India Pvt. Ltd.

(b) As per latest available Annual Report 2016-17 and 2017-18 of Ministry of Home Affairs, the foreign contribution of over ₹ 15 thousand crore was received in the year 2016-17, as against over ₹ 20 thousand crore in year 2015-16, under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010). No reason has been stated for the decline in the foreign contribution in the Report.

(c) The Government and Reserve Bank of India are closely monitoring the emerging external position including exchange rate of the rupee on an on-going basis and are calibrating policies or regulations to support robust macroeconomic outcome.

Extradition of economic offenders

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

(a) the details of Economic offenders who have fled the country illegally;

- (b) the amount of money involved in each case;
- (c) whether Government has initiated extradition proceedings in these cases;
- (d) if so, the status of such measures; and

(e) whether Government will take steps to legislate more effective laws in this regard as the current laws have proved to be insufficient in tackling such offenders?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) There are 28 individuals who are accused in criminal cases being investigated by ED and who are either residing abroad or who have left the country before initiation of investigations by ED. Since these cases are at various stages of investigations by ED, it will not be in larger public interest to disclose names of such persons, amount involved and status of investigation as the same may adversely affect these investigations.

(c) and (d) Necessary action has been initiated for bringing these persons back to India. In this regard, Red Corner Notice (RCN) have been issued against 25 persons; Extradition requests have been issued for 14 persons; action under Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 (FEOA) have been initiated against 07 persons and 03 persons accused under PMLA have been brought back to India.

(e) There are adequate legal and administrative measures in place to tackle economic offenders who have either fled from the country or are likely to flee during the course of investigations. Whenever there is apprehension that the accused person may leave the country during the pendency of PMLA investigation, Look Out Circular (LoC) is issued by the Directorate of Enforcement. In case any of the accused person against whom LoC is issued tries to leave the country the Immigration Authority informs the Directorate and such person is apprehended. Further, some of the accused persons may already be residing abroad or may have left India before the commencement of the investigation under PMLA. In such cases action is taken by issuance of RCN and Extradition Request. Action under the newly enacted FEOA, 2018 is also initiated in suitable cases against economic offenders who have left India so as to avoid criminal prosecution or who, being abroad, refuse to return to India to face criminal prosecution and the total amount involved in the economic offence is more than ₹ 100 crore.

Recommendations of States in GST council

340. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the State Finance Ministers with the Union Finance Minister has taken place recently at Delhi; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the GST council is not taking into account the problems being faced by the States in the implementation of GST;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that GST council is fixing the agenda of the meeting unilaterally without consulting the States' agenda, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to advise GST council to consider taking the problems of the States also into account for better implementation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes Sir. The 35th meeting of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council was held on 21.06.2019 in New Delhi.

(b) and (c) No Sir. All matters relating to Centre and States are discussed in the GST Council meetings where the Union Finance Minister, Minister of State (Finance) and the State Finance Minister of all States or any other Minister nominated by the State Government are members.

(d) and (e) No Sir. The agenda of the GST Council meetings is finalized on the basis of inputs from multiple stakeholders, including the proposals made by the Central and State Governments. Besides, the agenda is also based on the recommendations made by different Committees such as Law Committee, Fitment Committee etc. and Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted by the GST Council for specific purpose wherein the representatives of the Centre as well as the State Governments are members.

Economic slowdown in different sectors

341. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAG Reports have pointed out that Government has underestimated its expenditure on subsidies; if so, the details thereof;

(b) how Government is going to tackle the issue, the details thereof;

(c) whether GDP growth during 2018-19 was 6.8 per cent which is the slowest in last five years, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any experts Committee is proposed to be constituted to go into entire gamut of slowdown in different sectors, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The report of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India on Union Government account 2016-17 stated that Union Government has not paid subsidy claims related to petroleum, and fertilizers during the year 2016-17. In its previous reports for the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 as well CAG pointed out non-payments of subsidy accruing in these two financial years. In this regard, Government has already explained CAG that as a going concern, Government makes payment for the arrears of the past and defers payment to next financial year on account of various reasons such as non-finalization and non-auditing of accounts by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) etc. Government does this as it follows the cash basis accounting system. The question of underestimation of expenditure on subsidy does not arise.

(c) As per the estimates available from Central Statistics Office (CSO), growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices was 6.8 per cent in 2018-19. The growth rates of last five years are given in the table below.

Table: GDP growth at constant market prices (percent)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (2nd RE)	2017-18 (1st RE)	2018-19 (PE)
GDP at market prices	7.4	8.0	8.2	7.2	6.8

Source: CSO, Notes: 2nd RE: Second Revised Estimates, 1st RE: First Revised Estimates, PE: Provisional Estimates

The moderation in growth momentum in 2018-19 is mainly on account of lower growth in 'Agriculture and allied', 'Trade, hotel, transport, storage, communication and services related to broadcasting' and 'Public administration and defence' sectors.

(d) Economic growth is high on the agenda of the Government. 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.

Electoral Bonds

342. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several NGOs and even the Election Commission of India have raised concerns over the use of electoral bonds; and

(b) whether electoral bonds have opened the floodgates to unlimited corporate donations to political parties and anonymous financing by Indian as well as foreign companies, which can have serious repercussions on the Indian democracy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The primary concern raised is to ensure that the Electoral Bonds do not reduce the transparency in making and receiving political donations and reporting of donations received by the political parties.

(b) The Electoral Bearer Bond (EBB) Scheme was launched by the Government in such a way that only KYC compliant donors can only purchase the bonds through banking instruments only. Though the bonds do not carry the name of the buyer / donor, and the identity is kept confidential by the authorized bank, the same could be disclosed to the competent court or upon registration of criminal case by any law enforcement agency. Therefore, the Government has taken necessary safeguards against such apprehensions while framing the EBB Scheme.

GST collections

343. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether GST collections for May, 2019 have declined as compared to GST collections for April, 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has ascertained the reasons for such decline;

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

(e) whether the number of returns filed during the aforesaid period has declined; and

- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(e) and (f) No Sir. The number of returns filed till due date (20th of the next month) for the month of May, 2019 was 65,18,408 (63.37%) as compared to 60,61,978 (59.24%) for the month of April, 2019.

Small loan scheme for poor people

344. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has considered or is considering a proposal to formulate a small loan scheme for poor people;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action so far in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the comprehensive details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) In terms of Reserve Bank of India guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL) a target of 40 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as of preceding March 31 st, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks and foreign banks with 20 branches and above. Within this, sub-targets of 10 and 18 percent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as of preceding March 31st, have been mandated for lending to weaker sections and Agriculture, respectively.

Further, within the 18 percent target for agriculture, a sub-target of 8 percent of ANBC or OBE, whichever is higher, has been prescribed for Small and Marginal Farmers.

To give a filip to low-cost housing for the Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups, the housing loan limits for eligibility under PSL have been revised to ₹ 35 lakh in metropolitan centres (with population often lakh and above), and ₹25 lakh in other centres with certain conditions

Government has various loan schemes for benefitting poor people. Some of the schemes of the Government are as under:

- I. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY): provides access to institutional finance to unfunded micro / small business units by extending loans upto ₹10 lakh for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities allied to agriculture. Total loan sanction till 31.03.2019 since the inception of the scheme amounts to ₹ 8.93 lakh crore to 18.25 crore borrowers.
- II. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U): In pursuance of the Government vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022 Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) mission on 25.06.2015. The mission aims to provide assistance to all States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of urban poor including Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/ Low Income Group (LIG).
- III. Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme (CSIS) - is an unique scheme which pivots around the vision that no student desiring to pursue higher education is denied of the opportunity if he/ she is financially poor. This scheme benefits all categories of economically weaker students for pursuing professional/ technical courses in India and intends to provide affordable higher education. Under this scheme full interest subsidy on educational loans upto ₹ 7.50 lakh is available during the period of moratorium on loans availed under the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) Model Education Loan Scheme from Scheduled Banks.
- IV. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM): aims at promoting poverty reduction through building strong institutions of the poor, particularly women and enabling these institutions to access a range of financial services and livelihood services. DAY-NRLM has a provision for interest subvention, to cover the difference between the Lending Rate of the banks and 7% per annum, on all credit from the banks/ financial institutions availed by women Self Help Groups (SHGs), for a

maximum of ₹ 3 Lakh per SHG. Further there is also provision of additional interest subvention of 3% for all prompt payee SHG accounts in selected 250 districts.

- V. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)- is a centrally sponsored scheme to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities.
- VI. Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme: under the DRI Scheme, banks provide finance up to ₹15,000/- at a concessional rate of interest of 4 percent per annum to the weaker sections of the community for engaging in productive and gainful activities.

Final account deficit status

345. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the fiscal deficit of the country has increased during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of fiscal deficit for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. Fiscal deficit as a percent of GDP has declined from 3.5 percent in 2016-17 to 3.4 percent in RE 2018-19.

(c) The details of Fiscal Deficit for the last three year may be seen in the table given below.

Financial Year	Fiscal Deficit (in ₹crore)	Fiscal Deficit as % of GDP
2016-17	5,37,799	3.5%
2017-18	5,91,032	3.5%
2018-19 (RE)	6,34,398	3.4%

Source: Union Government Finance Accounts and Budget at a Glance 2019-20 (Interim)

Current account deficit targets

346. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed any targets for current account deficit during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the detail thereof; and
- (c) the details of targets achieved during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Government's endeavor has always been to ensure macroeconomic stability, which involves seeking high growth in GDP, maintaining low inflation and ensuring a manageable current account deficit. Government implements policies for achieving such outcomes and reviews the progress from time to time. The current account deficit as a percentage of GDP for last few years is tabulated below:

India's Current Account Deficit

Year	Current Account Deficit as % of GDP
2012-13	-4.8
2013-14	-1.7
2014-15	-1.3
2015-16	-1.1
2016-17	-0.6
2017-18	-1.9
2018-19 (Apr-Dec)	-2.6

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Atal Pension Yojana

347. DR. T. SUBBARAMY REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has given suggestions for making the pension schemes more attractive;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the suggestions accepted and implemented by Government;

(d) the number of beneficiaries under Atal Pension Yojana (APY) in the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to cover Mudra beneficiaries, self-help group members of Anganwadi workers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has submitted a proposal to increase the limit of pension and age under Atal Pension Yojana (APY). The same is under examination in consultation with PFRDA.

(d) The number of beneficiaries under APY in last three years, State-wise details thereof are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) Atal Pension Yojana is open to all citizens of India between 18-40 years of age. Accordingly, Mudra beneficiaries, self help group members and anganwadi workers who are citizen of India and fall between 18-40 years of age are eligible to join APY.

Statement

Details of State-wise number of beneficiaries under Atal Pension Yojana in the last three years

Sl. No	Name of State	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,898	1,696	1,302
2.	Andhra Pradesh	353,119	2,79,970	359,113
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,265	3,312	3,289
4.	Assam	68,324	1,40,184	76,671
5.	Bihar	528,044	5,07,457	496,410
6.	Chandigarh	8,676	6,592	6,509
7.	Chhattisgarh	74,054	82,312	89,236
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,695	5,901	7,301
9.	Daman and Diu	6,853	13,024	23,842
10.	Delhi	92,328	81,556	91,750
11.	Goa	13,119	12,510	36,986

Sl. No.	Name of State	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
12.	Gujarat	253,884	2,16,672	241,229
13.	Haryana	107,385	1,03,464	113,586
14.	Himachal Pradesh	38,479	30,805	32,190
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	28,332	13,051	15,056
16.	Jharkhand	96,042	1,23,537	130,586
17.	Karnataka	333,545	3,29,300	436,536
18.	Kerala	105,863	1,04,985	134,529
19.	Lakshadweep	2,237	1,429	986
20.	Madhya Pradesh	241,888	2,41,995	262,944
21.	Maharashtra	402,484	3,32,960	455,542
22.	Manipur	7,167	4,106	10,589
23.	Meghalaya	8,254	2,931	24,254
24.	Mizoram	9,019	5,552	5,886
25.	Nagaland	18,210	14,560	27,808
26.	Odisha	184,179	1,53,800	155,863
27.	Puducherry	7,614	10,656	16,180
28.	Punjab	156,593	1,68,450	151,358
29.	Rajasthan	283,118	2,05,400	206,683
30.	Sikkim	6,878	14,878	38,921
31.	Tamil Nadu	340,667	4,49,815	434,386
32.	Telangana	133,410	1,19,853	183,209
33.	Tripura	12,080	12,859	22,862
34.	Uttar Pradesh	631,282	7,31,032	889,590
35.	Uttaranchal	38,860	44,979	45,822
36.	West Bengal	251,510	2,78,622	483,355
TOTAL		4,854,355	48,50,205	57,12,359

Privatisation of CPSUs

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the NITI Aayog has proposed for anti-worker changes in labour laws and fast tracking privatisation or closure of 46 PSUs; and

(b) if so, in what way Government is planning to overcome this challenge?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of NITI Aayog, Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of 28 CPSEs including Subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures with sale of majority stake of Government of India and transfer of management control. In addition, Government has also approved closure of 19 loss making CPSEs. However, NITI Aayog has not proposed for any anti-worker changes in labour laws, for these companies.

Import and export misinvoicing

349. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether government lost an estimated \$13 billion of revenues in 2016 to import and export misinvoicing, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the corrective steps taken by Government to detect this misinvoicing?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No such loss has been estimated by the Government. Hence, no detail can be furnished.

(b) The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) 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 of provisions of Customs Act, 1962 and Rules made thereunder.

Loss to States due to 15th Finance Commission

350. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that many States would be at a loss on implementation of the Terms of Reference of 15th Finance Commission;

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware that Andhra Pradesh itself would be losing ₹ 40,000 crores due to above;

(c) if so, why Government is punishing performing States through 15th Finance Commission; and

(d) how and why the Terms of References of 15th Finance Commission are different from the other Finance Commissions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. The Terms of Reference of 15th Finance Commission are as per the relevant provisions of the Constitution.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) The ToRs of XV-FC are as per the Constitutional Provisions and were drawn up after consultations with State Governments. ToRs of FCs stipulate considerations that the Finance Commissions should bear in mind while making its recommendations. These considerations for the XV FC have been drawn up with a view on the fiscal health of the State and Central Governments and development imperatives for the country.

Status of demonetisation

351. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of demonetisation and the money returned to banks due to demonetisation;

(b) whether there is mismatch between printing of notes and returning of demonetised notes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any fake currency/ unaccounted currency was also demonetised in the process;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Sir, the total value of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) in circulation as on November 08,

2016, post verification and reconciliation, was ₹ 15,417.93 billion. The total value of SBNs returned from circulation is ₹ 15,310.73 billion. An amount of ₹ 107.20 billion, representing the value of SBNs which has not been paid on June 30, 2018 and was forming part of liability head "Notes issued", has been removed from balance of 'Notes issued' and transferred to specific head created for the purpose under 'Other Liabilities and Provisions'. All future payments of exchange value of SBNs to eligible tenderers under the Rules framed by the Government of India will be made out of the specific head.

(d) and (e) Denomination-wise quantum of counterfeit notes in Specified Bank Notes (which were demonetised), detected in the banking channel from November 2016 to March 2019 is:

Denomination	₹ 500/-	₹ 1000/-	Total Number of pieces
Number of pieces	287279	283474	570753

Income Tax Collection from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan

352. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pan holders registered in States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan;

(b) the number of pan holders who have filed IT returns during the last three financial year in the above mentioned States;

(c) how much income tax has been collected from the above mentioned States in the last three years;

(d) Out of the above how many cases went for scrutiny, how many searches were conducted and how many searches were converted into raids in the above mentioned States in last three years; and

(e) how much tax has been recovered in raids from the above?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The details of pan holders, Income Tax Returns (ITRs) filed and ITRs selected in

scrutiny from the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan in the last three Financial Years (F.Y.) are tabulated as below:-

Table:- 1

State	FY	Total PANS (cumulative up to end of FY based on RCC code)	Total ITRs (including e- Returns and Paper>Returns submitted as Original, Revised or Correction)	Unique PANs (Number of PANs submitting ITRs of FY)	Number of PANs selected in Scrutiny u/s 143(3), 147, 144, 153A or 153C in FY
Gujarat	2016-17	20,058,232	5,761,485	4,768,366	25,291
	2017-18	23,166,632	7,141,250	5,737,034	26,807
	2018-19	25,718,319	6,605,231	6,308,090	29,085
	2016-17	49,147,690	9,499,698	7,766,626	58,629
Maharashtra	2017-18	56,107,699	11,626,931	9,255,815	50,019
	2018-19	62,633,709	11,188,747	10,496,754	52,084
	2016-17	12,313,141	3,515,669	2,808,937	15,056
	2017-18	15,771,819	4,296,100	3,427,199	12,023
Rajasthan	2018-19	19,379,403	4,129,747	3,925,109	12,432

(c) The amount of direct tax revenue collected from the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan in the last three F.Ys are as under:-

Table :- 2

State	F.Y (₹ in crores)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Gujarat	38808.27	44866.66	49021.69
Maharashtra	314056.27	384277.53	425390.84
Rajasthan	20182.09	19201.12	21059.47

*Source: Pr. CCA, CBDT

(d) The details of the cases selected in scrutiny from the three states are given in Table 1 above. With respect to searches conducted, it is stated that the Income tax Department('ITD') does not maintain State wise/person-wise details of such operations centrally. However, the details with reference to the jurisdictional Directorates General of Income tax (Investigation) are as under:

Table :- 3

Director General of Income Tax (Inv.)	No. of Groups searched		
	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19*
Ahmedabad	79	29	31
Jaipur	56	45	48
Mumbai	54	39	32
Pune	63	31	46
TOTAL	252	144	157

*figure are provisional

Further, ITD conducts search and seizure actions and no term like 'raid' is defined in the Income Tax Act, 1961 ('Act').

(e) Under the Act, a search and seizure action is followed by post-search investigations culminating into assessment. Appeals may be filed by the assessee against such assessments which get finalized at the level of High court/Supreme Court. The result of investigation gets quantified only when the appeals are finalized. In view of the above, the recovery of tax, from the search actions conducted cannot be quantified till all the quasi-judicial and judicial proceedings are finalized.

Exemption of income tax assesseees from scrutiny

353. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to move the notification or finance bill to exempt the income tax assesseees with less than ₹10 lakh of income from income tax scrutiny;

(b) if so, when the notification is likely to be issued or finance bill is likely to be introduced in the Parliament; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No Sir. Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise in view of the above.

(c) Selection of cases for income tax scrutiny are on the basis of high risk criteria from the perspective of possible tax evasion as decided from time to time and not on the basis of quantum of income. Therefore, it may not be appropriate to grant any such exemption from income-tax scrutiny only on the basis of lower/specific income limit.

Granting of recognition to medical colleges

354. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and private medical colleges in the country at present; and

(b) the details of medical colleges granted recognition in the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Total 529 Medical Colleges, comprising of 266 Government Medical Colleges and 263 Private Medical Colleges, are in the country at present.

(b) During the last three years and current year, 59 Medical College have been granted recognition. Details are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Medical Colleges granted recognition during last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	College
1.	A.P.	Dr. VRK Women's Medical College, Aziznagar
2.	A.P.	NR1 Institute of Medical Sciences, Visakhapatnam
3.	A.P.	Viswabharthi Medical College, Kurnool

Sl. No.	State/UT	College
4.	A.P.	Govt. Medical College, Nizamabad
5.	A.P.	SVIMS Sri Padmavati Medical College for Women, Tirupati
6.	Assam	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Medical College, Barpeta
7.	Assam	Tezpur Medical College & Research, Tezpur
8.	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna
9.	Chhattisgarh	Govt. Medical College, Rajnandgaon
10.	Delhi	Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
11.	Delhi	North Delhi Medical College, New Delhi
12.	Gujarat	GMERS Medical College, Dharpur
13.	Gujarat	GMERS Medical College, Valsad
14.	Gujarat	GMERS Medical College, Gandhinagar
15.	H.P.	Maharishi Markandeswar Medical College & Hospital, Solan
16.	Haryana	BPS Govt. Medical College for Women, Haryana
17.	Haryana	Shaheed Hasan Medical College, Mewat
18.	Karnataka	Subbaih Institute of Medical Sciences, Shimoga
19.	Karnataka	Srinivas Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinivasnagar
20.	Karnataka	ESIC Medical College & Hospital, Bangalore
21.	Karnataka,	BGS Global Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore;
22.	Karnataka	ESIC Medical College & Hospital, Gulbarga
23.	Karnataka	Shridevi Institute of Medical Sciences, Tumkur
24.	Karnataka	The Oxford Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre, Bangalore
25.	Kerala	Malabar Medical College, Calicut
26.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvannamalai
27.	Kerala	Mount Zion Medical College, Pathanmthitta

Sl. No.	State/UT	College
28.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Manjeri
29.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Palakkad
30.	Kerala	P K Das Institute of Medical Sciences, Palakkad
31.	Kerala	Al-Azhar Medical College & Super Speciality Hospital, Thodupuzza
32.	Kerala	DM Wayanad Institute of Medical Sciences, Wayanad
33.	Maharashtra	Ashwini Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre
34.	Maharashtra	Indian Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Jalna
35.	Maharashtra	SMBT Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Nashik
36.	Odisha	Hi-Tech Medical College & Hospital, Rourkela
37.	Rajasthan	Pacific Medical College, Udaipur
38.	Rajasthan	RUHS College of Medical Sciences, Jaipur
39.	Tamilnadu	Sri Muthukumaran Medical College & Hospital, Chennai
40.	Tamilnadu	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Ongole
41.	Tamilnadu	Govt. Medical College, Sivagangai
42.	Tamilnadu	Karpagam Faculty of Medical Sciences & Research, Coimbatore
43.	Tamilnadu	Velammal Medical College & Hospital and Research Institute, Madurai
44.	Tamilnadu	ESIC Medical College, Chennai
45.	Telangana	Kamineni Academy of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Hyderabad
46.	Telangana	Malla Reddy Medical College for Women, Hyderabad
47.	U.P.	Mahamaya Rajkiya Allopathic Medical College, Ambedkar Nagar

Sl. No.	State/UT	College
48.	UP.	Career Institute of Medical Sciences, Luknow
49.	U.P.	Govt. Medical College, Kannauj
50.	U.P.	Mayo Institute of Medical Sciences, Barabanki
51.	U.P.	F H Medical College, Firozabad
52.	U.P.	Integral Institute of Medical Scieces, Lucknow
53.	U.P.	Rajshree Medical Research Institute, Bareilly
54.	W.B.	College of Medicine & Sagore Dutta Hospital, Kolkata
55.	W.B.	Malda Medical College & Hospital, Malda
56.	W.B.	Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital, Murshidabad
57.	W.B.	IQCITY Meciical College, Burdwan
58.	W.B.	ESIC Medical College, Joka
59.	W.B.	ICARE Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Haldia

Operational status of AIIMS, Mangalagiri

355. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of construction of AIIMS at Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the initial estimated cost of the project is ₹ 1,600 crores, but so far Ministry has released only ₹ 106 crores in four years;
- (c) what would be the cost over-run of the project;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that so far only immunization programme has been started in AIIMS, Mangalagiri;
- (e) if so, how much more time the Ministry will take to operationalize all departments; and
- (f) the target date of completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Cabinet has approved setting up of AIIMS at Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh on 07.10.2015. Construction Progress is as follows:

OPD Block & Residential Complex- 70%

Hospital and Academic Campus- 26%

(b) Out of total sanctioned cost of ₹ 1618 crore, ₹ 385.54 crore have been released so far.

(c) There is no cost and time over-run of the project.

(d) OPD services have been started in AIIMS Mangalagiri from March, 2019.

(e) and (f) As per the mandate of the Cabinet, target date of completion of AIIMS Mangalagiri is September, 2020.

**Simplifying procedures for availing treatment in CGHS
empanelled hospitals**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that there are complicated procedures for availing investigation and diagnose facility in CGHS empanelled hospitals for serving Government servants;

(b) if so, whether Government will take steps to simplify procedures to avail investigations and treatment facilities in CGHS empanelled hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Government has simplified the procedure to avail investigation and diagnostic facility and treatment procedures by doing away with the requirement of separate permission letter for listed investigations at CGHS empanelled hospitals after a specific investigation has been advised by a Government Specialist / CGHS medical Officer. Similarly, in case of listed investigations advised by the Specialists of empanelled hospitals, only endorsement by Medical

Officer of CGHS is required. Only in case of unlisted investigations/ treatment procedures, permission from Competent Authority is required.

Increasing of seats for medical PG courses

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

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to increase seats for medical PG courses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the current status of newly announced AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "Up-gradation of existing State Government / Central Government Medical colleges to increase PG seats". The funding pattern is 90:10 by Central and State Governments respectively for North Eastern States and Special category States and 60:40 for other States with the upper ceiling cost pegged at ₹1.20 crore per seat. 72 Government medical colleges in 21 States/UTs have been approved for increasing 4058 new PG seats under the Phase-I of the scheme and 5 Government medical colleges have been approved in 3 States for increasing 98 new PG seats under the Phase-II of the scheme till date. Further, under section 10A of the IMC Act, 1956 applications were received for starting / increasing of PG courses / seats for the academic session 2019-20 and a total of 2153 new PG seats have been permitted.

(d) The Union Government has approved / announced 22 new AIIMS in the country. Six AIIMS at Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Rishikesh (Uttaranchal) are functional.

A list showing current status of newly announced AIIMS is given in Statement.

Statement*List showing current status of newly announced AIIMS in the country*

Sl. No.	Phase	Location of AIIMS to be set up under PMSSY	Approved Outlay (in ₹ cr)	Approved date for completion of project	Progress *
1	2	3	4	5	6
i.	Phase 1	Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Rishikesh (Uttaranchal)	820	Functional	
ii.	Phase II	Rae Bareli, Uttar Pradesh	823	June, 2020	Residential: 100% Hospital & Medical College: 45%
iii.	Phase-IV (Budget announcement for the year 2014-15)	Mangalagiri near Guntur in Andhra Pradesh	1618	Sep, 2020	OPD Block & Residential Complex: 70% Hospital and Academic Campus: 26%
iv.		Kalyani in West Bengal	1754	Sep, 2020	OPD Block & Residential Complex: 50.5%

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Hospital and Academic Campus: 28%
v.		Nagpur in Maharashtra	1577	Sep, 2020	OPD Block & Residential Complex: 76% Hospital and Academic Campus: 28%
vi		Gorakhpur in UP	1011	April, 2020	35.17%
vii.	Phase-V (Budget	Bathinda in Punjab	925	June, 2020	25.77%
viii.	announcement for the year 2015-16)	Kamrup District in Guwahati, Assam	1123	May, 2021	0.72%
ix.		Kothipura in Bilaspur District, Himachal Pradesh	1351 (Cabinet approved) 1471.04 (Revised cost)	Dec, 2021	1.25%
x		Thoppur in Madurai District	1264	Sep, 2022	Pre-investment activities in progress
xi.		Samba District in Jammu	1661	Jan,2023	Master plan under finalization.

					Boundary wall near completion stage.	Written Answers to
xii.		Awantipora, Pulwama in Kashmir	1828	Jan, 2025	Masterplan under preparation. Work of Boundary wall started.	
xiii.	Bihar	State Govt. yet to identify site				[25 June, 2019]
xiv	Phase-VI (Budget announcement for the year 2017-18)	Deoghar in Jharkhand	1103	May, 2021	Pre-investment activities & construction of Boundary wall completed. Executing Agency for main work appointed. Master Plan finalized	
xv.	Khanderi, Rajkot, Gujarat		1195	Oct, 2022	Pre-investment activities in progress	
xvi	Phase-VII	Bibinagar, Telangana	1028	Sep, 2022	Pre-investment activities in progress	
xvii	Phase VIII (Budget announcement for 2019-20)	Manethi, Rewari, Haryana	1299	Feb, 2023	-	

*As per information received from the Executing Agencies.

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

163

Pending proposals for new AIIMS

358. DR ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the places where new AIIMS have been opened during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the number of proposals for opening of new AIIMS pending with Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No new AIIMS has been opened during last three years.

However, 22 new AIIMS have been approved/ announced by the Union Government in various parts of the country. Of these, six (6) new AIIMS in Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (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).

(b) Proposals have been received from the state of Kerala, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Tripura for setting up of new AIIMS like Institutions.

**Food and refreshment at concessional rates at cafeteria
of AIIMS, New Delhi**

359. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide refreshment and food on concessional rates in the cafeteria of AIIMS at Delhi to the outside patients and their caretakers;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when, 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) Cafeteria services are available on concessional rates for patients and their caretakers at AIIMS, New Delhi.

Review of the National Health Policy

360. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has achieved the targets set out of the National Health Policy for 2017, 2018 and 2019;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the progress rate of each of the objectives of the National Health Policy and the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has conducted any review of the implementation of the policy; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per National Health Policy, 2017 targets set for 2017, 2018 & 2019 and achievement against each is as follows:

Target	Achievement against the target
Reduce infant mortality rate to 28 by 2019	As per the latest available data from SRS Bulletin (2017), the IMR was 33.
Achieve and maintain elimination status of Leprosy by 2018, Kala-Azar by 2017 and Lymphatic Filariasis in endemic pockets by 2017	<p>Leprosy India has already achieved elimination of leprosy at National Level.</p> <p>Kala Azar Elimination status has been achieved at national and state level. At the end of 2018, there were 53 blocks endemic for Kala-Azar, having more than 1 Kala-azar case per 10,000.</p> <p>Lymphatic Filariasis • Elimination status achieved in 4 out of 21 endemic States/UTs.</p>

(c) to (e) The National Health Policy states specific objectives namely progressively achieving Universal Health Coverage, reinforcing trust in Public Health (Hare System) and aligning the growth of private health care sector with public health goals.

To achieve these objectives of NHP, 2017, Government of India launched Ayushman Bharat Yojana in 2018 comprising two components, namely:—

- I. Provision of Comprehensive Primary Healthcare through Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) and
- II. Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). Ayushman Bharat-HWCs envisages providing promotive, preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative aspects of Universal Health Coverage with a goal to provide Comprehensive Primary Health Care including both maternal and child health services, non-communicable and communicable diseases through provision of free essential drugs and diagnostic services through Health and Wellness Centres. 1.5 lakh Sub Health Centres and Primary Health Centres will be transformed to Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) in rural and urban areas. Under the PMJAY, coverage upto ₹ 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation to over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore persons) is envisaged. This scheme covers poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per Socio Economic Caste Census data. In addition, the ongoing schemes of NHM, PMSSY etc. have been strengthened. Review of the schemes and programmes of the Ministry is carried out on regular basis.

Criteria for enrolment under Ayushman Bharat Yojana

361. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has laid down any criteria for enrolment of beneficiaries under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana;
- (b) if so, details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the State-wise details regarding beneficiaries enrolled under the Scheme; and
- (d) details regarding medical facilities being provided under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Facilities under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWC) are available to all.

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is an entitlement-based scheme and there is no enrolment of beneficiary under the Yojana.

AB-PMJAY covers deprived families in rural areas and families of workers of identified occupational categories in urban areas, as per the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) -2011 data. All such beneficiary families under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana that do not figure in the targeted groups as per SECC data are also covered under PMJAY.

(c) The State wise details of beneficiaries covered under PMJAY are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under AB-HWC, Comprehensive Primary Healthcare is being provided which 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. To provide comprehensive health coverage to the beneficiaries, free essential drugs and diagnostic services are also being provided through these AB-HWCs.

Under PMJAY 1394 benefit packages have been put in place for usage of hospitals empanelled under the scheme for providing the treatment to the beneficiaries.

Statement

*State-wise details for beneficiary families covered under AB-PMJAY
(as on 18.06.2019)*

Sl. No.	State	Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	0.78
2.	Andhra Pradesh *	90

1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.89
4.	Assam	27.02
5.	Bihar	108.95
6.	Chandigarh	0.71
7.	Chhattisgarh	41.46
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	0.66
9.	Daman and Diu*	0.45
10.	Goa	0.37
11.	Gujarat*	70
12.	Haryana	15.51
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4.8
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.13
15.	Jharkhand*	57
16.	Karnataka*	115
17.	Kerala	34.84
18.	Lakshadweep	0.01
19.	Madhya Pradesh*	128.8
20.	Maharashtra	83.63
21.	Manipur	2.77
22.	Meghalaya*	8.37
23.	Mizoram	1.95
24.	Nagaland	2.33
25.	Puducherry	1.04
26.	Punjab*	42
27.	Sikkim	0.4
28.	Tamil Nadu*	157
29.	Tripura	4.9

1	2	3
30.	Uttar Pradesh	118.04
31.	Uttarakhand*	19.68
32.	West Bengal	112
TOTAL		1,257 [#]

* Includes State extensions of PMJAY

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

CGHS empanelled hospitals in Dungarpur, Rajasthan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no fully equipped CGHS Dispensary or CGHS approved empanelled Private Hospitals having equipments availability in Dungarpur district of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what action Government is taking to establish empanelled Private Hospitals in Dungarpur district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Dungarpur district is not covered under CGHS and therefore, no private hospital has seen empanelled under CGHS.

Family welfare schemes in the North Eastern States

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

(a) the details of various family welfare schemes under implementation in the country particularly in Assam and North Eastern States;

(b) whether these schemes have been formulated in consultation with State Governments;

(c) the details of financial allocation made to the States during the last three years; and

(d) the manner in which States have utilised the financial allocation during the period and the monitoring methods adopted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The details of various family welfare schemes under implementation in the country including in Assam and North Eastern States are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes.

(c) The details of financial allocation made to the States under the family planning program in the last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The manner in which States have utilized the financial allocation during the period is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

The Government monitors utilization of funds through Performance audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI), Annual Statutory Audits, Concurrent Audits, Implementation of Public Financial Management System (PFMS), Submission of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports (FMRs), supportive supervision visits and financial reviews. Release of subsequent installments is based on the extent of utilization of earlier funds released.

Statement-I

Schemes under implementation in the Family Planning Programme of India

1. **Mission Parivar Vikas** - The Government has launched Mission Parivar Vikas for substantially increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services in 146 high fertility districts with Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3 and above in seven high focus states. These districts are from the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam that itself constitutes 44% of the country's population.
2. **New Contraceptive Choices** - New contraceptives *viz.* Injectable contraceptive and Centchroman have been added to the existing basket of choices.
3. A new method of IUCD insertion immediately after delivery *i.e.* **post-partum IUCD (PPIUCD)** has been introduced.
4. **Redesigned Contraceptive Packaging** - The packaging for Condoms, OCPs and ECPs has now been improved and redesigned so as to increase the demand for these commodities.

5. **Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors** - under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilizations.
6. **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.
7. Scheme for **Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs** at doorstep of beneficiaries.
8. Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births.
9. Scheme for provision of Pregnancy Testing Kits in the drug kits of the ASHAs for use in communities.
10. **Family Planning Logistic Management and Information System (FP-LMIS):** A dedicated software to ensure smooth forecasting, procurement and distribution, of family planning commodities across all levels of health facilities.
11. **National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS)** under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization.
12. Ensuring **quality of care in Family Planning services** by establishing Quality Assurance Committees in all states and districts.
13. Appointment of dedicated **RMNCH+A counselors** at high case load facilities.
14. **Improved demand generation activities** through a 360 degree media campaign.

Statement-II

Details of State-wise FP allocation under Family Planning Programmes during last three years

Sl. No.	State	FP Allocation (₹ in lakhs)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
(A) High Focus States				
1.	Bihar	24078.5	28396.8	37340.6
2.	Chhattisgarh	8098.0	10017.1	9431.5
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2193.6	2704.4	2743.2

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	3897.1	3077.3	3893.3
5.	Jharkhand	7441.7	10435.4	11800.1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	24262.3	25187.6	28877.5
7.	Odisha	11120.9	12060.2	13532.1
8.	Rajasthan	19418.4	23713.7	22936.1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	52519.2	54055.0	53388.4
10.	Uttarakhand	2246.3	2465.6	2769.1
(B) NE States				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1380.2	1906.2	1509.4
12.	Assam	10993.9	12629.1	13937.6
13.	Manipur	947.4	1159.0	1033.5
14.	Meghalaya	1737.0	1125.9	1258.6
15.	Mizoram	713.3	751.8	544.2
16.	Nagaland	1064.5	943.5	917.7
17.	Sikkim	249.5	302.2	284.9
18.	Tripura	1245.9	1839.9	1420.5
(G) Non-High Focus States				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	9685.4	7914.7	6273.1
20.	Goa	200.2	366.1	321.4
21.	Gujarat	11262.2	11659.9	12512.1
22.	Haryana	4845.0	4998.6	5905.7
23.	Karnataka	12264.0	13268.1	14883.4
24.	Kerala	2284.4	3257.7	5206.6
25.	Maharashtra	17537.5	20357.2	19780.2
26.	Punjab	3812.5	3611.7	5509.1
27.	Tamil Nadu	9982.8	11019.4	11445.9
28.	Telangana	9399.0	11419.5	6409.4

1	2	3	4	5
29.	West Bengal	10511.3	17908.9	14810.2
(D) Small States/UTs				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	222.4	300.5	262.4
31.	Chandigarh	171.3	218.5	139.7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	204.6	202.3	217.1
33.	Daman and Diu	96.7	118.4	110.0
34.	Delhi	1983.2	1944.0	1908.9
35.	Lakshadweep	52.5	72.6	62.4
36.	Puducherry	187.4	252.0	273.6

Statement-III*Details of State-wise FP Expenditure utilized by States during last three years*

Sl. No.	State	FP Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
(A) High Focus States				
1.	Bihar	12600.0	15945.2	19801.0
2.	Chhattisgarh	5576.7	5830.0	6819.0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1478.9	1468.2	2536.3
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2072.0	1948.0	2651.9
5.	Jharkhand	4625.0	5667.6	7024.1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	17856.8	18265.6	20036.7
7.	Odisha	8214.3	7587.5	9388.5
8.	Rajasthan	14668.7	13211.8	19895.3
9.	Uttar Pradesh	21604.5	31006.2	35069.7
10.	Uttarakhand	1631.2	1889.9	2339.3

1	2	3	4	5
(B) NE States				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	873.3	813.3	796.3
12.	Assam	8648.1	7870.4	11034.7
13.	Manipur	332.6	435.7	734.9
14.	Meghalaya	727.3	788.6	668.3
15.	Mizoram	394.1	403.8	425.5
16.	Nagaland	493.8	305.6	699.0
17.	Sikkim	192.9	220.8	250.7
18.	Tripura	616.7	997.8	1059.9
(C) Non-High Focus States				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	8165.0	5179.8	5551.8
20.	Goa	90.5	131.3	170.0
21.	Gujarat	10939.4	9734.8	11142.5
22.	Haryana	3042.4	3266.8	4042.6
23.	Karnataka	5327.8	8911.9	9924.1
24.	Kerala	1828.2	2164.5	2992.3
25.	Maharashtra	9169.8	9670.2	16018.5
26.	Punjab	3014.8	2068.5	4110.1
27.	Tamil Nadu	9874.8	6799.0	12375.4
28.	Telangana	2760.9	1922.3	5462.3
29.	West Bengal	7916.5	7992.4	11200.7
(D) Small States/UTs				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.0	105.0	167.6
31.	Chandigarh	82.4	119.1	134.5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	119.5	99.5	112.4
33.	Daman and Diu	50.2	52.5	67.5
34.	Delhi	696.1	1123.4	730.9
35.	Lakshadweep	15.8	19.9	27.0
36.	Puducherry	138.1	157.8	157.7

Facing NIPAH virus outbreak

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

(a) whether it is a fact that outbreak of Nipah virus has been confirmed in Kerala, if so, the details of the number of patients suffering from the same;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is neither a medicine nor a vaccine or treatment for Nipah virus, the details thereof; and

(c) the research and development activities being undertaken by Government to tackle the threat posed by Nipah virus, the achievement and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. One case of Nipah virus disease has been reported from Ernakulam District of Kerala on 3rd June, 2019.

(b) Yes. Currently, there is no known treatment or vaccine available for either people or animals.

(c) During NiV outbreak of Kerala, India in 2018, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) requested the Government of Queensland to release some monoclonal antibodies for treatment and post exposure prophylaxis of individuals affected during the outbreak on compassionate ground. After due diligence, 50 doses of the monoclonal antibodies were shipped to India within a short timeframe. However, Government of India realized the need to have our own stockpile of antibodies as contact tracing during/after the NiV outbreak revealed more than 2600 close contacts.

Subsequently, an MoU was signed among Henry Jackson Foundation, USA, ICMR and Serum Institute of India (SII) for transfer of cell lines to SII for production and stockpiling of ml/02.4 antibodies.

Team from ICMR-National Institute of Virology, Pune, has standardized and conducted laboratory validation of point of care (PoC) test for NiV diagnosis. PoC is now being used to test Nipah suspect samples in Ernakulum, Kerala.

ICMR-NIV has developed an indigenous IgG and IgM ELISA which has also undergone in internal validation.

Shortage of disease investigation labs

365. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a shortage of laboratories to investigate diseases in the country including its major hospitals and due to this shortage, more fees are extracted by the private tabs;

(b) the details of the measures being undertaken by Government to do away with the shortage of labs in all the hospitals; and

(c) whether Government is planning to launch a scheme for providing special assistance for the establishment of labs in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The information is not maintained centrally. Public Health and hospitals is a State subject and regulation of diagnostic laboratories falls within the ambit of State Governments. However, the Government of India enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration and regulation of clinical establishments, including diagnostic laboratories. In the State / UTs where the said Act is in force, the clinical establishments are required to meet the norms such as minimum standards of facilities and services, minimum requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports and displaying of rates at a conspicuous place. The clinical establishments are also required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines issued by the Central/State Governments and charge rates for each type of procedure and service within the range of rates determined from time to time.

(b) and (c) Public Health and hospitals being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the States/UTs to ensure availability of labs in hospitals. In 2015, under National Health Mission (NHM), Government of India launched National Free Diagnostic Service Initiative (FDf). This initiative aims to ensure the availability of 56 diagnostic tests at district hospital level, 39 tests at Community Health Centre, 19 tests at Primary health centre and 7 tests at the level of Sub-Centre. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is supporting all State/UT in its roll out.

The detailed guidelines is available on web link:

http://www.nhsrindia.org/sites/default/files/practice_file/Free%20Diagnostics%20Service%20initiative.pdf

ICMR recommendation on banning e-cigarettes

366. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has recommended complete ban on e-cigarettes, as its users will become victims of nicotine addiction among non-smokers;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto;

(c) whether there is any proposal to discourage use of Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) including ecigarettes as they pose risk to cardiovascular system, impairs respiratory immune cell function and respiratory diseases; and

(d) if not, the stand of Government in protecting the health of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has recently published a White Paper on Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) which has recommended a complete ban on ENDS or e-cigarettes in the greater interest of public health in view of its addictive nature and harmful effects on human health as also the risk of dual use and initiation to tobacco addiction among non-smokers.

(b) to (d) In larger public health interest and in order to prevent the initiation of Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) by non-smokers and youth with special attention to vulnerable groups, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, has issued an Advisory to all States/Union Territories to ensure that any Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) including e-Cigarettes, Heat-Not-Burn devices, Vape, e-Sheesha, e-Nicotine Flavoured Hookah, and the like devices that enable nicotine delivery are not sold (including online sale), manufactured, distributed, traded, imported and advertised in their jurisdictions, except for the purpose and in the manner and to the extent, as may be approved under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder.

Adequate doctor-patient ratio

367. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the standards laid down by the World Health

Organisation the number of doctors per thousand persons is significantly low in the country, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether as per the standards of World Health Organisation, the number of medical colleges in the country and number of seats available in those medical colleges at present is substantially inadequate given the demand of doctors every year, details thereof; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to ensure the availability of doctors as per the standards of World Health Organisation and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per information provided by Medical Council of India, there are a total 11,57,771 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st January, 2019. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 9.26 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1457 as per current population estimate of 1.35 billion, which is low as compared with the WHO norm of 1:1000. State - wise details of doctors registered with State Medical Councils / Medical Council of India is given in Statement (*See below*).

Besides, there are 7.86 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.28 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy (AUH) doctors may actually available for active service and considered together with allopathic doctors, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:868 which is better than the standards laid down by the World Health Organization.

(b) and (c) There are 529 medical colleges in the country, with an intake capacity of 78822 MBBS seats. Further, 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. 39 such colleges have become functional.

The Government has taken following further steps to increase the number of doctors.

For increasing UG Seats:—

(i) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.

- (ii) Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (iii) Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- (iv) Establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.

For increasing PG Seats:—

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/ MS disciplines and from 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Asso. Prof, from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Asso. Prof, is a unit head. The same has also been extended to the private medical colleges with the conditions that it should have a standing of 15 years, running PG courses since 10 years, should have completed at least 1 continuance of recognition assessment satisfactorily and applies u/s 10A of the IMC Act, 1956 for increase of seats.

This would result in increase in number of PG seats in the country.

- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges upto 70 years.
- (iv) Strengthening/ upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (v) One time increase in PG seats was permitted in 2017-18 and again in 2018-19 in Government Medical Colleges.
- (vi) By amending the regulations, it has been made mandatory for all medical colleges to start PG courses within 3 years from the date of their MBBS recognition / continuation of recognition.

- (vii) Colleges are allowed to apply for PG courses in clinical subjects at the time of 4th renewal. It will serve to advance the process for starting PG courses by more than 1 year.

Statement

Number of Doctors Registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st March, 2019

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

1	2	3
21.	Punjab	48,351
22.	Rajasthan	43,388
23.	Sikkim	1,405
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,33,918
25.	Uttar Pradesh	77,549
26.	Uttarakhand	8,617
27.	West Bengal	72,016
28.	Tripura	1,718
29.	Telangana	4,942
Total		11,57,771

Note - The other State / UTs do not have their own Medical Registration Council. Hence, their workers get registration with the Councils of other neighbouring States.

Diseases targeted under mission Indradhanush

368. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified diseases to be targeted under Mission Indradhanush;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) details regarding districts identified for special focus under the Mission;

(d) whether any districts of Rajasthan have been targeted under the Mission; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes, under Mission Indradhanush (MI) all 12 vaccine preventable diseases are covered which are under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP). These are (1) Diphtheria. (2) Pertussis, (3) Tetanus, (4) Polio, (5) Measles, (6) Rubella. (7) Tuberculosis. (8) Hepatitis B

(9) Meningitis and Pneumonia caused by Haemophilus Influenza type B are covered nationally and 3 diseases sub-nationally i.e (10) Rotavirus diarrhoea, (11) Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine for Pneumonia and (12) Japanese Encephalitis.

(c) Six phases of Mission Indradhanush was carried out across the country in identified 554 districts.

(d) and (e) Yes, 33 districts of Rajasthan have been covered in the six phases of Mission Indradhanush. The details of these districts are given in Statement.

Statement

*List of districts of Rajasthan covered under six phases
of Mission Indradhanush*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Sl. No.	Name of District	Sl. No.	Name of District
1.	Ajmer	12.	Dausa	23.	Karauli
2.	Alwar	13.	Dhaulpur	24.	Kota
3.	Banswara	14.	Dungarpur	25.	Nagaur
4.	Baran	15.	Ganganagar	26.	Pali
5.	Barmer	16.	Hanumangarh	27.	Pratapgarh
6.	Bharatpur	17.	Jaipur	28.	Rajsamand
7.	Bhilwara	18.	Jaisalmer	29.	Sawai Madhopur
8.	Bikaner	19.	Jalor	30.	Sikar
9.	Bundi	20.	Jhalawar	31.	Sirohi
10.	Chittaurgarh	21.	Jhunjhunun	32.	Tonk
11.	Churu	22.	Jodhpur	33.	Udaipur

Specialist doctors for AIIMS, Jodhpur

369. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of departments functioning full-fledgedly in AIIMS (All India Institute of Medical Sciences) Jodhpur at present;

(b) the number of specialist doctors already appointed and of those which are yet to be appointed;

(c) by when specialists of all departments shall be appointed; and

(d) the number of operational wards and the details of their departments at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Total 38 out of 41 sanctioned departments are functioning at AIIMS Jodhpur.

(b) and (c) Recruitment of specialist doctors is a continuous process. Total 354 specialist doctors including 191 Senior Resident are working at AIIMS Jodhpur and offer of appointments has been issued to 10 doctors.

Total 127 faculty posts and 131 Senior Resident Posts have been advertised. Further, process for appointment of faculty on Deputation and on Contractual basis has also been initiated.

(d) The details of the operational wards is appended below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Ward	Number
1.	General	20
2.	Trauma	1
3.	Emergency	1
4.	HCU	2
5.	ICU	3
6.	Labour	1
7.	Day care Ward	1
8.	Oncology	1
9.	Dialysis	1
TOTAL		31

Distribution of cards for Ayushman Bharat Yojana

370. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of cards distributed to the people of Bihar under Government's ambitious Ayushman Bharat Yojana;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to lack of awareness the card holders have to run from pillar to post;

(c) whether Government have formulated any time bound scheme to ensure availability of cards to all eligible persons in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) is an entitlement-based scheme and families belonging to identified categories, as per Socio Economic Caste Census data are entitled for benefits under PMJAY. However, in order to verify the beneficiaries' eligibility and facilitate availing of the benefits, e-cards are being issued.

The details of e-cards issued to beneficiaries of AB-PMJAY in Bihar are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with CSC e-governance India Ltd for utilizing their network of Common Service Centres (CSCs) located across rural and semi urban locations to verify beneficiaries' eligibility under the scheme on beneficiary identification system of the scheme; create golden record of beneficiary; and issue e-card to facilitate availing the benefits under PMJAY.

Statement

Details of beneficiaries to whom e-cards have been issued under AB-PMJAY scheme

Bihar district-wise status under PMJAY (as on 13.06.2019)

Sl. No.	State	District	People provided with e-cards
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	Madhubani	48555
2.	Bihar	Aurangabad	36800
3.	Bihar	Vaishali	92100
4.	Bihar	Araria	33463

1	2	3	4
5.	Bihar	Begusarai	111715
6.	Bihar	Bhojpur	34292
7.	Bihar	Jamui	25515
8.	Bihar	Gaya	33860
9.	Bihar	Kishanganj	25684
10.	Bihar	Siwan	19766
11.	Bihar	Purnia	45936
12.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	11029
13.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	84864
14.	Bihar	Supaul	25823
15.	Bihar	Madhepura	19587
16.	Bihar	Saran	44813
17.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	21529
18.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	61385
19.	Bihar	Munger	21283
20.	Bihar	Purbi Champaran	59622
21.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	66112
22.	Bihar	Saharsa	30607
23.	Bihar	Arwal	21214
24.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	16619
25.	Bihar	Khagaria	40275
26.	Bihar	Nalanda	53758
27.	Bihar	Samastipur	54321
28.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	39709
29.	Bihar	Nawada	33015
30.	Bihar	Rohtas	55202
31.	Bihar	Katihar	58299

1	2	3	4
32.	Bihar	Buxar	21464
33.	Bihar	Jehanabad	8885
34.	Bihar	Sheohar	20905
35.	Bihar	Gopalganj	43892
36.	Bihar	Darbhanga	40615
37.	Bihar	Patna	83690
38.	Bihar	Banka	24442
TOTAL			1570645

Empanelment of hospitals for Ayushman Bharat

371. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Health Agency (NHA) which is the premier body of implementing Ayushman Bharat has completed the formal process of empanelling Government and private hospitals to get universal health coverage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the list of those Government and private hospitals where these facilities can be obtained by the beneficiaries?

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), all public hospitals (Community Health Centre and above), in the States implementing PMJAY, are deemed empanelled. Hospitals belonging to Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) may also be empanelled based on the bed occupancy ratio parameter. All National institutes run by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as well as Institute Of National Importance are part of the empanelled healthcare provider network, for PMJAY.

As far as private hospitals are concerned, they are empanelled by State Health Agencies of respective States. For empanelment, guidelines have been issued to all the States laying down the detailed criteria and process. The guidelines and list of empanelled hospitals are available on the website www.pmjay.gov.in.

Different fee structures for AIIMS PG Entrance Exams

372. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that various AIIMS of the country have charged different fees from the examinees of PG medical entrance examination in the current year;
- (b) the details of fees charged by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and by the AIIMS Rishikesh separately from the examinees for the said examination; and
- (c) the names of States where AIIMS have charged higher fees than AIIMS, New Delhi and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (b) AIIMS, New Delhi conducts common PG Medical Entrance Examination for all new AIIMS, including AIIMS Rishikesh, and the candidates pay entrance examination fee to AIIMS New Delhi, which is same irrespective of the AIIMS Institute they apply for.

The details of the PG entrance examination fee charged by AIIMS New Delhi from the candidates is mentioned as under:—

- (i) General/OBC category: ₹ 1500/-
- (ii) SC/ST category: ₹ 1200/-
- (c) Does not arise.

Decline in Organ Donations

373. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in the number of organ-donors in the year 2018-19 as compared to 2017-18;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the efforts being made by Government are not adequate to inculcate awareness amongst people for organ donation;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to spread awareness amongst the citizens of the country - towards organ donation, in future; 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) All the States in the country are yet to adopt the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011, and are yet to link up with the National Registry which compiles the data of organ transplants in the country. Therefore, the decline in the number of organ donors cannot be established.

(b) to (d) The Government of India has taken a series of measures to spread awareness amongst the citizens of the country for organ donation. The National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO) disseminates relevant information to all concerned. A 24x7 callcentre with a toll free helpline number (1800114770) has been made operational. A number of activities, for generating awareness and for imparting training to all those associated with transplant activities including doctors and transplant coordinators, such as celebration of Indian Organ Donation Day every year, seminars, workshops, debates, sports events, walkathons, participation in marathons, nukkadNatak, etc. are organized at different places in the country. Audio-visual messages to promote cadaver organ donation are also telecast on Doordarshan and other television channels.

Beneficiaries of Ayushman Bharat Yojana

374. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ayushman Bharat Yojana has covered nearly half the population of the country, if so, the salient features and targets of the scheme;

(b) the amount for which applications have been received under the said Yojana till date and the quantum of amount released to beneficiaries. State-wise; and

(c) whether Government plans to include economically poor persons in addition to BPL Card holders under the said scheme and, if so, the details thereof along with the number of persons benefited under the said scheme till date, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Facilities under Ayushman Bharat

- Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) are available to all. Salient features and targets of the AB- HWCs are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) provides health coverage to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families as per Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) data. The salient features of Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) AB-PMJAY provides cashless treatment to the entitled beneficiaries at empanelled hospitals. No money is released to the beneficiary and payment is made directly to the hospitals by State Health Agency (SHA) in case of Trustmode, and by Insurance company incase of Insurance mode.

As on 18.06.2019, the total number of claims made are 23,26,520 and total claim amount submitted is ₹3077,51,38,624. State-wise details are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) AB-PMJAY covers deprived families in rural areas and families of workers of identified occupational categories in urban areas, as per the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) - 2011 data. All such beneficiary families under RSBY that do not feature in the targeted groups as per SECC data, are also covered under PMJAY. At present, there is no proposal to extend the coverage of PMJAY.

The State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries covered under AB-PMJAY is given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Salient Features and Targets of Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres

1. Under AB-HWC, Comprehensive Primary Healthcare is being provided which includes promotive, preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative services.
2. 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.

3. To provide comprehensive health coverage to the beneficiaries, free essential drugs and diagnostic services are also being provided through these AB-HWCs.
4. The roll out plan of Ayushman Bharat - HWCs is given as below:–
 - FY 2018-19 = 15,000
 - FY 2019-20 = 25,000 (Cumulative 40,000)
 - FY 2020-21 - 30,000 (Cumulative 70,000)
 - FY 2021 -2022 - 40,000 (Cumulative 1,10,000)
 - Till 31st December 2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,50,000)

Statement-II

Salient Features of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)

1. Government of India has launched Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) on 23.09.2018. PMJAY is centrally sponsored scheme. It is entirely funded by Government and the funding is shared between Centre and State governments as per prevailing guidelines of Ministry of Finance.
2. PMJAY provides health coverage up to ₹ 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries).
3. PMJAY is an entitlement based scheme. This scheme covers poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per SECC database.
4. PMJAY provides cashless and paperless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service in any (both public and private) empanelled hospitals across India. In other words, a beneficiary from one State can avail benefits from an empanelled Hospital anywhere in the country.
5. Under PMJAY, the States are free to choose the modalities for implementation. They can implement the scheme through insurance company or directly through the Trust/ Society or mixed model.
6. There is no restriction on family size, ensuring all members of designated families specifically girl child and senior citizens get coverage.
7. A well-defined Complaint and Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism, has been put in place through which complaints/ grievances are registered, acknowledged, escalated for relevant action, resolved and monitored.

8. PMJAY has created a robust IT system for implementation and role of real time transaction data.
9. At National level. National Health Authority (NHA) has been set up as an attached office to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to manage the implementation of the scheme.
10. The details of package, operational guidelines and key features are available at www.pmjay.gov.in

Statement-III

*State-wise details for claim number and claim amount under
AB-PMJAY (As on 18.06.2019)*

Sl. No.	State	Claim Number	Claim Amount
1.	Chhattisgarh	5,07,707	37924,31,567
2.	Gujarat	3,94,995	64157,73,230
3.	Kerala	2,74,298	15000,79,006
4.	Tamil Nadu	2,11,075	39919,88,871
5.	Jharkhand	1,68,490	16604,91,355
6.	Karnataka	1,41,238	36389,05,339
7.	Maharashtra	1,13,830	28259,27,073
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1,05,255	11748,97,586
9.	Andhra Pradesh	92,982	25164,00,245
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70,898	7932,28,923
11.	Bihar	39,943	3458,68,103
12.	Uttarakhand	38,515	3818,39,891
13.	Assam	36,577	4777,70,292
14.	Haryana	23,588	3302,30,981
15.	Tripura	16,607	867,64,966

Sl. No.	State	Claim Number	Claim Amount
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	16,337	1071,24,523
17.	West Bengal	14,777	1414,52,393
18.	Himachal Pradesh	12,619	1249,46,595
19.	Meghalaya	11,861	867,35,930
20.	Mizoram	11,630	890,12,855
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11,140	427,46,501
22.	Daman and Diu	3,234	111,94,100
23.	NHCP	3,082	1308.99,614
24.	Manipur	2,361	413,75,658
25.	Chandigarh	1,450	160,90,105
26.	Goa	1,249	407,02,384
27.	Nagaland	628	81,51,821
28.	Sikkim	83	10,39,930
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	53	9,09,600
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	58,200
31.	PSU	4	1,00,980
TOTAL		23,26,520	307751,38,624

Statement-IV

*State-wise details for beneficiary families covered under AB-PMJAY
(as on 18.06.2019)*

Sl. No.	State	Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	0.78
2.	Andhra Pradesh*	90
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.89

1	2	3
4.	Assam	27.02
5.	Bihar	108.95
6.	Chandigarh	0.71
7.	Chhattisgarh	41.46
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	0.66
9.	Daman and Diu*	0.45
10.	Goa	0.37
11.	Gujarat*	70
12.	Haryana	15.51
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4.8
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.13
15.	Jharkhand*	57
16.	Karnataka*	115
17.	Kerala	34.84
18.	Lakshadweep	0.01
19.	Madhya Pradesh*	128.8
20.	Maharashtra	83.63
21.	Manipur	2.77
22.	Meghalaya*	8.37
23.	Mizoram	1.95
24.	Nagaland	2.33
25.	Puducherry	1.04
26.	Punjab*	42
27.	Sikkim	0.4
28.	Tamil Nadu*	157

1	2	3
29.	Tripura	4.9
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1 18.04
31.	Uttarakhand*	19.68
32.	West Bengal	112
TOTAL		1,257 [#]

* Includes State extensions of PM-JAY

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

Problems faced in implementation of Ayushman Bharat

375. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government to ensure availability of decent medical facilities in remote regions of the country;

(b) the current status of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme;

(c) whether Government is aware of the problems in the scheme being faced due to its complex software and, if so, the remedial steps taken in this regard; and

(d) whether Ayushman Bharat health protection scheme covers the lodging and boarding charges required for the attendant accompanying the patient during the treatment period of the beneficiary and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) 'Public Health and Hospital' being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing medical facilities all over the country including remote regions lies with the State Governments.

However, to supplement the efforts and address the healthcare challenges, National Health Mission (NHM) supports State/UT Governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all those who access public health facilities. Support under NHM includes provision of a host of free services such as maternal health, child health,

adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/ AIDS, vector borne diseases like Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc.

Other major initiatives include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), under which free drugs, free diagnostics, free blood and diet, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home is provided, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), which provides newborn and child health screening and early interventions services free of cost for birth defects, diseases, deficiencies and developmental delays to improve the quality of survival, implementation of Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, PM National Dialysis Programme and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework. Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) and Telemedicine are also being implemented with NHM support to improve healthcare access particularly in rural areas.

As part of Ayushman Bharat- Health and Wellness Centres, the Government is supporting the States for strengthening Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres as Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) for provision of comprehensive primary health care that includes preventive and health promotional the community level with continuum of care approach.

(b) AB-HWC is being implemented in all States/UTs except Union Territory of Delhi. Accordingly, approvals of 52,744 AB-HWCs have been accorded so far and as per the information shared by the States/UTs. as on 17th June 2019. 19,282 AB-HWCs are operational in the country.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with 33 States/UTs for implementation of Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) and 30 States/UTs have started its implementation. The State Government of West Bengal has withdrawn implementation of the scheme since January, 2019. The current status of AB-PMJAY is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The IT platforms of AB-PMJAY are highly user friendly, technologically advanced and robust in nature. In addition, detailed training and capacity building is being imparted for proper use of the platforms. Any challenges being reported are being addressed promptly.

(d) The lodging and boarding charges for attendant accompanying the patient during the treatment are not covered in the design of AB- PMJAY.

*Statement**Status of AB-PMJAY as on 19.06.2019*

Sl. No.	State	Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)*	Hospitals Empanelled	No. of Hospital Admissions	Amount for Hospital Admissions	No. of Claims Submitted	Amount for Claims Submitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.78	3	22	68.100	14	58.200
2.	Andhra Pradesh	90	692	132.248	3,726,736,816	96,751	2,713,137.359
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.89	2	635	10,500.347	223	3,432.084
4.	Assam	27.02	173	47.903	700,337.580	35.463	478,812.489
5.	Bihar	108.95	648	46.561	477,652.568	42,162	419,441.481
6.	Chandigarh	0.71	14	811	7,900.155	679	7,560,388
7.	Chhattisgarh	41.46	1,281	553.937	4,015,036.856	526,675	4,026,536.472
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.4	4	11.722	69,703.770	11.352	67,487.881
9.	Daman and Diu	2.4	3	4.327	34,715.937	4.194	33,007.197

10.	Goa	0.37	14	1.415	45,784,121	1,247	40,658,934
11.	Gujarat	44.85	3.183	474.224	8,106,067,528	403,160	6,664,829,842
12.	Haryana	15.51	431	26.564	357,241,517	24.313	367,205,114
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4.8	205	18.621	164,787,056	13,451	143,479,042
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.13	159	18.427	121,219,312	16,233	110,584,450
15.	Jharkhand	57	632	180.874	1,399,257,912	174,804	1,781,769,476
16.	Karnataka	115	776	194.142	5,003,679,102	115,065	2,808,353,687
17.	Kerala	34.84	340	522.636	2,567,261,447	281,517	1,587,228,600
18.	lakshadweep	0.01	1	-	-	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	118	370	93.132	1,292,022,342	76,573	980,829,407
20.	Maharashtra	83.63	489	139.156	3,607,344,856	108,939	2,699,761,816
21.	Manipur	2.77	15	3.137	51,376,804	2,416	42,396,855
22.	Meghalaya	8.37	164	13.852	88,867.144	12,484	94,897,945
23.	Mizoram	1.95	82	13.029	67,117050	11,759	91,761,571
24.	Nagaland	2.5	59	857	8,863,361	669	8,943,244

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

197

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	NHA Empanelled Hospitals	-	110	-	-	-	-
26.	Puducherry	1.04	6	-	-	-	-
27.	Punjab	42	196	-	-	-	-
28.	Sikkim	0.4	7	112	789,130	88	993,610
29.	Tamil Nadu	157	2,255	237.174	5,702,876,057	195,072	4,022,816,247
30.	Tripura	4.9	64	16.792	51,851,702	16,124	82,730,110
31.	Uttar Pradesh	118.04	1,823	116.787	1,276,828,234	109,142	1,295,089,504
32.	Uttarakhand	19.68	181	48.580	407,464,879	40,004	409,085,645
33.	West Bengal	112	1,240	17.636	170,981,470	14,777	141,452,393
GRAND TOTAL		1226.4	15,622	2,935.13	39,534,333,153	2,335,350	31,124,341,043

* Includes PM-JAY extension to State funded categories of beneficiaries

198 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Non-implementation of Ayushman Bharat in some States

376. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ayushman Bharat Yojana is being implemented successfully and whether it has benefited millions of poor in various States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a number of States /Union Territories including National Capital Territory of Delhi have not implemented Ayushman Bharat Yojana; and
- (d) whether Government is making special efforts to implement this scheme in the States/Union Territories which have not implemented it and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes.

Facilities under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centre (AB-HWC) are available to all.

Under Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), health coverage up to ₹ 5 lac per family per annum for hospitalization is available to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families as per SECC database. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with 33 States/UTs for implementation of AB-PMJAY and 30 States/UTs have started its implementation.

(c) and (d) AB-HWC is being implemented in all States/ UTs except Union Territory of Delhi.

The States of Odisha, Telangana, and the Union Territory of Delhi have not signed the MoU for implementation of AB- PMJAY. The State Government of West Bengal has opted out of this scheme in January, 2019. Efforts are being made to convince these States/UT to join the scheme.

Establishment and upgradation of hospitals under PMSSY

377. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether establishment of All India Institute of Medical Sciences and

Superspeciality hospitals and upgradation work in functional hospitals are going on in different parts of the country under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of achievements made till now in the said context and the details of upcoming schemes; and

(d) progress details related to establishment of All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Super-speciality hospitals and upgradation work in functional hospitals under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana in the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes.

Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), twenty-one (21) new AIIMS have been approved to be established in various parts of the country. Of these, new AIIMS at six (6) places *viz.* Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Rishikesh (Uttarakhand) are already functional. Details of these new AIIMS projects and the achievements made is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Total 75 projects for up-gradation of existing Government Medical Colleges (GMCs)/ Institutes have been taken up under PMSSY. Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) One AIIMS in the State of Madhya Pradesh approved under Phase-I of PMSSY is already functional at Bhopal.

Following State Government Medical Colleges (GMCs) have been taken up for upgradation under PMSSY: –

Sl.No.	GMCs	Phase	Progress
1.	Gajra MC, Gwalior	III	Completed
2.	GMC, Rewa	III	Completed
3.	NSB MC, Jabalpur	III	Completed
4.	GMC Indore	IV	Civil works progress: 43.74%

Statement-I*Status of 21 New AIIMS approved under PMSSY*

Sl. No.	Phase	Location of AIIMS to be set up under PMSSY	Approved Outlay (in ₹ Cr.)	Status of Projects / Progress
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Phase I	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	820	• Functional
2.		Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	for each	• OPD/ IPD/ ICU/
3.		Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	Project	Emergency & Trauma care/
4.		Patna (Bihar)		Blood bank / Diagnostic &
5.		Raipur (Chhattisgarh)		Pathology services are
6.		Rishikesh (Uttaranchal)		functional • MBBS batch started in August, 2012
7.	Phase II	Rae Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	823	OPD services started Hospital & Medical College: 45%
8.	Phase-IV (Budget announcement for the year 2014-15)	Mangalagiri near Guntur in Andhra Pradesh	1618	OPD services started. MBBS classes started in 2018-19. OPD Block & Residential Complex: 70% Hospital and Academic Campus: 26%
9.		Kalyani (West Bengal)	1754	OPD Block & Residential Complex: 50.5% Hospital and Academic Campus: 28%
10.		Nagpur in Maharashtra	1577	MBBS classes started in 2018-19. OPD Block & Residential Complex: 76% Hospital and Academic Campus: 28%

1	2	3	4	5
11.		Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh	1011	OPD services started. Construction work: 35.17%
12.	Phase-V (Budget	Bathinda in Punjab	925	25.77%
13.	announce-	Kamrup District in	1123	0.72%
14.	ment for	Guwahati, Assam		
14.	the year	Kothipura in Bilaspur	1471.04	1.25%
	2015-16	District, Himachal Pradesh	(RCE)	
15.		Thoppur in Madurai	1264	Pre-investment activities in progress
16.		Samba District in Jammu	1661	Master plan under finalization. Boundary wall near completion stage.
17.		Awantipora, Pulwama in Kashmir	1828	Master plan under preparation. Work of Boundary wall started.
18.	Phase-VI (Budget	Deoghar in Jharkhand	1103	Pre-investment activities & construction of Boundary wall completed. Executing Agency for main work appointed. Master Plan finalized
19.	announce-	Khanderi, Rajkot, Gujarat	1195	Executing Agency appointed. Pre-investment activities in progress
20.	Phase-VII	Bibinagar, Telangana	1028	Pre-investment activities in progress
21.	Phase VIII (Budget	Manethi, Rewari, Haryana	1299	-
	announce-			
	ment for			
	2019-20)			

Statement-II*Status of 75 Up-gradation projects approved under PMSSY*

Sl. No.	State	Number of GMC	Name of GMC	Phase	Status/Progress of civil works (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	1. Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati	I	Completed
			2. Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada	III	Completed
			3. Govt. Medical College, Anantpur		89
2	Assam	2	1. Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati	III	92
			2. Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh		75.3
3	Bihar	6	1. Srikrishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur	III	54
			2. Govt. Medical College, Darbhanga		61.15
			3. Patna Medical College & Hospital, Patna	IV	1
			4. Government Medical College, Bhagalpur		10
			5. Government Medical College, Gaya		2
			6. IGIMS, Patna	V	Executing Agency appointed
4	Chhattisgarh	2	1. Government Medical College, Bilaspur	IV	13
			2. Government Medical College, Jagdalpur		14

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Delhi	1	1.UCMS-GTB hospital	IV	Not started
6	Goa	1	1.Goa Medical College, Panaji	III	33
7	Gujarat	4	1. BJ Medical College, Ahmadabad	I	Completed
			2.Govt. Medical College, Rajkot	III	99
			3.Government Medical College, Surat	IV	1
			4.Government Medical College, Bhavnagar		34
8	Haryana	1	1.Pandit BD Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak	II	95
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	1. Government Medical College, Tanda	II	Completed
			2. Indira Gandhi Govt. Medical College, Shimla	III	48
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1. Government Medical College, Jammu	I	Completed
			2.Government Medical College, Srinagar		Completed
11	Jharkhand	2	1.Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Ranchi	I	Completed
			2.Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad	III	89
12	Karnataka	3	1.Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore	I	Completed
			2.Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary	III	94
			3.Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli		Completed
13	Kerala	4	1.Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	I	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
			2.Kozhikode Medical College	III	72
			3.T.D. Medical College, Alappuzha		57
			4. SCTIMST, Trivandrum	V	12
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	1.Govt. Medical College, Rewa		Completed
			2. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur	III	Completed
			3. GR Medical College, Gwalior		100
			4. Government Medical College, Indore	IV	43.74
15	Maharashtra	6	1. Grant Medical College & Sir JJ Group of Hospitals, Mumbai	I	Completed
			2. Government Medical College, Nagpur	II	Completed
			3. Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad		93
			4.Govt. Medical College, Latur	III	Completed
			5.Govt. Medical College, Akola		93
			6. Shri Vasantao Naik Govt. Medical College, Yavatmal.		78
16	Odisha	3	1.MKCG Medical College, Bhrampur	III	Completed
			2.VSS Medical College, Burla.		58
			3.Government Medical College, Cuttack	IV	1
17	Punjab	2	1. Government Medical College, Amritsar	II	Completed
			2. Govt. Medical College, Patiala	III	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Rajasthan	4	1.SP Medical College, Bikaner	III	Completed
			2.RNT Medical College, Udaipur		100
			3.Govt. Medical College, Kota		Completed
			4.Government Medical College, Jaipur	IV	35
19	Tamil Nadu	4	1.Government Medical College, Salem	I	Completed
			2.Government Medical College, Madurai	II	Completed
			3.Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	III	Completed
			4.Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli		Completed
20	Telangana	3	1. Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	I	Completed
			2.Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad	III	75
			3.Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal		96
21	Tripura	1	1.Agartala Govt. Medical College, Tripura	III	56
22	Uttar Pradesh	11	1. SGPGIMS, Lucknow	I	Completed
			2. Trauma Centre (TC) in IMS, BHU, Varanasi		Completed
			3. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	II	Completed
			4. Govt. Medical College, Jhansi		99
			5. Govt. Medical College, Gorakhpur	III	Completed
			6. MLN Medical College, Allahabad		90

1	2	3	4	5	6
			7. LLR Medical College, Meerut		Completed
			8. Government Medical College, Agra	IV	1
			9. Government Medical College, Kanpur		13
			10. SSB at Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi		95
			11. RIO at Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi	V	Executing Agency appointed
23	West Bengal	4	1. Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata	I	Completed
			2. BS Medical College, Bankura		98
			3. Govt. Medical College, Malda	III	94
			4. North Bengal Medical College, Darjeeling		62

Violation of PNDT Act, 1994

378. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sex determination cases that have been registered for violating the Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC and PNDT) (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 in the last three years;

(b) the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to tackle the problem, especially in States with the highest number of violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the information received in Quarterly Progress Reports from State Governments/UT, State/UT wise number of cases for communication of Sex of foetus in the last 3 years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The Government of India, besides enactment of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 has adopted a multi-pronged strategy entailing schemes and programmes for awareness generation and advocacy measures to build a positive environment for the girl child through gender sensitive policies, provisions and legislation. The details of various steps taken by the Government of India in the last three years for controlling violations of PC&PNDT Act and improving Child Sex Ratio of India are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Number of Cases registered for Communication of Sex of Foetus during Last Three Years

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	7	2
8.	Haryana	44	46	48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	0	1
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	0
15.	Maharashtra	2	0	3
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
20.	Odisha	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	8	4	6
22.	Rajasthan	26	30	42
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	2	8
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	2	2	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	1	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		84	94	114

Statement-II

Various steps taken by the MOHFW in the last three years for controlling violations of PC&PNDT Act and improving Child Sex Ratio

1. The Government has intensified effective implementation of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and amended and inserted various new provisions in the PC&PNDT Rules.
2. Central Supervisory Board (CSB) under the PNDT Act has been reconstituted. The 23rd meeting of the CSB was held on 24th June 2015 where important policy decisions were taken for effective implementation of the Act. 24th CSB meeting

was held on 05th April, 2016. 25th CSB meeting was held on 05th January, 2017. 26th CSB meeting was held on 24th January, 2018.

3. The Government of India has notified several important amendments in Rules in the last three years under the Act including the Rules for Six Months Training in ultrasound, more simplified revised form F, Rules for Code of conduct for Appropriate Authorities, exemption of registration fee under the Act for Government Diagnostic Facilities and Manner of Appeal to the Appellate Authority under the Act.
4. Inspections by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) have been scaled up. Total 41 inspection visits have been conducted in the last three years: 12 inspections in 2016-17, 20 inspections in 2017-18 and 9 inspections in 2018-19. During 2018-19, 9 NIMC inspections have been conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. Observations and recommendations of the NIMC teams have been communicated to their concerned authorities for further necessary action.
5. State Inspection and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in the States/UTs and are conducting regular inspections on the ground. State Inspection and Monitoring Committees have conducted total 4,53,562 inspections. The State of Maharashtra undertook maximum inspections (32,800) followed by Karnataka (4,072) and West Bengal (3,037) inspections in the last year between April 2018 -March 2019.
6. National Scheme "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" anchored by the Ministry of WCD in partnership with MOHFW and HRD, has now been extended to PAN India. Ministry of Health & FW has actively participated for creating awareness and capacity building on PC&PNDT Act in all the orientation programmes/ multi-sectoral District Action Plans for the additional 61 districts.
7. Two national workshops were conducted and total 14 regional Reviews were conducted during last 5 years. During 2018-19, capacity building workshops for district Appropriate Authorities and PNDT nodal officers were conducted in 9 states including Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttarakhand and West Bengal with the technical support of UNFPA.

8. Regional review meeting was conducted on March 18th & 19th, 2019 in Bhubhneswar for 15 States including Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizorarn, Meghalaya, Tripura and Sikkim.
9. The orientation and sensitisation of judiciary has been initiated through National Judicial Academy. The National Judicial Academy is conducting special PC&PNDT Act session in the orientation programmes for High Court Judges. Sensitisation programmes for Judicial Officers and public prosecutors were also being conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Odisha, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Chandigarh.
10. On the request of MOHFW, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie, has assured that academy will take necessary steps towards sensitizing IAS officers regarding the PC & PNDT Act and their role as chairperson of the District Task Force (DTF) on BBBP.
11. Ministry on behalf of UOI defended the PC&PNDT legislation and secured excellent judgments from the Apex Court of India as below:
 - a. WP349/2006- VHAP Vs UOI&ORS- Directions for expediting the implementation of PC&PNDT Act and upheld all the amendments done in the PC&PNDT Rules in 2014.
 - b. WP 341/2008- Dr. Sabu George Vs UOI &ORS- Direction were given to the search engines to comply with the section 22 of the PC&PNDT Act besides strengthen the internal monitoring mechanisms to stop the sex selection e-advertisements.
 - c. SLP 16657-59/ 2016- UOI Vs IRIA & ORS- Six months training rules were upheld and granted stay on the Delhi High Court judgment that declared the Six Months Rules *Ultra vires* to the Act.
 - d. WP 129 2017- FOGSI Vs UOI& ORS- the legislative provisions including the maintenance of Form F and punishments laid down under Section 23 of PC&PNDT Act were upheld.
12. Supreme Court of India has upheld the legislative provisions including the maintenance of Form F and punishments laid down under Section 23 of PC&PNDT

Act in the matter of WP(C) 129/2017 -FOGSI Vs UOI. The judgment dated 03.05.2019 were communicated to the States/ UTs at the level of Principal Health Secretaries to ensure immediate compliance.

13. As per Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) of March, 2019 submitted by State Governments/ UTs, 64,727 diagnostic facilities including Genetic Counselling Centres, Genetic Laboratories, Genetic Clinics, Ultrasound Clinics and Imaging Centres have been registered under PC&PNDT Act. So far, a total of 2,122 machines have been sealed and seized for violations of the law. A total of 2,943 court cases have been filed by the District Appropriate Authorities under the Act and 586 convictions have so far been secured. Following conviction, the medical licenses of 138 doctors have been suspended/cancelled.
14. The Government has also set up a Nodal Agency in 2016 to regulate and remove the e-advertisements on internet relating to preconception and prenatal determination of sex or sex selection, prohibited under the PC&PNDT Act, 1994 as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 16.11.2016 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 341 of 2008. The Nodal agency has been strengthened by augmenting dedicated human resource of two personnel in 2018.
15. A Handbook on (Standard Operational Guidelines) SOGs has been developed and disseminated to the Appropriate Authorities for effective and standard implementation of the PC & PNDT Act, 1994 and Rules in the country.
16. The Central Government is rendering financial support to strengthen implementation structures under NHM for setting up dedicated PNDT Cells, capacity building, monitoring, advocacy campaign and other financial assistance for training and IEC campaigns.

Ratio of doctors and hospital beds

379. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ratio of doctors per 1000 population currently *vis-a-vis* the World Health Organization (WHO) standard, State and UT-wise;

(b) the details of the ratio of hospital beds per 1000 population currently *vis-a-vis* the World Health Organization (WHO) standard, State and UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the number of doctors and hospital beds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per information provided by Medical Council of India, there are a total 11,57,771 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st January, 2019. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 9.26 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1457 as per current Copulation estimate of 1.35 billion, which is low as compared with the WHO norm of 1:1000. State-wise details of doctors registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Besides, there are 7.86 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.28 lakh Ayurveda. Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors may actually available for active service and considered together with allopathic doctors, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:868 which is better than the standards laid down by the World Health Organization.

(b) The details of number of beds in different states is not maintained centrally. However, the total number of Government hospitals and beds in these hospitals, State/UT-wise. as per National Health Profile, 2018, compiled by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) are 23582 and 710761, respectively. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Public Health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to its citizens lies with the State Governments. However, in the case of Central Government Hospitals, it is informed that 500 beds in new emergency block and 807 beds in Super Specialty Block have been added at Safdarjung Hospital. Further, the Government has taken the following steps to increase the number of doctors.

For increasing UG Seats:-

- (i) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (ii) Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.

- (iii) Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- (iv) Establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.

For increasing PG Seats:-

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/ MS disciplines and from 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Asso. Prof. from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Asso. Prof. is a unit head. The same has also been extended to the private medical colleges with the conditions that it should have a standing of 15 years, running PG courses since 10 years, should have completed at least 1 continuance of recognition assessment satisfactorily and applies u/s 10A of the IMC Act. 1956 for increase of seats. This would result in increase in number of PG seats in the country.
- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized, for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/ extension/ re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges upto 70 years.
- (iv) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (v) One tune increase in PG seats was permitted in 2017-18 and again in 2018-19 in Government Medical Colleges.
- (vi) By amending the regulations, it has been made mandatory for all medical colleges to Start PG courses within 3 years from the date of their MBBS recognition/continuation of recognition.
- (vii) Colleges are allowed to apply for PG courses in clinical subjects at the time of 4th renewal. It will serve to advance the process for starting PG courses by more than 1 year.

Statement-I

Number of doctors registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st March, 2019

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,00,587
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	973
3.	Assam	23,902
4.	Bihar	40,649
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,771
6.	Delhi	21,394
7.	Goa	3,840
8.	Gujarat	66,944
9.	Haryana	5,717
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3,054
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15,038
12.	Jharkhand	5,829
13.	Karnataka	1,22,875
14.	Kerala	59,353
15.	Madhya Pradesh	38,180
16.	Maharashtra	1,73,384
17.	Medical Council of India	52,666
18.	Mizoram	74
19.	Nagaland	116
20.	Odisha	22,521
21.	Punjab	48,351
22.	Rajasthan	43,388

1	2	3
23.	Sikkim	1,405
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,33,918
25.	Uttar Pradesh	77,549
26.	Uttarakhand	8,617
27.	West Bengal	72,016
28.	Tripura	1,718
29.	Telangana	4,942
	TOTAL	11,57,771

Note - The other State/UTs do not have their own Medical Registration Council. Hence, their workers get registration with the Councils of other neighbouring States.

Statement-II

State/UT -wise number of Government Hospitals and Beds in India (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT/Division	Total Hospitals (Govt.)	
		No. of Hospitals	Beds
1	2	3	4
	India	23582	710761
1.	Andhra Pradesh	258	23138
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	218	2404
3.	Assam*	1226	17142
4.	Bihar	1033	12019
5.	Chhattisgarh	214	9412
6.	Goa*	42	3013
7.	Gujarat	486	32280
8.	Haryana	568	11240
9.	Himachal Pradesh*	801	12399
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	132	11651

1	2	3	4
11.	Jharkhard	555	10784
12.	Karnataka*	2844	69865
13.	Kerala	280	38004
14.	Madhya Pradesh	451	28839
15.	Maharashtra	711	51446
16.	Manipur	30	1427
17.	Meghalaya*	157	4457
18.	Mizoram*	90	1997
19.	Nagaland	36	1880
20.	Odisha*	1804	18519
21.	Punjab*	682	17933
22.	Rajasthan	752	31848
23.	Sikkim*	33	1560
24.	Tamil Nadu*	1217	77532
25.	Telangana*	863	20983
26.	Tripura*	155	4417
27.	Uttar Pradesh*	4635	76260
28.	Uttarakhand	460	8512
29.	West Bengal	1566	78566
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30	1075
31.	Chandigarh	4	778
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	11	589
33.	Daman and Diu	5	240
34.	Delhi	109	24383
35.	Lakshadweep	9	300
36.	Puducherry	14	3569

*States/UTs provided information for the year 2017 and PHCs are also included in the number of hospitals.

Source: Directorate General of State Health Services

Prosecutions for violating Anti-tobacco Statute

380. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violations reported in the last three years, on persons selling tobacco products within a radius of 100 metres from an educational institution, and the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of fines collected in the last three years, for violations committed under the relevant Act, State-wise;

(c) the initiatives taken by Government to prevent such malpractices, and the details thereof; and

(d) the initiatives taken by Government to promote non-smoking in public places, and the number of cases of violations reported, and the penalties imposed, and the details thereof. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per Section 6 (b) of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003), there is prohibition on sale of tobacco products in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution.

As per the information received from States/Union Territories, the number of persons fined and amount of fine collected for violation of the provisions of Section 6(b) during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Enforcement of provisions of COTPA, 2003 and Rules made thereunder is the responsibility of the States/Union Territories.

Several initiatives have been taken by States/UTs to prevent violation of various provisions of COTPA 2003 which *inter-alia* includes imposition of challans/fine through enforcement squads; inclusion of COTPA reports in Monthly Crime Review Meeting; communications to multi-stakeholder departments *viz.* district administration, police departments, school education departments for ensuring compliance of COTPA, 2003; adoption of 'No Tobacco Use' pledge in schools and hospitals and offices; display of 'No - Smoking Signages' at prominent places, etc.

(d) Section-4 of COTPA, 2003 read with Rules made thereunder, prohibits smoking in public places provided that in a hotel having thirty rooms or a restaurant having seating capacity of thirty persons or more and in the airports, a separate provision for a designated smoking area or space may be made.

For effective implementation of this Section, Central Government has authorised officers from various Departments. Subsequently, few States have also notified additional enforcement officers for the same.

As per the information received from States/Union Territories, the number of persons fined and amount collected for non-compliance of the provisions of Section 4 during the last three years is given in Statement.

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 last three years (As per the information received from the States/Union Territories)

States/UTs	Section-4		Section-6(a)		Section-6(b)	
	No.of persons fined	Amount collected (in ₹)	No.of persons fined	Amount collected (in ₹)	No.of persons fined	Amount collected (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2016-17						
Andhra Pradesh	4850	599970	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	8	1600	0	0	2	400
Assam	271	67,890	58	11,500	396	79,690
Bihar	1893	285445	590	33605	0	0
Chandigarh	443	208800	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	81	15780	10	2250	0	0
Delhi	1727	313015	1211	399595	635	203210
Gujarat	63020	4696500	5504*	956870*	5504*	956870*
Haryana	3879	302214	0	0	4	800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	46258	75,52,000	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	628	47595	05	150	53	4950
Jharkhand	112	15974	51	10200	0	0
Karnataka	19235	2075581	88	13850	209	31570
Kerala	162606	33893900	714	445850	3786	1137800
Madhya Pradesh	11	640	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	715^	109480^	715^	109480^	715^	109480^
Mizoram	961	66,360	30	1,340	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	229	43,850
Puducherry	0	0	73	17800	0	0
Punjab	26909~	1515062~	26909~	1515062~	26909~	1515062~
Rajasthan	186488	2859396	186488~	220305	186488~	10250
Sikkim	38	4650	15	3000	13	2150
Tamil Nadu	17194	3001980	1272	279050	2790	519540
Telangana	3293	3293	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	3277	308701	74	11920	67	10700
Uttarakhand	731	99650	115	20350	0	0
2017-18						
Andhra Pradesh	2313	287150	0	0	0	
Arunachal Pradesh	4	800	0	0	4	800
Assam	230	43232	39	10300	256	41,238
Bihar	2091	328825	483	47942	0	0
Chandigarh	3776	755200	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	942	170910	148	25120	10	620
Delhi	4311	928980	771	273250	1256	111300
Gujarat	66345	5081763	4816*	805315*	4816*	805315*
Haryana	3017	199262	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	36120	37,35,203	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	447	29580	02	200	0	0
Jharkhand	650	93563	276	55200	45	9000
Karnataka	33226	2975547	1546	185870	948	109325
Kerala	110028	21277150	657	373750	3513	514080
Madhya Pradesh	191	14880	3	300	4	200
Maharashtra	4249	338670	380	64528	117	21070
Mizoram	445	27,500	35	1,750	13	2,600
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	129	25,740
Puducherry	0	0	25	3800	0	0
Punjab	25139~	1546895~	25139~	1546895~	25139~	1546895~
Rajasthan	20027~	1530216	20027~	87290	20027~	11280
Sikkim	27	4400	05	800	14	2450
Tamil Nadu	15499	2702155	1024	219250	4058	837750
Telangana	3293	580010	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1310	131458	77	14590	22	4200
Uttarakhand	1541	85946	9	1200	1	100
2018-19						
Andhra Pradesh	961	158730	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	5	1000	0	0	1	200
Assam	27	148	0	0	62	4240
Bihar	555	62796	130	950	138	2400
Chandigarh	1511	302200	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1355	185079	321	65726	990	8690
Delhi	5805	1043720	299	93000	472	178510
Gujarat	65770	5109367	8712*	1434970*	8712*	1434970*
Haryana	3528	298224	70	1400	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	56936	50,54,267	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	858	30,480	0	0	01	200
Jharkhand	820	114785	318	63600	78	15600
Karnataka	45558	4541572	945	125123	1139	114195
Kerala	23129	4498800	75	103000	843	113100
Madhya Pradesh	565	37580	41	3720	117	14580
Maharashtra	10517	2594247	905	184650	1006	209160
Mizoram	515	31,150	34	3,720	83	5,850
Nagaland	16 r	3,200	0	0	266	49,930
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	24	8700
Punjab	23886~	1314215~	23886~	1314215~	23886~	1314215~
Rajasthan	29885~	2544836	29885~	95487	29885~	5000
Sikkim	17	2600	07	900	11	1870
Tamil Nadu	21027	6632860	1581	330300	4844	1010400
Telangana	927	139100	0	0	0	0
Tripura	15	2620	23 .	2180	1	200
Uttar Pradesh	1221	158610	34	6750	22	4320
Uttarakhand	5407	272450	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, Section-5, Section-6(a), Section-6(b) and Section-7 of COTPA, 2003 collectively.

~Total number of persons fined/amount collected under Section-4 and Section-6 of COTPA, 2003 collectively.

Integrated CGHS dispensary

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

(a) how many CGHS dispensaries are working in New Delhi area and the number of dispensaries in other areas in Delhi;

(b) how many dispensaries are providing Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathy treatment facilities in one place; and

(c) whether there are any plans to extend such integrated treatment facilities in other areas in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) 19 CGHS Wellness Centres are working in New Delhi area (NDMC area) and 67 Wellness Centres are functional in other areas in Delhi.

(b) In Delhi, the following Wellness Centres are providing Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathy treatment facilities in one place:

1. Laxmi Nagar
2. R K Puram, Sector-XII,
3. Kali Bari,
4. Dev Nagar.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Empanelment of private hospitals under Ayushman Bharat

382. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has empanelled many private hospitals for implementation of its ambitious Ayushman Bharat Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any complaint from public against private hospitals which have been empanelled under Ayushman Bharat Programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), 7701 private hospitals have been empanelled to provide treatment to the entitled beneficiaries. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) To handle the grievances under AB-PMJAY, a 3 tier system viz. District, State and National Level has been developed. The grievances against the private hospitals are being addressed by the States and actions are taken as per the relevant agreement clauses and guidelines. Cases escalated to National Grievance Redressal Committee are to be considered by the Government. So far, no such cases have been received.

Statement

State-wise details for private hospitals empanelled under AB-PMJAY

Sl. No.	State	Private hospitals empanelled
1.	Andhra Pradesh	467
2.	Assam	137
3.	Bihar	84
4.	Chandigarh	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	583
6.	Goa	4
7.	Gujarat	1217
8.	Haryana	276
9.	Himachal Pradesh	49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	33
11.	Jharkhand	414
12.	Karnataka	371
13.	Kerala	153
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86
15.	Maharashtra	402
16.	Manipur	6
17.	Meghalaya	10
18.	Mizoram	3
19.	Nagaland	5.
20.	NHCP/Railways	17

Sl. No.	State	Private hospitals empanelled
21.	Puducherry	5
22.	Punjab	3
23.	Sikkim	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1086
25.	Tripura	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1392
27.	Uttarakhand	81
28.	West Bengal	804
TOTAL		7701

Utilization of sanitary napkins

383. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the utilization of sanitary napkins in the country since the launch of the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme in 2011;

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

(c) the measures undertaken by Government to increase awareness about menstrual hygiene?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) There is no National level data for the year 2011; however the data reported under DLHS-3 (2007-08) shows that 24.6% of adolescent girls (15-19 years) were using sanitary napkins. The more recent NFHS-4 (2015-16) data shows that the utilization of sanitary napkins is 41.8% in adolescent girls aged 15-19 years.

The Menstrual Hygiene Scheme encompasses the following:

- Increasing awareness among adolescent girls on menstrual hygiene.
- Improve access to and use of high quality sanitary napkins by adolescent girls primarily in rural areas.

- Ensuring safe disposal of sanitary napkins in an environmentally friendly manner.
- Provision of funds to ASHAs to hold monthly meetings in Anganwadi centres or similar platforms with adolescents to discuss issues related to menstrual hygiene.
- ASHAs across the country are trained and play a significant role in promotion of use and distribution of sanitary napkins. She receives an incentive @ ₹ 1 per pack sold and a free pack of napkins every month for her own personal use.

(c) A range of IEC material has been developed around maintenance of good menstrual health, using 360 degree approach to create awareness among adolescent girls about safe and hygienic menstrual health practices. This includes mass and mid media coverage by audio clips and videos along with reading material for adolescent girls and job-aids for ASHAs and other field level functionaries for communicating with adolescent girls.

Common adulterants in milk and milk products

384. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the most common adulterants found in milk and milk products;
- (b) what was the production and consumption of milk in the country during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether detergent and other contaminants like urea, starch, glucose and formalin are also used to deliberately adulterate milk as they provide thickness and preserve the milk for longer periods; and
- (d) the measures taken to check adulteration of milk and how many persons have been sent to jail for causing milk adulteration during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The most common adulterants found in milk and milk products are vegetable fat, detergents, Hydrogen Peroxide, Sugar, Urea, Starch, Glucose, Cellulose, Starch etc. Data regarding production and consumption of milk during the last three years in the country, is not available with this Ministry.

(c) and (d) Implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 primarily lies with State/UT Governments. The Commissioner of Food Safety of States/UTs are regularly conducting surveillance and enforcement drives to curb the adulteration in milk and milk products.

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), in compliance of the directions *vide* Order dated 05.08.2016 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in WP(C) No. 159 of 2012 titled as Swami Achyutanand Tirth & Ors. *V/s* Union, of India & Ors., has advised States/UTs to comply with the directions including issuance of warning to Dairy operators and retailers against use of chemicals in the milk; taking mere samples from high risk areas near festivals; ensuring adequate testing facilities; constitution of State level Committee and District level Committees to review work done to curb milk adulteration by the authorities; setting up and creating awareness about complaint mechanism etc. Separately in order to ensure the availability of good quality foodstuffs including milk and milk products to the consumers and for keeping a check on the problems of food adulteration in the country, 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 the Act, and Rules and regulations made thereunder, penal action has been initiated against the defaulting Food Business Operators (FBOs). FSSAI has strengthened food testing infrastructure by notifying more labs. It has provided assistance to States/UTs under a Central Sector Scheme for "*Strengthening of Food Testing System in the Country including Provision of Mobile Food Testing Labs*" (SOFTeL) with a total outlay of ₹ 481.95 crores to strengthen the State Food Testing Labs and Mobile Food Testing Labs. 37 State Food Laboratories across the country have been upgraded. 43 Food Safety on Wheels (FSWs) which a mobile food testing labs have been delivered to States/UTs.

Further, FSSAI has come out with a booklet called 'Detect Adulteration with Rapid Test (DART)' which is a compilation of common quick tests for detection of food adulterants in household by the citizens themselves so as to induce awareness among the consumers about food safety. National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal and many other institutions have brought out rapid milk testing kits and these are commercially available in the market.

As per information received from State/UT Governments, the number of milk samples analyzed, found non-conforming and action taken thereon for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given in Statements-I, II and III respectively.

Statement-I*State-UT-wise Testing Report Data for Milk for the year 2015-16*

State	No. of Samples analyzed	No. of Samples found Adulterated and misbranded	No. of cases Launched		No. of convictions/penalties		
			Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties (no.)	Penalties (amount)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	4	0	0	0	-	0
Andhra Pradesh	205	22	1	7	-	5	48500
Arunachal Pradesh	21	1	-	1	0	1	2000
Assam	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15	Substandard-03	0	3	0	0	0
Bihar	6	0	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	18	3	-	3	-	-	500000
Chhattisgarh	15	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	-	-	-	-	-

Daman and Diu	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Written Answers to [25 June, 2019] Unstarred Questions
Delhi	89	Sub- standard-15	Misbranded -Nil	13	0	01	01	50,000	
Goa	24	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gujarat	916	80	-	60	38	205	823156		
Haryana	160	21	-	28	-	11	222000		
Himachal Pradesh	21	7	-	2	1	-	5000		
Jammu and Kashmir (till Sep.' 15)	99	43	-	49	25	-	219700		
Jharkhand	10	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Karnataka*	2340	433	-	58	0	-	4,36,000		
Kerala	44	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Madhya Pradesh	725	144	11	120	61	100	2878000		
Maharashtra	1171	285	32	80	9	68	1503050		
Manipur*	67	0	0	8	8	8	1,64,000		
Meghalaya (till Sep.' 15)	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mizoram*	17	4	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland*	187	76	0	32	20	20	10,000
Odisha	14	5	0	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	58	0	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	1220	389	32	295	5	101	-
Rajasthan	1684	457	27	147	0	30	242004
Sikkim*	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	106	34	-	16	9	9	63000
Tripura	12	0	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	2787	1515	57	122	397	763	21070200
Uttarakhand	238	77	01	55	00	10	2673000
West Bengal*	154	102	1	13	0	0	-

States/UTs marked (*) have submitted consolidated data including milk.

Source: States/UTs.

Statement-II*State/UT-wise Testing Report Data for Milk for the year 2016-17*

State	No. of samples analyzed	No. of samples found adulterated and misbranded	No. of cases launched		No. of convictions/penalties		
			Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties (no.)	Penalties (amount)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	06	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	297	28	6	14	-	9	805000
Arunachal Pradesh	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	57	21	-	5	-	-	-
Bihar*	2427	42	3	30	-	6	73,000
Chandigarh	4	1	-	1	-	-	15000
Chhattisgarh	77	16	1	13	-	8	134000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44	3	-	3	-	-	-
Delhi	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	102	2	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat	755	91	0	67	20	50	1142000
Haryana	147	43	2	27	-	6	55100
Himachal Pradesh	18	2	-	-	-	1	30000
Jammu and Kashmir	518	84	-	189	-	76	-
Jharkhand	01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka*	2837	341	26	112	-	112	21,95,900
Kerala	49	5	0	1	-	-	35000
Madhya Pradesh	524	86	14	66	33	67	347500
Maharashtra	1817	359	3	293	108	-	1216763
Manipur	24	0	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya*	43	3	0	-	-	-	-
Mizoram*	20	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland*	285	42	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	25	8	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	73	55	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	999	199	5	243	-	-	52602
Rajasthan	877	184	0	128	0	35	278500

232 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Tamil Nadu	152	56	0	51	35	38	309500
Telangana	70	11	0	10	-	-	-
Tripura	12	0	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	2468	1306	19	1138	364	776	18894950
Uttarakhand*	676	119	3	199	0	19	1004000
West Bengal	8	4	-	-	-	-	-

States/UTs marked (*) have submitted consolidated data including milk.

Source: States/UTs:

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Testing Report Data for Milk for the year 2017-18

State	No. of samples analyzed	No. of samples found adulterated & misbranded	No. of cases launched		No. of convictions/penalties		
			Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties (no.)	Penalties (amount)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76	44	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	171	18	03	09	09	07	285000
Arunachal Pradesh	12	-	-	-	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

233

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	63	08	0	03	02	02	12,000
Bihar	125	-	-	-	-	-	
Chandigarh	10	03	0	02	-	-	10,000
Chhattisgarh	41	12	0	03	-	01	15,000
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi *	1271	120	127	0	39	-	2,68,98,000
Goa	119	0	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	548	75	02	43	42	42	11,28,500
Haryana	123	21	-	25	-	31	2,65,500
Himachal Pradesh	08	03	01	01	0	02	45,000
Jammu and Kashmir	518	228	-	220	82	149	8,78,400
Jharkhand	07	04	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka*	3257	426	53	236	-	236	40,27, 270
Kerala	153	15	-	16	7	8	1,57,000
Madhya Pradesh	6270	904	27	547	10	507	2,39,42,000

234 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Maharashtra	2,030	311	0	145	20	49	5,60,000
Manipur	102	26	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	25	-	—	-	-	-	-
Mizoram *	84	52	0	0	0	5	0
Nagaland	24	18	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	08	03	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	164	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	1420	485	01	175	02	112	6,24,150
Rajasthan	559	85	19	25	0	23	38,000
Sikkim*	04	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	393	101	07	63	64	65	4,19,000
Telangana*	823	175	25	15	01	20	-
Tripura	08	02	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	5,042	2,631	05	2,000	778	1,078	25,965,000
Uttarakhand	214	50	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	11	07	-	-	-	-	-

States/UTs marked (*) have submitted consolidated data including milk.

Source: States/UTs:

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

235

Damage to health from adulterated milk

385. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adulterants in milk are hazardous and can cause irreversible damage to human organs, the details thereof;

(b) whether WHO had issued an advisory stating that if adulteration of milk and milk products is not checked, 87 per cent of citizens would be suffering from serious diseases like cancer by the year 2025 and if so, action taken to check adulteration in milk and milk products; and

(c) the details of samples of milk and milk products lifted during the last three years for examination and how many of them were found adulterated, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per National Milk Adulteration Survey 2018 conducted by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), adulterants which were found in milk include maltodextrin, sugar, ammonium sulphate, urea, detergents, hydrogen peroxide and neutralizes. Of these, maltodextrin and sugar do not have any health implications but ammonium sulphate, urea, detergents, hydrogen peroxide and neutralizes are hazardous to health. Details of this survey are available on the website of FSSAI *i.e.* www.fssai.gov.in.

(b) It has been ascertained that no such advisory was issued by the World Health Organisation (WHO) to Government of India.

(c) As per information received from State/UT Governments, the details of number of milk samples analysed, found non-conforming and action taken thereon for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in Statements-I, II and III respectively. [Refer to the Statements appended to the Answer to Unstd. Q.No. 384 Part (c) and (d)].

Blood bank at Balrampur district, Chhattisgarh

386. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Balrampur Ramanujganj district along with three other districts of Chhattisgarh are still without blood banks, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether people die in these districts due to non-availability of blood banks;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, response of Government thereto and appropriate steps being taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) whether Government has chalked out any plan to establish blood bank on priority basis in Balrampur district of Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Four districts in Chhattisgarh State, namely Balod, Narayanpur, Gariyaband and Balrampur Ramajuganj are still without blood banks.

(b) and (c) There are no such reports received.

(d) The plan to establish blood banks in Balrampur district of Chhattisgarh is implemented. Infrastructure and equipments for set up of blood banks in these four districts is already in place through support from National Health Mission.

Budget for family planning

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

- (a) whether the budget for family planning is 4 per cent of the total Reproductive Child Health flexi-pool budget (Financial Management Report 2016-17);
- (b) if so, the break-up of 4 per cent according to the budget-line items;
- (c) whether the budget will be increased in the financial year 2019-20 given the addition of three new spacing methods in the basket of choice;
- (d) if so, by how much; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No, the budget for Family Planning is not 4 per cent for the total Reproductive Child Health flexi-pool budget (as per Financial Management Report 2016-17).

In 2016-17 Family Planning budget was 13.5% of the total RCH budget.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) States propose funds in their National Health Mission- Programme Implementation Plans as per their priorities and felt need, hence there is no pre-determined percentage allocated to specific methods.

(e) Does not arise

Outbreak of Nipah virus in Kerala

388. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Nipah outbreak in Kerala is in the notice of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and how many cases were identified so far; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to prevent the spread of the disease in view of the deaths reported due to Nipah virus last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. One case of Nipah virus disease has been reported from Ernakulam District of Kerala on 3rd June, 2019.

(c) In response to outbreak of Nipah virus disease in Kerala, -Ministry of Health and Family Welfare immediately deputed Multi-disciplinary Central teams consisting of experts from the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in the affected district to assist and guide the State health authorities.

Government of India has also issued the following guidelines:

- Brief on Nipah Virus disease
- Advisory for General Public

- Advisory for Health Care Personnel
- Guidelines for sample collection for Nipah Virus
- Hospital infection control guidelines
- Laboratory Biosafety guidelines

For early detection, monitoring and response to epidemic prone diseases outbreaks (including Nipah virus disease), Government of India is also doing surveillance through Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) and providing technical and financial support to all States / UTs under the National Health Mission.

Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

389. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers in the country and the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the remuneration given to them and details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any demands from ASHA workers for better wages and monetary benefits; and
- (d) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The list of number of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in the country State-wise is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) Under the National Health Mission, ASHAs are envisaged to be community health volunteers and are entitled to task/activity based incentives. List of various activities for which incentives are provided to ASHAs is given in Statement-II (See below). Although, States/UTs have flexibility to decide regarding type of incentive to be given to ASHAs as per State specific context/needs.

Further, benefits of Life insurance, accident insurance and pension to eligible ASHAs and ASHA facilitators are extended by enrolling them under:

- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana (premium of ₹ 330 contributed by GOI)
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Beema Yojana (premium of ₹ 12 contributed by GOI)
- Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan (50% contribution of premium by GOI and 50% by beneficiaries)

(c) Yes.

(d) The incentives to ASHAs for different tasks are regularly reviewed from time to time. The Government of India has recently approved increase in the amount of routine and recurring incentives for ASHAs that will enable them to get at least ₹ 2000/- per month subject to carrying out assigned tasks. However, apart from incentives approved for ASHAs at national level, States also have the flexibility to design ASHA incentives.

Statement-I

State-wise status of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) Selected under NHM (As per NHM-MIS report, March 2019)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Selected ASHAs
1.	Bihar	88791
2.	Chhattisgarh	69515
3.	Himachal Pradesh	32376
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	12257
5.	Jharkhand	41312
6.	Madhya Pradesh	76341
7.	Odisha	46965
8.	Rajasthan	63972
9.	Uttar Pradesh	161988
10.	Uttarakhand	12212
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3880
12.	Assam	32256

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Selected ASHAs
13.	Manipur	4090
14.	Meghalaya	6697
15.	Mizoram	1170
16.	Nagaland	1992
17.	Sikkim	656
18.	Tripura	8044
19.	Andhra Pradesh	42346
20.	Goa	0
21.	Gujarat	44201
22.	Haryana	20025
23.	Karnataka	42548
24.	Kerala	30042
25.	Maharashtra	70294
26.	Punjab	21429
27.	Tamil Nadu	3905
28.	Telangana	32575
29.	West Bengal	60537
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	422
31.	Chandigarh	32
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	539
33.	Daman and Diu	124
34.	Delhi	5781
35.	Lakshadweep	110
36.	Puducherry	206
TOTAL		1039630

Statement-II*Details of incentives provided for various activities to ASHAs***Updated list of ASHA Incentives**

Activities		Amount in Rs/case	Source of Fund and Fund Linkages
1	2	3	4
I Maternal Health			
1. JSY financial package			
a.	For ensuring antenatal care for the woman	₹300 for Rural areas and ₹ 200 for Urban areas	Maternal Health-NRHM-RCH Flexi pool
b.	For facilitating institutional delivery	₹ 300 for Rural areas and ₹ 200 for Urban areas	
2.	Reporting Death of women (15-49 years age group) by ASHA to PHC Medical Officer	₹ 200 for reporting within 24 hours of occurrence of death by phone	HSC/ U-PHC- Un-tied Fund
II Child Health			
1.	Undertaking Home Visit for the care of the New Born and Post Partum mother ¹ -Six Visits in Case of Institutional Delivery (Days 3rd, 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th & 42nd) -Seven visits in case of Home Deliveries (Days 1st, 3rd, 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th & 42nd)	₹ 250	Child Health- NHM-RCH Flexi pool
2.	Undertaking Home Visits of Young Child for Strengthening of Health and		

¹ This incentive is provided only on completion of 45 days after birth of the child and should meet the following criteria-birth registration, weight-record in the MCP Card, immunization with BCG, first dose of OPV and DPT complete with due entries in the MCP card and both mother and born are safe until 42nd day of delivery.

1	2	3	4
	Nutrition of young child through Home Visits-recommended schedule-3rd, 6th, 9th, 12th and 15th months) - (₹50 x 5 visits) -in 1st phase the programme is proposed to implement only in 235 POSHAN Abhiyan and Aspirational districts		
		₹ 50/visit with total ₹ 250/ per child for making 05 visits	
3.	For follow up visits to a child discharged from facility or Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) management centre	₹ 150 only after MUAC is equal to nor-more than 125mm	
4.	Ensuring quarterly follow up of low birth weight babies and newborns discharged after treatment from Specialized New born Care Units ²	₹ 50/ Quarter-from the 3rd month until 1 year of age	
5.	Child Death Review for reporting child death of children under 5 years of age	₹ 50	
6.	For mobilizing and ensuring every eligible child (1-19 years out-of-school and non-enrolled) is administered Albendazole.	₹ 100/ ASHA/Bi-Annual	
7.	Week-1 -ASHA incentive for prophylactic distribution of ORS to families with under-five children	₹ 1 per ORS packet for 100 under five children	

² This incentive will be subsumed with the HBYC incentive subsequently.

1	2	3	4
8.	Week-2- ASHA incentive for facilitating growth monitoring of all children in village; screening and referral of undernourished children to Health centre; IYCF counselling to under-five children household	₹ 100 per ASHA for completing at least 80% of household	
9.	MAA (Mother's Absolute Affection) Programme Promotion of Breastfeeding- Quarterly mother meeting	₹ 100/ASHA/ Quarterly meeting	
III Immunization			
1.	Full immunization for a child under one year	₹ 100	Routine Immunization Pool
2.	Complete immunization per child up-to two years age (all vaccination received between 1st and second year of age after completing full immunization after one year	₹ 75 ³	
3.	Mobilizing children for OPV immunization under Pulse polio Programme	₹ 100/day ⁴	IPPI funds
4.	DPT Booster at 5-6years of age	₹50	

3 Revised from ₹ 50 to ₹ 75

4 Revised from ₹ 75/day to ₹ 100/day

1	2	3	4
IV Family Planning			
1.	Ensuring spacing of 2 years after marriage ⁵	₹ 500	Family planning - NHM RCH Flexi Pool
2.	Ensuring spacing of 3 years after birth of 1st child ⁵	₹ 500	
3.	Ensuring a couple to opt for permanent limiting method after 2 children ⁶	₹ 1000	
4.	Counselling, motivating and follow up of the cases for Tubectomy	₹ 200 in 11 states with high fertility rates (UP, Bihar, MP, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Assam, Haryana and Gujarat) ₹300 in 146 MPV districts ₹ 150 in remaining states	
5.	Counselling, motivating and follow up of the cases for Vasectomy/ NSV	₹ 300 in 11 states with high fertility rates (UP, Bihar, MP, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Assam, Haryana and Gujarat) and 400 in 146 MPV districts and ₹ 200 in remaining states	
6.	Female Postpartum sterilization	₹ 300 in 11 states with high fertility rates (UP, Bihar, MP, Rajasthan,	

⁵ Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, West Bengal & Daman and Diu

⁶ Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Gujarat, Haryana and Dadar & Nagar Haveli

1	2	3	4
		Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Assam, Haryana and Gujarat) and 400 in 146 MPV districts	
7.	Social marketing of contraceptives- as home delivery through ASHAs	₹ 1 for a pack of 03 condoms, ₹ 1 for a cycle of OCP, ₹ 2 for a pack of ECPs	
8.	Escorting or facilitating beneficiary to the health facility for the PPIUCD insertion	₹ 150/per case	
9.	Escorting or facilitating beneficiary to the health facility for the PAIUCD insertion	₹ 150/case	
Mission ParivarVikas- in selected 146 districts in seven states-(57 in UP, 37 in Bihar, 14 RJS, 9 in Jharkhand, 02 in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh 25 and 2 in Assam)			
10.	Injectable Contraceptive MPA (Antara Program) and a non-hormonal weekly centchroman pill (Chhaya) - Incentive to ASHA	₹ 100 per dose	Family planning-RCH-NHM Flexi Pool
11.	Mission ParivarVikas Campaigns Block level activities- ASHA to be oriented on eligible couple survey for estimation of beneficiaries and will be expected to conducted eligible couple survey-maximum four rounds	₹ 150/ ASHA/round	

1	2	3	4
12.	Nayi Pahel- an FP kit for newly weds- a FP kit would be given to the newly wed couple by ASHA (In initial phase ASHA may be given 2 kits/ ASHA)	₹ 100/ASHA/NayiPahel kit distribution	
13.	SaasBahuSammelan-mobilize SaasBahu for the Sammelan-maximum four rounds	₹ 100/ per meeting	
14.	Updating of EC survey before each MPV campaign-Note- updating of EC survey register incentive is already part of routine and recurring incentive	₹ 150/ASHA/Quarterly round	

V. Adolescent Health

1.	Distributing sanitary napkins to adolescent girls	₹ 1/ pack of 6 sanitary napkins	Menstrual hygiene Scheme-RCH - NHM Flexi pool
2.	Organizing monthly meeting with adolescent girls pertaining to Menstrual Hygiene	₹ 50/meeting	VHSNC Funds
3.	Incentive for support to Peer Educator (for facilitating selection process of peer educators)	₹ 100/ Per PE	RKSK- NHM Flexi pool
4.	Incentive for mobilizing adolescents for Adolescent Health day	₹ 200/ Per AHD	

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

**VI Incentive for Routine
Recurrent Activities**

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilizing and attending VHND or (outreach session/ Urban Health and Nutrition Days) 2. Convening and guiding monthly meeting of VHSNC/ MAS 3. Attending monthly meeting at Block PHC/5U-PHC 4. (a) Line listing of households done at beginning of the year and updated every six months <li style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) Maintaining records as per the desired norms like - village health register <li style="margin-left: 20px;">(c) Preparation of due list of children to be immunized updated on monthly basis <li style="margin-left: 20px;">(d) Preparation of due list of ANC beneficiaries to be updated on monthly basis <li style="margin-left: 20px;">(e) Preparation of list of eligible couples updated on monthly basis. | <p>₹ 2000⁷</p> | <p>NHM- Flexi Pool</p> |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|

⁷ Increased from ₹ 1000 to ₹ 2000

1	2	3	4
<p>VII Participatory Learning and Action- (In selected 10 States that have low RMNCH+A indicators - Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, MP, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and UP)</p> <p>1. Conducting PLA meetings- 2 ₹ 100/ASHA/per meeting meetings per month-Note- for 02 meetings in a Incentive is also applicable for month AFs @₹100/- per meeting for 10 meetings in a month</p>			
<p>VIII Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme⁸</p>			
<p>Honorarium and counselling charges for being a DOTS provider</p>		<p>RNTCP Funds</p>	
1.	For Category I of TB patients (New cases of Tuberculosis)	₹ 1000 for 42 contacts over six or seven months of treatment	
2.	For Category II of TB patients (previously treated TB cases)	₹ 1500 for 57 contacts over eight to nine months of treatment including 24-36 injections in intensive phase	
3.	For treatment and support to drug resistant TB patients	₹ 5000 for completed course of treatment (₹ 2000 should be given at the end on intensive phase and ₹ 3000 at the end of consolidation phase)	
4.	For notification if suspect referred is diagnosed to be TB patient by MO/Lab ⁹	₹100	

⁸ Initially ASHAs were eligible to an incentive of ₹ 250 for being DOTS provider to both new and previously treated TB cases. Incentive to ASHA for providing treatment and support Drug resistant TB patients have now been revised from ₹ 2500 to ₹ 5000 for completed course of treatment

⁹ Provision for ₹100 notification incentive for all care providers including ASHA/Urban ASHA / AWW/ unqualified practitioners etc. if suspect referred is diagnosed to be TB patient by MO/Lab

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

IX National Leprosy Eradication Programme¹⁰

1. Referral and ensuring ₹ 250 (for facilitating NLEP Funds compliance for complete diagnosis of leprosy treatment in pauci-bacillary case)+ ₹ 400 (for follow up on completion of cases of Leprosy - for 33 states (except Goa, Chandigarh & Puducherry) treatment)
2. Referral and ensuring ₹ 250 (for facilitating compliance for complete diagnosis of leprosy treatment in multi-bacillary case)+ ₹ 600 (for follow up on completion of cases of Leprosy- for 33 states (except Goa, Chandigarh & Puducherry) treatment)

X National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme**(A) Malaria¹¹**

1. Preparing blood slides or ₹ 15/ slide or test NVBDCP Funds for testing through RDT Malaria control
2. Providing complete treatment ₹ 75/- per positive cases for RDT positive Pf cases
3. Providing complete radical treatment to positive Pf and Pv case detected by blood slide, as per drug regime

¹⁰ Incentives under NLEP for facilitating diagnosis and follow up for completion of treatment for pauci bacillary cases was Rs 300 before and has now been revised to- ₹ 250 and ₹ 400 now. For facilitating diagnosis and follow up for completion of treatment for multi-bacillary cases were ₹ 500 incentive was given to ASHA before and has now been revised to- ₹ 250 and ₹ 600.

¹¹ Incentive for slide preparation was ₹ 5 and has been revised to ₹ 15. Incentive for providing treatment for RDT positive Pf cases was ₹ 20 before and has been revised to ₹ 75. Incentive for providing complete radical treatment to positive Pf and Pv case detected by blood slide, as per drug regimen was ₹ 50 before. Similarly incentive for referring a case of malaria and ensuring complete treatment was ₹ 200/case and has been revised to ₹ 300 now.

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

4. For referring a case and ensuring complete treatment ₹ 300 (not in their updated list)

(B) Lymphatic Filariasis

1. For one time line listing of lymphoedema and hydrocele cases in all areas of non-endemic and endemic districts ₹ 200 NVBDCP funds for control of Lymphatic Filariasis
2. For annual Mass Drug Administration for cases of Lymphatic Filariasis¹² ₹ 200/day for maximum three days to cover 50 houses and 250 persons

(C) Acute Encephalitis Syndrome/Japanese Encephalitis

1. Referral of AES/JE cases to the nearest CHC/DH/Medical College ₹ 300 per case NVBDCP funds

(D) Kala Azar elimination

1. Involvement of ASHAs during the spray rounds (IRS) for sensitizing the community to accept indoor spraying¹³ ₹ 100/- per round during Indoor Residual Spray i.e. Rs 200 in total for two rounds NVBDCP funds
2. ASHA Incentive for referring a suspected case and ensuring complete treatment. ₹ 500/per notified case NVBDCP funds

(E) Dengue and Chikungunya

1. Incentive for source reduction and IEC activities ₹ 200/- (1 Rupee /House for maximum 200 houses

¹² Incentive has been revised from Rs 100 to Rs 200 per day for maximum three days to cover 50 houses or 250 persons

¹³ In order to ensure vector control, the role of the ASHA is to mobilize the family for IRS. She does not carry out the DDT spray. During the spray rounds her involvement would be for sensitizing the community to accept indoor spraying and cover 100% houses and help Kala Azar elimination. She may be incentivized of total Rs 200/- (₹100 for each round) for the two rounds of insecticide spray in the affected districts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

1	2	3	4
	for prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya in 12 High endemic States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and West Bengal)	PM for 05 months- during peak transmission season). The incentive should not be exceed ₹ 1000/ASHA/Year	NVBDCP funds
(F) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme			
1.	ASHA incentive for salt testing	₹25 a month for testing 50 salt samples	NIDDCP Funds
XI Incentives under Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) and Universal NCDs Screening			
1.	Maintaining data validation and collection of additional information- per completed form/family for NHPM -under Ayushman Bharat	₹ 5/form/family	NHM funds
2.	Filling up of CBAC forms of every individual -onetime activity for enumeration of all individuals, filling CBAC for all individuals 30 or > 30 years of age	₹ 10/per form/per individual as one time incentive	NPCDCS Funds
3.	Follow up of patients diagnosed with Hypertension/Diabetes and three common cancer for ignition of treatment and ensuring compliance	₹ 50/per case/Bi-Annual	
4.	Delivery of new service packages under CPHC component	₹1000/ASHA/PM (linked with activities)	NHM funds

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

XII Drinking water and sanitation

1. Motivating Households to ₹ 75 per household Ministry of Drinking
construct toilet and promote Water and Sanitation
the use of toilets.
2. Motivating Households to ₹ 75 per household
take individual tap
connections

Beneficiaries of Ayushman Bharat

390. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of poor families benefitted under Ayushman Bharat Yojana till date; and
- (b) the number of additional poor families targeted to be added to this scheme by Government, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Facilities under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centers (AB-HWCs) are available to all.

The details for beneficiary families covered under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, as on 18.06.2019, is given in Statement (*See below*).

- (b) There is no proposal for such addition.

Statement

*State-wise details for beneficiary families covered under
AB-PMJAY (as on 18.06.2019)*

Sl. No.	State	Beneficiary families covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands*	0.78
2.	Andhra Pradesh *	90

1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.89
4.	Assam	27.02
5.	Bihar	108.95
6.	Chandigarh	0.71
7.	Chhattisgarh	41.46
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	0.66
9.	Daman and Diu*	0.45
10.	Goa	0.37
11.	Gujarat*	70
12.	Haryana	15.51
13.	Himachal Pradesh	4.8
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.13
15.	Jharkhand*	57
16.	Karnataka*	115
17.	Kerala	34.84
18.	Lakshadweep	0.01
19.	Madhya Pradesh*	128.8
20.	Maharashtra	83.63
21.	Manipur	2.77
22.	Meghalaya*	8.37
23.	Mizoram	1.95
24.	Nagaland	2.33
25.	Puducherry	1.04
26.	Punjab*	42
27.	Sikkim	0.4
28.	Tamil Nadu*	157
29.	Tripura	4.9

1	2	3
30.	Uttar Pradesh	118.04
31.	Uttarakhand*	19.68
32.	West Bengal	112
TOTAL		1,257 [#]

* Includes State extensions of PM-JAY

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

Proposal to allow dentists to practice modern medicine

391. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Medical Association has opposed Government's proposal to allow dentists to practise modern medicine;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor: and

(c) whether it is also a fact that IMA has raised questions regarding unemployment of number of MBBS graduates who are not absorbed into Post Graduate courses every year by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. As on date there is no such proposal to allow dentists to practice modern medicine.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Status of AIIMS, Madurai

392. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has commenced the work pertaining to setting up of AIIMS in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any tentative time by which it proposes to complete the construction and operationalize AIIMS in Madurai;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of total outlay that has been earmarked for setting up AIIMS Hospital in Madurai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Cabinet has approved setting up of AIIMS at Thoppur in Madurai, Tamil Nadu on 17.12.2018. Executing Agency for pre-investment activities has been appointed. Pre-investment activities including soil investigation, topographical survey is in progress.

(c) and (d) The approved time frame for completion of the project is Sep., 2022.

(e) Sanctioned cost of the project is ₹ 1264 crore.

Decadal growth in population of the country

393. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the trend of the population growth registered during the last decade, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to implement two child policy for stabilization of population in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which the said policy is likely to be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the other steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure the balanced population growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The trend of the population growth registered during the last decade, State/UT wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) No. The Government does not propose to implement two child policy since India is a signatory to the ICPD declaration of 1994 held at Cairo (International Conference on Population and Development) which advocates target free approach and honouring

of reproductive rights of couples to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children.

(c) Steps being taken by the Government to ensure balanced population growth in the country are given in Statement-II.

Statement

State/UT-wise decadal population growth rate during last decade

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Percentage decadal growth (2001-11)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.68
2.	Andhra Pradesh*	11.1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.92
4.	Assam	16.93
5.	Bihar	25.07
6.	Chandigarh	17.1
7.	Chhattisgarh	22.59
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55.5
9.	Daman and Diu	53.54
10.	Goa	8.17
11.	Gujarat	19.17
12.	Haryana	19.9
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12.81
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.71
15.	Jharkhand	22.34
16.	Karnataka	15.67
17.	Kerala	4.86
18.	Lakshadweep	6.23
19.	Madhya Pradesh	20.3

1	2	3
20.	Maharashtra	15.99
21.	Manipur	18.65
22.	Meghalaya	27.82
23.	Mizoram	22.78
24.	Nagaland	0.47
25.	NCT of Delhi	20.96
26.	Odisha	13.97
27.	Puducherry	27.72
28.	Punjab	13.73
29.	Rajasthan	21.44
30.	Sikkim	12.36
31.	Tamil Nadu	15.6
32.	Tripura	14.75
33.	Uttar Pradesh	20.09
34.	Uttarakhand	19.17
35.	West Bengal	13.93
	INDIA	17.64

* Figure for undivided Andhra Pradesh

Statement-II

Schemes under implementation in the Family Planning Programme of India

1. **Mission Parivar Vikas** -The Government has launched Mission Parivar Vikas for substantially increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services in 146 high fertility districts with Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3 and above in seven high focus states. These districts are from the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam that itself constitutes 44% of the country's population.
2. **New Contraceptive Choices**- New contraceptives viz. Injectable contraceptive and Centchroman have been added to the existing basket of choices.

3. A new method of IUCD insertion immediately after delivery *i.e.* post-partum IUCD (PPIUCD) has been introduced.
4. **Redesigned Contraceptive Packaging** - The packaging for Condoms, OCPs and ECPs has now been improved and redesigned so as to increase the demand for these commodities.
5. **Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors** - under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilizations.
6. **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.
7. Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries.
8. Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births.
9. Scheme for provision of Pregnancy Testing Kits in the drug kits of ASHAs for use in communities.
10. **Family Planning Logistic Management and Information System (FP-LMIS):** A dedicated software to ensure smooth forecasting, procurement and distribution of family planning commodities across all the levels of health facilities.
11. **National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS)** under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization.
12. Ensuring quality of care in Family Planning services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees in all States and districts.
13. Appointment of dedicated RMNCH+A counselors at high case load facilities.
14. Improved Demand generation activities through a 360 degree media campaign.

Establishing medical college in Konkan region of Maharashtra

394. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts being made by Government to establish medical college in the Konkan region of Maharashtra;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals' which aims to redress regional imbalances in the availability of medical colleges in the country. Under the Phase-I of this Scheme, one medical college has been approved in Gondia, Maharashtra at a cost of ₹189 crore to be shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 60:40. This medical college has already become functional. Further, under the Phase-II of the 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 Maharashtra State.

Free healthcare facility

395. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to provide the facility of free treatment to almost one billion people;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard; 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) Comprehensive Primary Healthcare, which includes promotive, preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative services is being provided to all under Ayushman Bharat -Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWC). 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. To provide comprehensive health coverage to the beneficiaries, free essential drugs and diagnostic services are also being provided through these AB-HWCs.

Illegal racket in kidney transplants

396. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the business of kidney racket is thriving rapidly in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take any concrete and effective steps to curb this; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and by when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Few instances of kidney racket have come to the notice of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through complaints/media reports. Public health and hospitals being State subjects, these cases are forwarded to the concerned State Government for investigation and further action as per the provisions of the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act (THOTA), 1994 and made rules thereunder for regulation of removal, storage and transplantation of human organs and tissues for therapeutic purposes. The Act has provisions for imprisonment upto 10 years and fine upto ₹ One crore for commercial dealings in human organs. However, the enforcement of provisions of the Act falls within the ambit of the respective State Government. Under National Organ Transplant Programme (NOTP), all stakeholders including private hospitals are sensitized regarding provisions of the Act and to prevent commercial dealings in human organs and criminal acts related to organ transplantation.

Rise in cases of TB and other diseases

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that tuberculosis and multi-drug resistant tuberculosis reported in the country is highest in the world;

(b) if so, the details of these diseases reported in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the case of leprosy and acute encephalitis syndrome are rising in the country;

(d) the details of death reported due to acute encephalitis in the last three years; and

(e) the policies adopted by Government to control the rise of these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The estimated incidence of Tuberculosis in India as per the Global TB report 2018 is 204 per lakh population for the year 2017. India accounts for 27.4 lakh estimated new TB cases annually, which is the highest in terms of absolute numbers. However, in terms of incidence of Tuberculosis per lakh population, India ranks 35th in the world. As per Global TB report (2018), the estimated Multi Drug Resistant/ Rifampicin Resistant (MDR/ RR) TB patient was 5,58,000 globally and 1,35,000 in India, highest in the world in terms of number of cases. India stands at 22nd among 30 high burden countries for MDR/ RR TB (Global TB report 2018) in terms of estimated number of cases per lakh population.

(c) There has been no rise in the cases of leprosy.

There is decrease in the number of AES cases reported during 2018 (11388) in comparison to 2017 (13672). However due to multiple etiology and other factors there is No constant decline trend. NCDC alongwith other research agencies is investigating about the causative agents of AES in the Country.

(d) The details of the death reported due to acute encephalitis in the, last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) The Ministry has developed the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for control of Tuberculosis (2017-15) with the goal of ending TB by 2025.

The key focus areas are:

- Early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens along with suitable patient support systems to promote adherence.

- Engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector.
- Prevention strategies including active case finding and contact tracing in high risk / vulnerable population
- Airborne infection control.
- Multi-sectoral response for addressing social determinants.

In order to effectively implement same objectives, several innovations are introduced and being implemented in NLEP from year 2016 onward in phase wise manner. Majorly three pronged strategy for early case detection including 1) Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC) in high endemic districts, 2) Focussed Leprosy Campaign (FLC) in endemic villages/ urban areas of low endemic districts and 3) Special plan for case detection in hard to reach areas for active case finding in remote and difficult areas. Furthermore, Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign (SLAC), Grade II disability case investigation and ASHA based Surveillance for Leprosy Suspects (ABSULS) are being implemented.

- The following measures are adopted by the Government to control Japanese encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES):—
 - (i) Strengthening and expansion of JE vaccination in affected districts;
 - (ii) Strengthening of surveillance, vector control;
 - (iii) Strengthening of case management by setting 10 bedded pediatric ICU in 60 district hospitals and timely referral of serious and complicated cases;
 - (iv) Access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities to the target population in affected rural and urban areas;
 - (v) Provision of adequate facilities for physical, medical, neurological and social rehabilitation.

Improvement of nutritional status of children at risk of JE/AES Intensified IEC/ BCC activities.

Statement*State-wise number of AES deaths during last three years*

Sl. No.	Affected States/ UTs	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	187	1.78	183
4.	Bihar	102	54	33
5.	Delhi	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	0	1	0
8.	Jharkhand	5	1	0
9.	Karnataka	0	2	5
10.	Kerala	5	4	14
11.	Maharashtra	1	0	1
12.	Manipur	1	10	3
13.	Meghalaya	4	4	6
14.	Nagaland	0	2	0
15.	Odisha	115	15	10
16.	Punjab	0	1	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	3	2	5
18.	Telangana	0	0	0
19.	Tripura	1	0	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	621	654	230
21.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
22.	West Bengal	256	169	146
GRAND TOTAL		1301	1097	636

12-hours OPDs in Safdarjung hospital

398. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to run out-patient departments at the Centrerun Safdarjung Hospital for 12 hours a day as a pilot project for providing medical services to the patients round the clock;

(b) at present, whether OPDs in most Government hospitals, including in Safdarjung, run for five hours a day, from 8 A.M. to 1 P.M.;

(c) whether the same 12 hours a day OPDs will be replicated at other Central Government hospitals; 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) No. However, a proposal to run evening OPD at Safdarjung Hospital is under consideration at Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The said evening OPD is proposed to start in following departments of Safdarjung Hospital:-

- (i) Medicine
- (ii) Paediatrics
- (iii) Gynaecology
- (iv) Surgery

(b) In so far as Central Government Hospitals namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical college and Associated hospitals in Delhi are concerned, OPD timing in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated hospitals is from 8 A.M to 1 P.M or till the registered patients of the day are present.

However, in Safdarjung Hospital, OPD run from 9 A.M to 1 P.M. Special afternoon clinics are run from 2.00 PM to 4.00 PM from Monday to Friday.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal.

Strict clinical trial rules

399. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the WHO has told Government that its work with India would be hampered and drug companies driven away if Government goes ahead with stringent draft rules for compensation in case of death or injury from clinical trials and asked to reconsider its decision;

(b) whether Government's proposals included a provision for the deceased party in a trial to be paid 60 per cent of the compensation within 15 days if the patient dies or suffers a permanent disability in the course of a trial; and

(c) whether Government has started deliberations and held meetings in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Draft New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2018 were published on 01-02-2018 inviting public/stakeholder comments. In the light of certain provisions of the said draft Rules, who expressed apprehension that there was a possibility that sponsors may not conduct clinical trials in India.

(b) and (c) Yes. Subsequent to the deliberations and meetings on the Draft Rules, the New Drugs and Clinical Trial Rules, 2019 were notified on 19-03-2019.

States opting out of PMJAY

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have opted out of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY);

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

(c) what efforts are being made to convince these States to implement this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes. The State Government

of West Bengal has opted out of PMJAY in January, 2019 on co-branding issues. The States of Odisha, Telangana and Union Territory of Delhi have not signed the Memorandum of Understanding for implementation of PMJAY. Efforts are being made to convince these States to implement the scheme.

Nipah virus outbreak in Kerala

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent outbreak of Nipah virus infection in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what kind of helps were extended by Government to the State Government to meet the situation;

(c) whether Government is aware that the Institute of Advanced Virology in Thiruvananthapuram is not equipped with to undertake testing of dangerous pathogens and the State has to depend on the National Institute of Virology, Pune to get the tests done; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to upgrade the Institute of Advanced Virology for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. One case of Nipah virus disease has been reported from Ernakulam District of Kerala on 3rd June, 2019.

In response to outbreak of Nipah virus disease in Kerala, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare immediately deputed Multi-disciplinary Central teams consisting of experts from the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in the affected district to assist and guide the State health authorities.

Government of India has also issued the following guidelines:

- Brief on Nipah Virus disease
- Advisory for General Public
- Advisory for Health Care Personnel

- Guidelines for sample collection for Nipah Virus
- Hospital infection control guidelines
- Laboratory Biosafety guidelines

Further, specific case definition, contact tracing and treatment and clinical management protocol have been provided to State authorities of Kerala.

(c) and (d) Institute of Advanced Virology at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala is an initiative of the State Government of Kerala and as reported by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) they are not aware of the infrastructural developments of the above. However, the Department of Health Research (DHR) / ICMR have set-up a Virus Research and Diagnostic Laboratory (VRDL) at Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram in the year 2016. The VRDL is functional and equipped to carry out serology and molecular diagnosis of 20-25 medically important viruses.

The Department of Health Research (DHR)/ ICMR have also approved a proposal to set up a State level Virus Research and Diagnostic Laboratory (VRDL) at Government Medical College, Kozhikode. Budget for the same was released in the year 2015. The lab was fully funded to set-up state of art facilities for serology and molecular diagnosis of 20 - 25 viruses of public health importance.

Additionally, depending upon larger needs of the State of Kerala, DHR further approved a fund of ₹ 4 crore to set-up a BSL-3 laboratory at GMC, Kozhikode, Kerala. The State level VRDL has also been upgraded to a Regional VRDL with much enhanced infrastructure and funding opportunity. Additional funds have already been released in April 2019.

**Empanelment of hospitals and diagnostic centres under
CGHS in Himachal Pradesh**

402. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received any representation which was forwarded by the Prime Minister's Office in the month of February, 2019 regarding empanelment of hospitals and Diagnostic Centres at Himachal Pradesh under CGHS;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and names of the Private Hospitals and Diagnostic

Centres where employees of Central Government and retiring employees and their families may get treatment on credit facility basis; and

- (c) if not, reasons therefor and by when these schemes may be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes, an online representation was received in February, 2019, *inter alia*, requesting for empanelment of hospitals and diagnostic centres in Himachal Pradesh under CGHS.

(b) and (c) No hospital/ diagnostic centre has applied for empanelment under CGHS even, after repeated advertisements and relaxation of norms. Therefore, as on date, no private hospital or diagnostic centre is empanelled under CGHS, Shimla Himachal Pradesh.

**Establishment of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)
Study Centre in AP**

403. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested Government for establishment of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Study Centre in Andhra Pradesh;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any decision in this regard, if so, the quantum of funds being allocated for the same for early setting up of the centre and the details thereof?

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

- (b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Financial support to States for upgrading of infrastructure
for district hospitals**

404. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that financial support is provided to States for the upgrading of infrastructure for district hospitals in the States;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) financial support provided to States including Karnataka under this head during the last three years, year-wise details thereof;

(d) the district hospitals in States including Karnataka in which infrastructure was upgraded during the said period;

(e) whether Government proposes to increase the support to the States including Karnataka in the near future; 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) Under National Health Mission (NHM) the financial support is provided to States for the upgrading of infrastructure for district hospitals in the States. A statement showing the detail of financial approvals given to States including Karnataka during the last three years under NRHM is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) A Statement showing the State wise status on District Hospitals which are newly constructed, renovated and upgraded till December-2018 under NRHM is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) and (f) Under National Health Mission (NHM) the State Governments submit proposals for new infrastructure / up-gradation/ hospital strengthening as per their felt need and context in the Annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). Those proposals are discussed in the National Programme Co-ordination Committee Meeting (NPCC) after which approvals are accorded.

Statement-I

States/UTs-wise details of amount approved under Hospital Strengthening and New instructions/ Renovation and Setting up under District Hospital for the period 2016-17 to 2018-19

(₹ in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	State	2016-17 Approvals	2017-18 Approvals	2018-19 Approvals
1	2	3	4	5
(A) High Focus States				
1.	Bihar	577.46	4628.47	531.46
2.	Chhattisgarh	1229.45	532.62	1397.86

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	945.65	78.15	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	0.00	158.40	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2520.00	8479.31	12379.81
7.	Odisha	1970.52	763.93	691.00
8.	Rajasthan	630.00	1201.00	2795.55
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	611.00	14140.21
10.	Uttarakhand	62.00	0.00	0.00
(B) North Eastern States				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	142.00	309.85	660.00
12.	Assam	707.01	387.83	238.62
13.	Manipur	42.26	0.00	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	9.75	885.00	0.00
15.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	8.40
16.	Nagaland	41.00	47.73	315.80
17.	Sikkim	20.00	25.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
(C) Non-High Focus States				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	1243.09	504.00	1497.02
20.	Goa	0.00	6.00	0.00
21.	Gujarat	0.00	210.00	0.00
22.	Haryana	0.00	2.43	0.00
23.	Karnataka	0.00	1850.00	2938.83
24.	Kerala	720.00	118.00	3074.86
25.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Punjab	1200.00	1100.00	500.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	872.00	435.00	435.00

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Telangana	900.78	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
(D) Small States/UTs				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.00	15.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	3500.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	3.84	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		17346.81	22348.72	41604.42

Note:

- Approvals are as per the State Programme Implementation Plan (SPIP).
- The above data comprises of Hospital Strengthening and New Constructions/Setting up of District Hospitals.

Statement-II

State-wise details of District Hospitals Constructions completed and upgraded under NRHM till December-2018

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Status of New Construction works completed under NRHM	Status of Renovation / Up-gradation Works completed under NRHM
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	0	25
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	266
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0
4.	Jammu and Kashrtir	5	11
5.	Jharkhand	0	0

1	2	3	4
6.	Madhya Pradesh	7	76
7.	Odisha	3	407
8.	Rajasthan	6	167
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2	100
10.	Uttarakhand	2	4
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	81
12.	Assam	7	27
13.	Manipur	20	37
14.	Meghalaya	0	39
15.	Mizoram	0	0
16.	Nagaland	0	11
17.	Sikkim	0	10
18.	Tripura	0	2
19.	Andhra Pradesh	48	0
20.	Goa	0	8
21.	Gujarat	0	23
22.	Haryana	0	0
23.	Karnataka	2	0
24.	Kerala	17	30
25.	Maharashtra	0	349
26.	Punjab	1	22
27.	Tamil Nadu	0	311
28.	Telangana	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	174
30.	A & N Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0

1	2	3	4
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		124	2181

Source: NHM-MIS report as on 31st December, 2018.

Permitting BDS students for admission in MBBS courses

405. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that curriculum in the first two years of MBBS and BDS is almost similar;

(b) whether any proposal has been received from the Dental Council of India to permit students who have completed BDS take direct admission into 3rd year of MBBS;

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and MCI's reaction on this;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a bridge course is also proposed for those who opt to study MBBS after BDS; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Board of Governors appointed in supersession of Medical Council of India (MCI) has informed that the curriculum in the first two years of MBBS and BDS is not similar.

(b) No.

(d) and (e) Dental Council of India (DCI) sent a proposal which has been forwarded to Medical Council of India (MCI).

Wellness centres

406. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of wellness centres that have been established by Government in the past three years. State-wise;
- (b) the details of the standards prescribed by Government for establishing these wellness centres; and
- (c) the details of the number of beneficiaries for each wellness centre, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the budget announcement 2017-18, 1.5 lakh Health Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres are being transformed into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) for provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive and promotive care at the community level with continuum of care approach across the country for all population. The roll out plan of Ayushman Bharat - HWCs is given as below:

- F.Y. 2018-19= 15,000
- F.Y. 2019-20 - 25,000 (Cumulative 40,000)
- F.Y. 2020-21 = 30,000 (Cumulative 70,000)
- F.Y. 2021 -2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,10,000)
- Till 31st December 2022 = 40,000 (Cumulative 1,50,000)

So far, approvals for 52,744 Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) have been accorded. The State-wise details of 19,282 operational Ayushman Bhait-Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) as on 17.06.2019 is given in Statement (See below).

- (b) The Ayushman Bharat Operational Guidelines for Comprehensive Primary Healthcare (CPHC) through HWCs have been developed and disseminated to all States/UTs. The guidelines provide details on key essential inputs for operationalizing a AB-HWC that include Primary Healthcare Team, Logistics (drugs and diagnosis), Infrastructure strengthening (including Branding), Capacity building, Health Promotion and Community mobilization.

The Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for AB-HWCs are: being developed to meet the norms specified in the Operational Guidelines of Ayushman Bharat-CPHC through HWCs.

(c) Services at AB-HWCs are free and universal to all individuals residing in the service area.

Statement

*State/UT-wise details of operational Ayushman Bharat Health and
Wellness Centre as on 17.06.2019*

Sl. No.	State/UT	HWCs Operational Total
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2106
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	54
4.	Assam	935
5.	Bihar	600
6.	Chandigarh	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	793
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31
9.	Daman and Diu	23
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	5
12.	Gujarat	1628
13.	Haryana	452
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	231
16.	Jharkhand	364
17.	Karnataka	706
18.	Kerala	673
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	227

1	2	3
21.	Maharashtra	2479
22.	Manipur	65
23.	Meghalaya	7
24.	Mizoram	4
25.	Nagaland	46
26.	Odisha	1001
27.	Puducherry	17
28.	Punjab	848
29.	Rajasthan	535
30.	Sikkim	29
31.	Tamil Nadu	1572
32.	Telangana	1120
33.	Tripura	71
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2071
35.	Uttarakhand	133
36.	West Bengal	399
TOTAL (HWCs Operational)		19282

Source: HWC Portal

Utilization of PG seats in medical courses

407. DR. D. P. VATS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of PG seats which remain unutilized in Medical Courses all over India every year; and

(b) what measures Government has taken and is proposing to take to prevent this national loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The number of PG seats which remained vacant in the three years is stated as under:

Year	Number of Vacant Seats
2016-17	1801
2017-18	5001
2018-19	4002

(b) The Central Government in consultation with the Board of Governors, Medical Council of India (MCI) has lowered the qualifying percentile in respect of NEET - PG by 15 percentile for academic year 2018-19 and by 6 percentile for academic year 2019-20.

Health impact of c-section delivery

408. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether caesarean section delivery adversely affects the health of mother and the child; and

(b) whether private hospitals carry out C-Section deliveries without medical compulsion for financial advantages to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Caesarean section is one of the most common surgeries in the world. It is assumed that 15% of the pregnancies will land into complication and may require surgical intervention.

However, as in other surgeries, caesarean section deliveries also have inherent risk of surgical and anaesthetic complications.

(b) Government of India has received complaints through public grievances regarding unethical practice of doctors for making money from unsuspecting women and pushing them towards surgical deliveries.

Anaemia prevention schemes

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

(a) the State-wise details of the number of people suffering from 'acute anaemia'; and

(b) the schemes being run by Government for prevention of anaemia, the details and achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the National Family

Health Survey 4 (2015-16), 58.5% of under-five children, 50.4% of pregnant women, 53.1% women of reproductive age (WRA) group including adolescent girls and 22.7% men are anaemic. State wise prevalence of anaemia and severe anaemia is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been implementing the anaemia prevention and control programme since 1970. The programme included Iron Folic Acid supplementation (IFA supplementation) for different vulnerable age groups, such as pregnant women and under-five children. The Anaemia Mukh Bharat (AMB) strategy has been launched in April 2018 to address the issue of anaemia through life cycle approach. The strategy has been designed to accelerate reductions in anaemia prevalence rate in the country through a 6X6X6 strategy. It aims to strengthen the existing mechanisms and foster newer strategies of tackle anaemia, focused on 6 target beneficiary groups, through 6 interventions and 6 institutional mechanisms. The targets for AMB strategy have been aligned with POSHAN Abhiyaan targets for reduction of the prevalence of anaemia among young children, women in the reproductive age group (15- 49 years) including adolescent girls by one third of NFHS 4 levels by 2022; with an annual decline @ 3%. The strategy focuses on Iron Folic Acid supplementation for the target beneficiary groups, deworming among children 1-19 years and pregnant women, promoting consumption of fortified foods and a comprehensive communication strategy.

Achievements:

- In Financial Year 2018-19, approximately 90 lakh under-five children, 30 lakh children of 5-10 years, 2.4 crore adolescents, and 2.5 crore pregnant women were provided IFA supplementation.
- In Financial Year 2018-19, 69 lakh pregnant women and 49.4 crore children and adolescents have been administered deworming tablet.
- The Government of India has mandated the use of fortified salt, wheat flour and oil in foods served under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Mid-day Meal (MDM) schemes to address micronutrient deficiencies.
- As a part of POSHAN Maah in September 2018, intensive Anaemia "Test, Treat and Talk" (T-3) camps were organized. More than 40 thousand people were screened for anaemia during these camps.
- During POSHAN Pakhwada in March 2019, 1.96 lakh anaemia "Test, Treat and Talk (T-3)" camps were organized country wide with participation from 1.65 crore people, who were also counselled on importance of nutrition rich food and need for dietary diversity.

Statement

Details of State-wise prevalence of Anaemia (%) in U-5 Children, Pregnant Women, WRA and Men (NFHS-4, 2015-16)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Under-five Children		Pregnant Women		WRA* (15-49 years)		Men (15-49 years)	
		Any Anaemia	Severe Anaemia	Any Anaemia	Severe Anaemia	Any Anaemia	Severe Anaemia	Any Anaemia	Severe Anaemia
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(49.0	0.4	61.4	NA	65.7	1.2	30.8	3.3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	58.6	2.4	52.9	1.9	60	1.9	26.9	2.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.2	1.1	33.8	0.1	43.2	0.8	18.6	0.7
4.	Assam	35.7	0.4	44.8	0.6	46	0.6	25.4	0.8
5.	Bihar	63.5	1.4	58.3	1.1	60.3	0.7	32.3	1.3
6.	Chandigarh	73.1	4	NA	NA	75.9	1.6	19.3	0.0
7.	Chhattisgarh	41.6	0.6	41.5	0.7	47	0.8	22.2	1.0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	84.6	1.7	67.9	NA	79.5	1.1	30.7	1.1
9.	Daman and Diu	73.8	0.9	NA	NA	58.9	1	23.6	0.5
10.	Delhi	59.7	4.1	46.1	NA	54.3	1.6	21.6	1.4

11.	Goa	48.3	0.5	26.7	5.7	31.3	0.7	11.0	0.3
12.	Gujarat	62.6	1.7	51.3	1.5	54.9	1.4	21.7	1.3
13.	Haryana	71.7	3.0	55	2	62.7	1.4	20.9	0.5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	53.7	2.6	50.4	0.8	53.5	0.7	20.1	0.3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	54.5	2.4	38.1	0.7	49.4	1.3	20.6	1.2
16.	Jharkhand	69.9	1.1	62.6	1.3	65.2	0.9	29.9	1.0
17.	Karnataka	60.9	0.8	45.4	1.4	44.8	0.9	18.2	1.4
18.	Kerala	35.7	0.4	22.6	0	34.3	0.3	11.7	0.5
19.	Lakshadweep	53.6	0.4	39	NA	46	0.4	11.4	1.9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	68.9	2.0	54.6	1.7	52.5	1.1	25.5	1.1
21.	Maharashtra	53.8	1.1	49.3	0.6	48	0.7	17.6	0.7
22.	Manipur	23.9	0.2	25.2	0.4	26.4	0.3	9.5	0.6
23.	Meghalaya	48.0	0.5	49.5	2.3	56.2	1.4	32.4	1.7
24.	Mizoram	19.3	0.7	26.6	1.2	24.8	0.2	12.1	0.3
25.	Nagaland	26.4	0.5	28.9	0.5	27.9	0.6	11.6	0.9
26.	Odisha	44.6	0.8	47.6	0.8	51	0.7	28.4	0.9
27.	Puducherry	44.9	0.2	27.8	NA	52.4	0.5	15.9	0.3

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

281

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Punjab	56.6	1.4	42	0.1	53.5	0.5	25.9	0.4
29.	Rajasthan	60.3	1.9	46.6	1.6	46.8	1	17.2	0.6
30.	Sikkim	55.1	0.4	23.6	0	34.9	0.6	15.7	0.8
31.	Tamil Nadu	50.7	0.9	44.3	0.6	55	1.4	20.4	1.1
32.	Telengana	60.7	2.5	49.8	1.6	56.6	2.5	15.3	1.2
33.	Tripura	48.3	0.2	54.4	0	54.5	0.7	24.7	0.5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	63.2	2.4	51	2.1	52.4	1.1	23.7	1.5
35.	Uttarakhand	59.8	2.4	43.9	1.3	45.2	1.2	15.5	0.7
36.	West Bengal	54.2	0.5	53.6	0.6	62.5	0.8	30.3	1.1
	INDIA	58.5	1.6	50.4	NA	53.1	1.0	22.7	1.1

*WRA = Women of Reproductive Age Group.

Drugs Regulatory System of Karnataka

410. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government supports the State Governments including Karnataka for strengthening of their State Drugs Regulatory System and various other projects/proposals for the welfare of the State of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has furnished proposal/revised proposal to Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the present status of all the proposals submitted by the State Government of Karnataka to the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the action taken by Government thereon, proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government supports the State Government's proposal for strengthening their state Drug Regulatory System. The proposal *inter alia* includes activities like setting up of drugs testing labs, upgradation of existing drug testing labs, purchase/commissioning of mobile drug testing labs and creation of new/additional lab/regulatory posts.

(c) and (d) The Government of Karnataka has been allotted an indicative amount of ₹31.00 crore under this scheme for Drug Regulatory System Strengthening. The Government of Karnataka had earlier submitted a proposal which *inter alia* included creation of additional posts, civil works (upgradation of existing labs), procurement of equipment and development of infrastructure for drug testing labs.

Subsequently, the Government of Karnataka submitted its revised proposal by reducing its fund requirement under manpower category and enhancing its requirements in Equipment, IT/Furniture and Civil works categories and requested for release of funds as per their revised proposal.

The Government of India has released ₹3.35 crore during financial 2017-18 and ₹5.03 crore during the financial year 2018-19.

The Government of Karnataka is required to submit Utilisation Certificate for considering further release of funds.

Steps taken by Government over outbreak of new diseases

411. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noticed outbreak of new diseases and spreading of viruses, in certain parts of the country, which were not there in the past;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any studies to find the actual reason behind such outbreaks like Nipah in Kerala;
- (c) in what way the Centre helped the State of Kerala during this situation;
- (d) whether any financial aid was provided to Kerala to overcome the Nipah outbreak in 2018, 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) Yes. Outbreaks of Nipah and Zika virus disease have been reported from India recently. These outbreaks do not occur commonly.

(b) During Nipah virus outbreak of Kozhikode in 2018, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) - National Institute of Virology (NIV) collected samples from fruit bats as well as other bat species. Nipah virus (NiV) was detected in 23% of the pteropus or fruit bats in Kerala. The viral strain of bat has close to 100% similarity with the human NiV strain. Therefore, ICMR could establish the source of infection of NiV in Kerala.

NIV, Pune deputed special teams to collect samples from Pteropus or fruit bats, which are the main reservoir of Nipah virus disease. Out of 36 Pteropus species bats tested for Nipah, 12 (33%) were found to be positive for "anti Nipah bat IgG antibodies".

(c) to (e) In response to outbreak of Nipah virus disease in Kerala, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare immediately deputed Multi-disciplinary Central teams consisting of experts from the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in the affected district to assist and guide the State health authorities.

Government of India has also issued the following guidelines:

- Brief on Nipah Virus disease
- Advisory for General Public
- Advisory for Health Care Personnel
- Guidelines for sample collection for Nipah Virus
- Hospital infection control guidelines
- Laboratory Biosafety guidelines

As per Constitutional provisions, 'Health' is a State subject. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare also provides financial and technical assistance to States/UTs under the National Health Mission for strengthening of Primary and Secondary health care facilities to effectively respond to health care needs.

People dying from non-availability of organs for transplants

412. 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 the number of people dying every year in the country due to non-availability of organs is increasing year by year;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to get the organs from cadavers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The data regarding the number of persons who died due to unavailability of organs is not maintained by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(b) and (c) To improve access to the transplantation for needy patients by promoting deceased organ donation, the Government has put in place National Organ Transplant Programme (NOTP). Under this programme, an apex level National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO) at New Delhi and Five Regional Organ

and Tissue Transplant Organizations (ROTTOs) at Chandigarh, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Guwahati have been set up. The Government has released funds to establish State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organizations (SOTTOs) in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Haryana, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh to organize an efficient mechanism for organ and tissue procurement/retrieval to promote deceased organ and tissue donation.

Further, to improve infrastructure for human organ and tissue retrieval, storage and transplantation in all parts of the country, the Government has:

- Set up National/Regional Bio-material Centres;
- Provided financial support for establishing new Organ Transplant/retrieval facilities and strengthening of existing Organ Transplant/retrieval facilities.
- Provided training to transplant experts including surgeons, physicians, transplant coordinators, etc.
- Provided financial support for provision of Transplant Coordinators to medical colleges and trauma centres.

NOTTO disseminates relevant information to all concerned. A 24x7 call centre with a toll free helpline number (1800114770) has been made operational. A number of activities, for generating awareness and for imparting training to all those associated with transplant activities including doctors and transplant coordinators, such as celebration of Indian Organ Donation Day every year, seminars, workshops, debates, sports events, walkathons, participation in marathons, nukkadNatak, etc. are organized at different places in the country. Audio-visual messages to promote cadaver organ donation are also telecast on Doordarshan and other television channels.

(d) Does not arise.

PHCs in operation

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

- (a) the number of Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) in operation, the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the number of medical service providers employed at PHCs;

(c) whether there are availability of adequate trained providers in PHCs to conduct emergency abortions; and

(d) if not, the State-wise details of shortage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) State/UT-wise, as per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2018, as on 31.03.2018, is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) State/UT-wise status of Doctors in PHCs as per RHS, 2018, as on 31.03.2018, is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per available reports from the States/UTs, more than 6000 PHCs are providing comprehensive abortion services in all the States and UTs. The State-wise details of trained providers in PHCs are not maintained centrally.

Statement-I

State-wise Number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) functioning

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March 2018)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143
3.	Assam	946
4.	Bihar	1899
5.	Chhattisgarh	793
6.	Goa	25
7.	Gujarat	1474
8.	Haryana	368
9.	Himachal Pradesh	576
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637
11.	Jharkhand	298
12.	Karnataka	2359
13.	Kerala	849

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March 2018)
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171
15.	Maharashtra	1823
16.	Manipur	91
17.	Meghalaya	108
18.	Mizoram	57
19.	Nagaland	126
20.	Odisha	1288
21.	Punjab	432
22.	Rajasthan	2078
23.	Sikkim	24
24.	Tamil Nadu	1421
25.	Telangana	643
26.	Tripura	108
27.	Uttarakhand	257
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3621
29.	West Bengal*	913
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9
33.	Daman and Diu	4
34.	Delhi	5
35.	Lakshadweep	4
36.	Puducherry	24
ALL INDIA		25743

*11 PHCs situated at Municipal Area Included in it.

Statement-II*State/UT-wise number of doctors at primary health centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	Position	[IS-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147	2267	2045	222	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	125	NA	18
3.	Assam	946	NA	1376	NA	*
4.	Bihar #	1899	2078	1786	292	113
5.	Chhattisgarh	793	793	359	434	434
6.	Goa	25	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1474	1865	1321	544	153
8.	Haryana	368	551	491	60	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	576	636	622	14	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	694	653	*
11.	Jharkhand	298	556	340	216	*
12.	Karnataka	2359	2359	2136	223	223
13.	Kerala	849	1120	1169	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	1112	659	59
15.	Maharashtra	1823	3009	2929	80	*
16.	Manipur	91	238	194	44	*
17.	Meghalaya ##	108	128	130	*	*
18.	Mizoram ###	57	152	59	93	*
19.	Nagaland	126	108	118	*	8
20.	Odisha	1288	1326	917	409	371
21.	Punjab	432	593	480	113	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Rajasthan	2078	2751	2396	355	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	24	NA	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1421	3136	2780	356	*
25.	Telangana	643	1254	1066	188	*
26.	Tripura	108	0	119	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	257	425	241	184	16
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3621	4509	1344	3165	2277
29.	West Bengal	913	1268	1016	252	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	34	8	*
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	15	8	7	1
33.	Daman and Diu	4	5	4	1	0
34.	Delhi	5	21	22	*	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	8	8	0	*
36.	Puducherry	24	38	46	*	*
ALL INDIA ² /TOTAL		25743	34417	27567	8572	3673

Note:

Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2015.

Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*: Surplus

¹ One per Primary Health Centre as per IPHS norms.

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

Research on Proton Therapy

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that developed countries have adopted "Proton Therapy" which is considered to be an advanced cancer care treatment procedure and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government is considering any research on Proton Therapy;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and whether any breakthrough has been made by researchers; and
- (d) if not, whether Government will collaborate with other advanced countries in getting the technology transferred in view of growing cancer cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), it is aware of advances in proton therapy, a type of Radiation therapy, which is also called proton beam therapy. It uses protons rather than x-rays to treat cancer. At high energy, protons can destroy cancer cells. It can also be combined with x-ray radiation therapy, surgery, chemotherapy, and/or immunotherapy. Like x-ray radiation, proton therapy is a type of external-beam radiation therapy.

(b) to (d) In the Government sector, Research activities for detection and treatment of cancer are mostly carried out by Institutions/Departments such as Indian Council of Medical Research, Department of Science and Technology and Department of Atomic Energy. National Cancer Institute (Jhajjar) of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi has also collaborated with National Cancer Institute of USA. As informed by Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), a grant-in-aid Institution under Department of Atomic Energy, it has initiated collaboration with Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), C-CAD, RRCAT, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), KEK university Japan etc.

Amendments to MTP Act, 1971

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

- (a) whether Government has proposed amendments to the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971;

(b) if so, what are the time-line set in this regard; and

(c) whether one of the proposed amendments is to reduce the requirement of provider consent from two providers to one for pregnancies between 12 to 20 weeks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Subsequent upon extensive consultative process with experts and following inter-ministerial consultations, the draft Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) (Amendment) Bill, 2019 has been drafted and is under process for finalization.

(c) The MTP (Amendment) Bill, 2019 proposes to reduce the requirement of opinion from two providers to one provider for terminating second trimester pregnancies.

Legislation governing medical devices

416. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government was planning to bring in a new legislation for governing the medical devices, which however, was scrapped later on;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the laws (acts, rules and regulations) governing medical devices in India at present and whether inspections or audits are carried out on imported as well as indigenous medical devices; and

(d) whether grievance redressal mechanism is available under these law for a patient if a medical device/implant turns out to be faulty and whether provision for compensation is being included in the Medical Devices Rules, 2017 therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Bill including separate legislative provisions for medical devices called as the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 29.08.2013 which was referred to the Standing Committee of Parliament. The Standing Committee made certain recommendations for changing the provisions of the Bill.

Accordingly, a proposal regarding withdrawal of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2013 and introduction of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill,

2015 was placed on 11.02.2016 before the Group of Ministers for consideration. The Group of Ministers considered the proposal and decided that the Department of Health and Family Welfare may *inter alia* frame rules for regulation of Medical Devices keeping in view the fact that framing of such rules is feasible in terms of the existing Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Therefore, Medical Devices Rules, 2017 were framed and notified on 31.01.2017 which have become effective from 01.01.2018.

(c) Medical Devices are regulated under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Medical Devices Rules, 2017 thereunder. The said rules contain provisions for the inspection of imported as well as indigenous medical devices as considered necessary.

(d) If any notified medical device is found to be not in conformity with the provisions of the Act and Rules, the Central Licensing Authority may issue directions that the entire batch of such medical devices may not be sold or offered for sale or may be recalled from the market including hospitals. A proposal for providing compensation in case of injury to patient due to faulty medical device was deliberated in the 81st meeting of Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) held on 29th November, 2018 and the Board has decided on constitution of a sub-committee.

Finalization of draft rules on sale of drugs by e-pharmacies

417. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2194 given in the Rajya Sabha on 1 January, 2019 and to state:

(a) by when the draft rules on the sale of drugs by e-pharmacies would be finalized thereof; and

(b) the action taken by Government during the last three years on the sale of spurious drugs by e-pharmacies therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Government has published draft rules *vide* G.S.R. 817 (E) dated 28th August 2018 for inviting public/stakeholder comments for amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for incorporating provisions relating to regulation of sale and distribution of drugs through e-pharmacy. A large number of suggestions/ comments have been received from the stakeholders,

which are being examined. At the same time, the matter is *sub-judice* before various Hon'ble High Courts in the country. Therefore, no timeline for finalization of the rules can be provided.

(b) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules, sale of spurious drugs is a punishable offence and State Licensing Authorities are empowered to take action in this regard. Accordingly, the complaints as received, are referred to State Licensing Authorities for taking action as per the provisions of the Act and Rules.

Recognition for Pharma D graduates as MBBS

418. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pharma D graduates are studying for six years and most of their time is spent in hospitals;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are demanding for recognizing Pharma D equal to MBBS/clinical pharmacists to provide medical aid to patients;

(c) what constraints Government has to recognize Pharma D equal to MBBS/Clinical Pharmacists when it recently permitted to put Dr. before every Pharma D graduate;

(d) if so, what Government has done so far on their demand; and

(e) details of countries that have recognized Pharma D graduates as clinical pharmacists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Pharm.D course is of 6 years duration (after 10+2 Science Stream). Every student is posted in hospital for 50 hours in each of 2nd, 3rd & 4th year of the course. In the 5th year, there is a clerkship wherein the student is required to attend the ward-round half a day on a daily basis. In the 6th year, a student undergoes internship in a 300 bedded hospital.

(b) There is no demand for recognizing Pharm.D equal to MBBS. However Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) has been receiving demands for recognizing Pharm. D equal to clinical pharmacists.

(c) and (d) In the year 2012, the Pharmacy Council of India directed the universities to use "Doctor of Pharmacy" in the provisional as well as final degree pass certificates in respect of students passing Pharm.D (Doctor of Pharmacy) course and to prefix "Dr"

before the names of such students. Under Pharmacy Practice Regulations, 2015 notified by PCI, Pharmacy Practitioner which also includes Pharm.D qualified persons. In the said Pharmacy Practice Regulations, Pharm.D has also been included as an educational qualification for the posts like, Drug information Pharmacists, Senior Pharmacist, Chief Pharmacist in the Departments of medical services in both the government and private sector.

(e) In advanced countries of the world like USA, Australia, Canada, UK etc., Pharm.D graduates work as Clinical Pharmacists.

Fund to Central Government hospitals

419. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND SFAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made/grant provided/fund made available by Ministry during the last three years to Government funded hospitals in Delhi and Karnataka. State-wise;

(b) the number of surgeries performed in Central Government funded hospitals in Delhi and Karnataka during the last three years, State-wise and hospital-wise;

(c) the number of OPD patients registered in Central Government funded hospitals in Delhi and Karnataka during the last three years, State-wise and hospital-wise; and

(d) the total yearly grant provided by the Ministry to Central Government hospitals in Delhi during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The total allocation made/grant provided/fund made available by Ministry during the last three years to Government funded hospitals in Delhi and Karnataka are as under:

Hospitals of Delhi

	(₹ in crore)		
Hospitals	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Safdarjung Hospital	943.98	1121.39	1177.17
PGIMER Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	492	556.87	562.49
Lady Hardinge Medical College & Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital	296	406.49	410.74

Hospitals	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital	90	105.48	111.81
National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases	70.20	91.20	91.71
All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)	2043.00	2400.00	3018.00
Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute	51.00	62.38	65.50

Hospitals of Karnataka (₹ in crore)

Hospitals	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
National Institute of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences, Bangalore	293.00	350.94	382.60

(b) The number of surgeries performed in Central Government funded hospitals in Delhi and Karnataka during the last three years are as under:

Hospitals of Delhi

Hospitals	2016	2017	2018
Safdarjung Hospital	1,03,264	1,01,411	83,037
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	53,473	59,364	70,147
Lady Hardinge Medical College & Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital	19,410	17,140	18,127
Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital	4600	5195	5836
National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases	648	596	710
All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)	176843 (2016-17)	193034 (2017-18)	257465 (2018-19)
Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute	Nil	Nil	Nil

Hospitals of Karnataka

Name of Hospitals	2016	2017	2018
National Institute of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences, Bangalore	8369	7724	5781

(c) The number of OPD patients registered in Central Government funded hospitals in Delhi and Karnataka during the last three years are as under:

Hospitals of Delhi

Hospitals	2016	2017	2018
Safdarjung Hospital	31,11,973	31,09,487	32,98,638
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	18,34,491	20,51,506	22,46,888
Lady Hardinge Medical College & Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital	79,17,27	7,57,682	7,91,296
Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital	2,36,438	2,28,365	2,82,512
National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases	648	596	710
All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)	4140747	4355338	4145453
Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute			

Hospitals of Karnataka

Name of Hospitals	2016	2017	2018
National Institute of Mental health And Neuro Sciences, Bangalore	513599	528552	588681

(d) The total yearly grant provided by the Ministry to Central Government hospitals in Delhi during the last three years are as under:

	(₹ in crore)		
Hospitals	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Safdarjung Hospital	943.98	1121.39	1177.17
PGIMER Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	492	556.87	562.49
Lady Hardinge Medical College & Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital	296	406.49	410.74
Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital	90	105.48	111.81
National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases	70.20	91.20	91.71
All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)	2043.00	2400.00	3018.00
Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute	51.00	62.38	65.50

Vaccination drive among tribal communities

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

- (a) the efforts being made for the vaccination of tribal communities in the country to prevent spread of diseases like Hepatitis;
- (b) the steps being taken to improve the accessibility of health services for tribal communities in India; and
- (c) whether any coordinated vaccination drive is being carried out by Central and State Governments together for the marginalised sections of the society and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) vaccines including Hepatitis B are provided free of cost across the country including tribal areas.

(b) "Public Health and Hospital" being a state subject, the primary responsibility of improving the accessibility of health services for tribal communities is that of respective State/UT government.

However, National Health Mission (NHM) supports the efforts of the State/UT governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all including tribal communities. Under NHM, tribal areas are given certain relaxed norms as under:-

- (i) Relaxed norms for health facilities: Against the population norms of 5,000, 30,000, and 1,20,000 for setting up of Sub Centre, PHC and CHC respectively, in tribal and desert areas it is 3,000, 20,000 and 80,000 respectively.
- (ii) A new norm of "time to care" has also been adopted for setting up Sub Health centres in tribal areas under which a Sub Health centre can be set up within 30 minutes of walk from habitation.
- (iii) States have been provided with the flexibility of relaxing the norm of one ASHA per 1000 population to one ASHA per habitation in Tribal/hilly and difficult areas.

- (iv) While other States had Mobile Medical Units per 10 lakh populations subject to capping of 5 MMUs per district, in tribal and hilly States, this norm could be further relaxed as per need. Recently, the norms for MMU have been revised to have additional MMU wherever it exceeds 60 patients per day in plain areas and 30 patients per day in tribal/hilly areas.
- (v) In addition, all tribal majority districts whose composite health index is below the State average, have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs). These districts receive higher per capita funding, and are encouraged to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges.
- (c) In addition to routine immunization sessions, special drives like Mission Indradhanush, Intensified Mission Indradhanush, Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (GSA), Extended Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan (eGSA) have been conducted to reach out to left out and hard to reach children which includes the underserved and hard to reach populations dwelling in forested and tribal areas.

Development of Solar Parks in the country

421. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any assessment of the schemes implemented for the development/ promotion of solar parks during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details of the present status of such scheme, specifically in Gujarat and Jharkhand and in the country as a whole; and
- (c) what are the challenges in setting up new solar parks and the steps taken by Government to overcome the same in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) At present, 42 solar parks of aggregate capacity 23,404 MW have been approved in 17 states. In Gujarat, Ministry have approved three solar parks of capacities 700 MW, 500 MW and 5000 MW, which are under implementation.

In Jharkhand, one solar park of capacity 150 MW has been approved and is under implementation.

(c) Land and power evacuation are the two most critical elements in setting up of solar parks. To address the above elements, a new mode (Mode-7) has been introduced in the Solar Park Scheme. Under Mode-7, Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) will act as the Solar Power Park Developer (SPPD). SECI with the assistance of the State Governments, will make land available to successful bidders for setting up RE power projects and will get the external power evacuation infrastructure of the parks developed by External Transmission Development Agency (ETDA) like Central or State Transmission agencies.

Solar power system in government offices

422. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to install solar power systems in all Government offices/buildings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the cost involved therein;

(c) the details of solar-power systems installed in Government offices/buildings, so far State/UT-wise including Karnataka;

(d) whether Government has made any assessment regarding the money likely to be saved by using solar systems in Government offices/buildings and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether International collaborations/ tie-ups have been made for technology transfer in solar power by Government so far, the details thereof, country-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) To promote grid connected solar rooftop systems on government offices/buildings in the country, achievement linked incentive was being provided by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy under its erstwhile Achievement Linked Incentives scheme for Government /PSU sector. Incentives up to 25% of benchmark cost in general category States/UTs and upto 60% of benchmark cost in special category States/UTs were provided depending upon the achievements against the sanctioned target capacity. The Scheme is now over and no fresh sanction is being issued.

Further, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has also requested various Union Ministries/Departments/State Governments to install solar rooftop system on various government offices/buildings.

The details of State/UT-wise grid connected rooftop solar power systems reported as installed on government offices/buildings/institutions etc. as on 20.06.2019 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) On an average it is estimated that 1.5 million units per MW per year are generated from solar rooftop plants. The average cost of generation from solar power rooftop plant is around ₹4/- per unit, and in most of the States the power tariff for Government buildings is more than this. Thus, there can be substantial savings due to installation of rooftop solar power plants on government buildings.

(e) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)/Agreements with various countries/International Institutions for cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy, which inter alia, includes technical cooperation also. The list of MoUs/Agreements signed between MNRE and various countries/International Institutions is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise grid connected roof top solar power systems installed on government offices/buildings/institutions etc.

PCR submitted in SPIN Web Application under Government Beneficiary Category as on 20.06.2019

Sl. No.	State	Capacity (MW)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9.09
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
4.	Assam	9.31
5.	Bihar	4.89
6.	Chandigarh	20.70
7.	Chhattisgarh	5.64
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.36
9.	Daman and Diu	0.29

Sl. No.	State	Capacity (MW)
10.	Goa	0.57
11.	Gujarat	27.22
12.	Haryana	12.59
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.21
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.13
15.	Jharkhand	8.07
16.	Karnataka	6.91
17.	Kerala	11.03
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	20.51
20.	Maharashtra	16.46
21.	Manipur	2.02
22.	Meghalaya	0.05
23.	Mizoram	0.40
24.	Nagaland	0.00
25.	NCT of Delhi	61.37
26.	Odisha	7.20
27.	Puducherry	0.02
28.	Punjab	8.27
29.	Rajasthan	4.42
30.	Sikkim	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	14.23
32.	Telangana	8.03
33.	Tripura	1.92
34.	Uttar Pradesh	25.82
35.	Uttarakhand	2.58
36.	West Bengal	21.32
TOTAL		316.67

Statement-II*Status of Implementation of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs)/Programme/Agreements
Signed with Foreign Countries/Institutes/Organisations*

Sl. No.	Country	Ministry/department involved	Brief objective(s)	Year of signing and location
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Australia	MoU between MNRE and The Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism, Government of Australia	To identify areas of mutual interest cooperation for development of new and renewable energy technologies, systems, sub systems, devices, components, etc. and monitoring and evaluating cooperation activities with the indicative scope of areas of cooperation like Solar, Hydrogen/ Fuel Cells, Geo thermal, Small Hydro, Clean Energy related services and any other area as mutually agreed.	Signed On 5th February, 2010, At New Delhi
2.	Banglad esh	MoU between MNRE and Power Division, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy (NRE) issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.	Signed On 6th September, 2011, At Dhaka

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Belarus	MoU between MNRE and The State Committee on Science and Technology of the Republic of Belarus	To develop NRE technologies and decide upon project proposal related to design and development of various NRE technologies such as but not restricted to Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Bio Energy and Small Hydro Power.	Signed On 14th November, 2012, at New Delhi
4.	Belgium	MoU between MNRE and The Competent Belgian Authorities at Federal and Regional Level for Energy	To establish the basis for cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy issues on the mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.	Signed On 29th September, 2015, At New Delhi
5.	Brazil; Africa	South MoU between Government of India, Government of Brazil and Government of South Africa	To establish the basis for cooperation in Wind Resources .	Signed On 17th October, 2007, At Pretoria
6.	Brazil; Africa	South MoU between Government of India, Government of Brazil and Government of South Africa	To establish trilateral task team on biofuel.	Signed On 13th September 2006, At Brasilia
7.	Brazil; Africa	South MoU between Government of India, Government of Brazil and Government of South Africa	To establish the basis for cooperation in the area of solar energy	Signed On 15th April, 2010, At Brasilia

8.	Canada	MoU between MNRE and The University of Saskatchewan, Canada	To establish the basis of cooperation in research, design and development of new and renewable energy technologies.	Signed On 28th March, 2008, At New Delhi
9.	Chile	MoU between MNRE and The National Energy Commission of the Republic of Chile	To establish the basis of cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.	Signed On 17th March, 2009, At New Delhi
10.	Denmark	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Climate and Energy, Government of Kingdom of Denmark	To establish New and Renewable Energy Cooperation between Danish and Indian entities with aim of developing new and renewable energy technologies.	Signed On 6th February, 2008, At New Delhi
11.	Denmark	Agreement between Government of the Republic of India and Government of the Kingdom of Denmark	To cooperate in political field, Economic and Commercial field, science and technology, environment, energy, education and culture.	Signed On 6th February, 2008, At New Delhi
12.	Dominican Republic	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Energy and Mines Government of the Dominican Republic	To establish Cooperation between the Indian and the Dominican Republic entities with the aim of developing new and renewable energy technologies in the field of Solar Energy, Wind Energy and Biomass Energy.	Signed On 17th February, 2015, At Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Egypt	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Electricity and Energy of the Arab Republic of Egypt	To collaborate in efforts in the field of renewable energy pursued on the basis of equality and joint benefit as mutually agreed upon by the Parties, taking into account their expertise and their development needs.	Signed On 20th January, 2011, At Cairo
14.	Fiji	MoU between MoU between MNRE and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Fiji	MoU is to establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy specially in the field of Capacity building, Solar Energy, Biomass/Bio Energy and Small Hydro Energy, on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity between the Parties.	Signed On 24th May, 2017, At Suva
15.	Finland	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Employment and the Economy of the Government of the Republic of Finland	To establish the basis for a institutional cooperation to encourage and promote bilateral cooperation on new & renewable energy issues on basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.	Signed On 15th October, 2014, At Helsinki, Finland
16.	France	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy of the French Republic	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on new	Signed on 10th April, 2015, At Paris

306 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

			and renewable energy issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.	
17.	Germany	MoU between MNRE and The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation & Development of Federal Republic of Germany	To establish the cooperation in the field of Solar Rooftop, Development of Solar parks and Solar Zones and Solar Off grid application to improve the access to clean and sustainable energy.	Signed On 5th October, 2015, At New Delhi
18.	Germany	Implementation Agreement between MNRE and Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Implementation Agreement concerning the project Indo-German Energy Programme-Green Energy Corridors (IGEN-GEC).	Signed on 28th August, 2017 At New Delhi
19.	Germany	Implementation Agreement between MNRE and Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Implementation Agreement concerning the project Indo-German Energy Programme-Access to Energy in Rural Areas (IGEN-ACCESS).	Signed on 21st November, 2017 At New Delhi
20.	Germany	MoU between NISE and Fraunhofer Institute Fur Solare Energiesysteme (ISE)	To implement, research/demonstration/pilot projects between NISE and ISE in solar energy	Signed On 11th April, 2013, At Berlin
21.	Greece	MoU between MNRE and the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Hellenic Republic	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy especially in the field of Capacity Building, Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Biomass/Bio Energy and Small Hydro Energy,	Signed On 27th November, 2017, At New Delhi

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

307

1	2	3	4	5
			on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity between the Parties.	
22.	Guyana	MoU signed between MNRE and Ministry of Public Infrastructure of Guyana	To establish Cooperation between Indian and Guyanese entities with the aim of developing New and Renewable Energy Technologies	Signed On: 30* January, 2018 At New Delhi
23.	Iceland	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Iceland	To cooperate in the field of Geothennal Energy.	Signed On 9th October, 2007 At New Delhi
24.	Indonesi a	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia	To encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity	Signed On 2nd November, 2015, At Jakarta
25.	Iran	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Power of the Islamic Republic of Iran	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on NRE issues	Signed On 9th July, 2010, At New Delhi
26.	Italy	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Environment, Land and sea of the Republic of Italy	To establish new and renewable energy cooperation between Italian and Indian entities with the Aim of Developing new and renewable energy technologies.	Signed On 24th May, 2007, At Havana

27.	Italy	MoU signed between MNRE and the Ministry of Environment of the Italian Republic	To confirm the commitment of the Parties to collaborate in the field of new and renewable energy with special attention to technologies and/or resources based on wind energy, solar energy, small hydropower and biomass, innovation in the field of energy (i.e. storage) and their promotion and use.	Signed On 30rd October, 2017, At New Delhi
28.	Japan	MoU among DEA, NEDO, VIOM, MeiTY, MNRE, GTL Infrastructure	To contribute to the efficient use of energy and the protection of environment in India by installing PV Power.	Signed On 6th August, 2014, At New Delhi
29.	Japan	MoU signed between MNRE and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)	Development of Renewable Energy Projects, Including Canal Top Solar Power projects on pan India basis, in general and in Gujarat in particular.	Signed On 1st September, 2014, At Tokyo
30.	Malaysia	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water of the Government of Malaysia	To encourage and promote cooperation in renewable energy but not limited to Biomass and Biogas; Micro and Pico Hydropower, solar Energy including thermal and photovoltaic; Energy from domestic and agriculture waste; and Wind Power.	7th November, 2012, At New Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Mauritius	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Public Utilities Government of Republic of Mauritius	To Develop and promote the economic and scientific technical cooperation in the field of non conventional energy sources.	Signed On 21st November, 2003, At New Delhi
32.	Mexico	MoU between MNRE and Secretariat of Energy of the United Mexican States	To establish the basis of cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation in the field of New and Renewable Energy.	Signed On 17th April, 2008, At Mexico City
33.	Mongolia	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Energy of the Government of Mongolia	To encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.	Signed On 17th May, 2015, At Ulaanbaatar
34.	Mozambique	MoU between MNRE and THE Republic of Mozambique	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation, investment promotion and partnership on new and renewable energy issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.	Signed On 5th August, 2015, At New Delhi
35.	Myanmar	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Education of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar	To encourage and promote bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.	Signed On 29th August, 2016, At New Delhi

310 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

36.	The Netherlands	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation of The Netherlands	To establish the basis for cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote technical bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.	Signed On 11th February, 2014, At New Delhi
37.	Philippines	MoU between MNRE and The Department of Energy, Republic of Philippines	To establish cooperation in research, design and demonstration of renewable energy technologies; Solar Photovoltaic, Solar Heating, Biogas, Biomass, Geo thermal, Small Hydro, Wind, Waste to Energy, Tidal Ocean and other Renewable Sources as identified through mutual discussions and also to undertake collective efforts for the preparation and effective implementation of a Programme for Cooperation.	Signed On 5th October, 2007, At New Delhi
38.	Portugal	MoU between Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and The Ministry of Economy of the Portuguese Republic on Renewable Energy	To promote the establishment of the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship and to encourage programmes and activities between the signatories in the field of renewable energy.	Signed On 6th January, 2017, At New Delhi
39.	Russia	MoU between Solar Energy Cooperation of India and Russian Energy Agency, Regarding construction of Solar power Plants in Republic of india	To cooperate in good faith to realize the potential projects in of construction of large stage photovoltaic power plants (PVP) during year 2016-22.	Signed On 24th December, 2015, At Moscow

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

311

1	2	3	4	5
			To Setup the 500 MW in the year 2016 17 (Pilot Project as per Government Scheme Norms).	
40.	Rwanda	MoU between MNRE And Ministry of Infrastructure, Government of the Republic of Rwanda	To promote bilateral cooperation on new and renewable energy issues on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.	Signed On 15th February, 2012, At Kigali
41.	Scotland	MoU between MNRE and The Government of Scotland	To establish New and Renewable Energy Corporation Between Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India and the Government of Scotland.	Signed On 14th October, 2009, At New Delhi
42.	Seychelles	MoU between MNRE and The Government of the Republic of Seychelles	To Strengthen, promote and develop renewable energy cooperation between two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit	Signed on 11th March, 2015, At Victoria, SEYCHELLES
43.	Spain	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Energy, Tourism and Digital Agenda of the Kingdom of Spain	To confirm the commitment of both parties to collaborate in the field of New and Renewable Energy.	Signed On 30th May, 2017, At Madrid
44.	Spain	MoU between MNRE and Centre for the Development of Industrial Technology, Spain	To establish the basis for a programme for Industrial R&D Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy.	Programme Signed On 23rd November, 2011, At New Delhi

312 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

45.	Sweden	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications of Sweden	Bilateral cooperation between the participants on new and renewable energy.	Signed On 19th April, 2010, At New Delhi
46.	Thailand	MoU between MNRE and The Ministry of Energy Government of Kingdom of Thailand	To Collaborate research and development in field of renewable energy specifically in the field of Photovoltaic, Solar Thermal, Biogas, Biomass, Small Hydro, Wind Energy & Other Technological Application.	Signed On 26th June, 2007, At New Delhi
47.	UAE	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates on Renewable Energy Corporation	To collaborate in efforts to establish the basis for a framework through which extensive projects, investments, other forms of commercial endeavors, cooperation in R&D in Renewable and Clean Energy and knowledge Sharing platforms.	Signed On 11th February, 2016, At New Delhi
48.	UAE	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of foreign affairs, DECC of the UAE	To establish the basis for Institutional relationship to encourage and promote RE cooperation	Signed On 18th January, 2014, At Abu Dhabi
49.	United Kingdom	MoU between Government of India and Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Establish a framework for strategic cooperation covering technical, policy, research and commercial aspects of development of energy sector.	Signed On 11th November, 2015, At London

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

313

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Uruguay	MoU between MNRE and the Government of Uruguay	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral cooperation on NRE issues.	Signed On 25th February, 2011, At New Delhi
51.	USA	MoU between MNRE and USA	To foster cooperation between India and USA in the area of renewable energy to Facilitate a new track known as "Promoting Energy Access through Clean Energy" (PEACE).	Signed On 27th September, 2013, At Washington, USA And 29th January, 2014, At New Delhi
52.	USA	MOU between MNRE and The Department of Energy, USA on Cooperation in the field of Biofuel	To encourage a framework of cooperation covering scientific, policy, technical aspects of production conversion, utilization, distribution and marketing of biofuels in sustainable and environment friendly manner in accordance with national priorities and socio economic development strategic and goals.	Signed On 3rd February, 2009 At New Delhi
53.	USA	MoU between MNRE and USA	To establish a fund to support the Promoting Energy Access Through Clean Energy (PEACE) track of the US India partnership to advance clean energy (PACE).	Signed On 30th June, 2015

54.	USA	MoU between NISE and NREL	To establish the basis for Collaboration on Solar Energy Research and development.	Signed On: 23rd November, 2009 At Golden Colorado
55.	USA	MoU between NIWE and NREL	To establish the basis for Cooperation in the Area of Wind Energy	Signed On 23rd November, 2009, At Golden Colorado
56.	Morocco	MoU between MNRE and Ministry of Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development of the Kingdom of Morocco	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy especially in the field of Capacity Building, Solar Energy, Biomass/Bio-Energy and Small Hydro Energy.	Signed on 10th April, 2018
57.	France	National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) and Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives (CEA), the National Solar Energy Institute (INES), France	To identify research/ demonstration/ pilot project between NISE and CEA in the mutually identified areas.	Signed on 10th March, 2018
58.	Peru	MNRE and the Ministry of Energy and Mining of the Republic of Peru	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation in new and renewable energy.	Signed on 11th May, 2018

1	2	3	4	5
59.	Bahrain	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Electricity and Water Authority of the Kingdom of Bahrain	To establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity between the Parties. The cooperation will focus on Solar Energy, Small Hydro, Wind Energy, Biomass/ Bio-energy and Capacity building as the areas for development of new and renewable energy technologies.	Signed on 15th July 2018
60.	France	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited Government of the Republic of India and The Agence Francaise De Developpement, French Public entity governed by French Law.	The objective of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is to establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity between the Parties. The cooperation will focus in the domain of renewable energies, and solar energy technologies in particular. The areas of technical cooperation will include energy storage, integrated renewable energy network managements in islands or isolated	Signed on 03rd October, 2018

		areas, solar energy powered charging infrastructure for e-vehicles, floating solar technology, rooftop solar system, manufacturing of solar cells in India and integration of farming with solar power plant.			<i>Written Answers to</i>
61. France	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI), a Central Public Sector Undertaking of Government of the Republic of India; Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique Et Aux Energies Alternatives (CEA), French state-owned research entity and Blue Storage SAS, a French Company	The objective of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is to define the modalities of discussions concerning, in particular, the future collaboration in a pilot project to provide SECI an e-vehicle charging station with embedded batteries, powered by solar panels and optimized connection to the grid in order to support the Government's ambitious plan for the deployment of electrical vehicles by maximizing solar mobility and minimizing its grid impact.	Signed on 03rd October, 2018		<i>[25 June, 2019]</i>
62. Tajikistan	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy of the Government of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	The objective of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is to establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote bilateral technical cooperation on new and renewable energy on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity between the Parties. The cooperation will focus on development & deployment of new and renewable energy and storage technologies.	Signed on 08th October, 2018		<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
					317

1	2	3	4	5
63.	Denmark	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and Denmark Technical University	The objective of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is to establish the basis for a cooperative institutional relationship to encourage and promote research and technical cooperation in the areas identified for collaboration on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity between the Parties.	Signed on 17th December, 2018
64.	Denmark	Cooperation Agreement between Ministry of New and Renewable Energy of the Republic of India and Ministry for Energy, Utilities and Climate of the Kingdom of Denmark on Strategic Sector Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy with a focus on Offshore Wind Energy and Letter of Intent (LoI) to establish an Indo-Danish Centre of Excellence for Integrated Renewable Power in India	<p>The objectives of the cooperation agreement are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical capacity building for management of off-shore wind project • Measures to develop and sustain a highly efficient wind industry, onshore as well as offshore • Measures to ensure high quality of wind turbines, components, and certification requirements Forecasting and scheduling of off-shore wind • Any other area as may be mutually agreed upon <p>The objective of the Letter of Intent is to document the intent of India and Denmark to establish a Centre of Excellence for Integrated Renewable Power in India.</p>	Signed on 6th March 2019

Dearth of solar power manufacturers in the country

423. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that India has an annual solar cell manufacturing capacity of about 3GW against the annual average demand of 20GW; and
- (b) if so, the steps being taken to encourage local manufacturing of solar cell and reduce imports under the new solar policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The Government is aware that presently India has a limited installed manufacturing capacity of solar cells of around 3GW per annum, whereas the annual demand is much larger.

(b) Domestic manufacturing of solar cells and panels in India is being supported by the Government of India through Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology. The scheme, *inter alia*, provides for:—

- (i) 20-25% subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up of the manufacturing facility.
- (ii) Reimbursement of countervailing Duty (CVD)/ Excise Duty for capital equipment for the units outside Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

The solar power projects being implemented by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) with financial support from Government and those rooftop solar projects which are implemented with central financial assistance are mandated to source their requirement of solar cells & panels from domestic sources as per extant Guidelines, in a World Trade Organization (WTO) compliant manner.

The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) vide its O.M. No. 146/57/2018-P&C dated 11.12.2018 regarding "Implementation of Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order for Renewable Energy sector" has stipulated that apart from civil construction, preference shall be provided in Central Ministries/Departments and Central PSUs to domestically manufactured/produced products such as solar PV modules and other components such as inverters, etc. for grid connected solar power projects. Minimum percentage of local content required is 100% in case of solar modules and 40% for other components such as inverter, etc.

Further, the Ministry of Finance, through notification no. 01/2018-Customs (SG) dated 30th July, 2018, has imposed Safeguard duty on import of solar cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels.

Status of solar energy generation

424. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made significant progress in creating capacity for solar energy generation in the last few years and Government has set the target to 100 GW of solar capacity by the year 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether despite a big leap in the solar energy generation in the country, there is no real plan to become a solar panel manufacturer and 90 per cent of the solar technology is met by imports; and

(d) if so, the details and the measures being taken to improve indigenous solar panel manufacturing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, India has made significant progress in creating capacity for solar energy generation in the last few years with around 29 GW commissioned and around 14.3 GW under implementation against the target of 100 GW of solar power capacity by the year 2022.

(c) and (d) (i) The domestic manufacturing of solar cells and panels in India is being supported by the Government of India through its Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) through the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. The scheme, *inter alia*, provides for 20-25% subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up of the manufacturing facility; reimbursement of Countervailing Duty (CVD)/Excise Duty for capital equipment for the units outside Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

(ii) The solar power projects being implemented by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) with financial support from the Government and those rooftop solar projects which are implemented with central financial assistance are mandated to source their requirement of solar cells and panels

from domestic sources as per extant Guidelines, in a World Trade Organization (WTO) compliant manner.

- (iii) The Government have issued order regarding "Implementation of Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) for Renewable Energy Sector" stipulating that apart from civil construction, preference shall be provided in Central Ministries/Department and Central PSUs to domestically manufactured/produced products such as solar PV modules and other components such as inverters, etc. for Grid connected solar power projects. Minimum Percentage of local content required is 100% in case of solar modules and 40% for other components such as inverter etc.
- (iv) The Government also issued notification dated 30.07.2018 imposing safeguard duty on import of solar cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels.

Status of solar energy production in Rajasthan

425. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of solar energy being produced in megawatt at present in Rajasthan;
- (b) the efforts being made to increase this production;
- (c) whether any survey is being conducted for solar energy production in Rajasthan; and
- (d) whether there are plans to raise the incentive to boost the production of solar energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) At present, a capacity of 3296.64 MW ground mounted and 128 MW rooftop solar projects is reported installed in Rajasthan.

(b) Besides implementation of various Central Government Schemes, the Government of Rajasthan has also launched the Rajasthan Solar Energy Policy, 2014 to increase the Solar energy production in Rajasthan.

(c) The National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) has estimated the solar potential of around 142 GWp in Rajasthan.

(d) The Government is promoting solar energy through various fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital and/or interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, Viability Gap Funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, concessional custom duties etc. to boost the production of solar energy in the country.

Setting up of new renewable energy projects in the country

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

(a) whether Government has encouraged various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to install solar power plants in the country and in rural areas;

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

(c) whether setting up of new and renewable energy projects is included in their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) portfolio or it is entirely for lowering their costs and get a reliable power supply; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) MNRE has brought out the following schemes for encouraging Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to install solar power plants in the country.

- Scheme for 1000 MW Grid Connected Solar projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and Government organizations with Viability Gap Funding (VGF);
- Scheme for setting up of 12000 MW of Grid Connected Solar projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support [CPSU scheme Phase-II (Govt. Producer scheme)];

(b) Details of projects set up under 1000 MW CPSU scheme are given in Statement (*See* below). No allocation has been done so far under CPSU Scheme Phase-II.

(c) and (d) Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 enlists the areas or subjects to be covered under CSR. These areas/ subjects are broad based and intended to cover wide range of activities. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide General Circular no. 21/

2014 dated 18.06.2014 has clarified the CSR activities enumerated in Schedule VII of the Act must be interpreted liberally. The S.No. 16 of the annexure to the said General Circular mentions illustrative list of activities and states that 'Renewable Energy Projects' may be covered under item no. (iv) of Schedule VII *i.e.*, "ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agro forestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the 'Clean Ganga Fund' set-up by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga";

Further, setting up of solar power projects is also economical for such industries as it can provide power at a tariff lower than the tariff being currently paid by them.

Statement

List of projects sanctioned under 1000 MW CPSU scheme

Sl. No.	Name CPSU/ Govt. Orgn.	Capacity (MW)	Location of project	State
1	2	3	4	5
1	NTPC Ltd.	250	AP, Anantpuramu Solar Park	Andhra Pradesh
		229.5	Mandsaur MP	Madhya Pradesh
		180	Bhadla Phase II, Solar Park, Rajasthan	Rajasthan
2	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL)	5	BHEL, Trichy	Tamil Nadu
		1.5	BHEL, Ramachandrapuram, Hyderabad, Telangana	Telangana
		7.5	BHEL, Trichy	Tamil Nadu
		2.5	BHEL, Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
		5	BHEL, Haridwar	Uttarakhand
3	NHPC Limited	50.00	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
4	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	5	Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, AP	Andhra Pradesh
5	GAIL (India) Limited	5.76	Petrochemical Unit, Pata, Auraiya, U.P	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
6	ONGC	1.00	Betul, Goa	Goa
		5.00	Bharuch, Gujarat	Gujarat
7	Scooters India Ltd.	1	SIL, Lucknow, U.P	Uttar Pradesh
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Power Distribution Corporation Ltd.	3	village Velugan, U.T. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
9	Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC)	130	Neyveli, T.N	Tamil Nadu
Total Capacity		881.76		

Status of solar power projects

427. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of clean energy sources that have been set up by India under Paris Convention on Climate Change;

(b) whether it is a fact that a target of generating 175 Gigawatt renewable energy capacity has been set by 2022, if so, the details of the quantum of power capacity in Gigawatt for which solar energy, wind energy, biopower and small hydropower projects have been set up in compliance of it; and

(c) details of the share of thermal power, nuclear power, hydropower and renewable energy in total established power capacity of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The major sources of renewable energy in the country are Solar, Wind, Small Hydro and Biomass. The Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity which include 100 GW

from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from biopower and 5 GW from small hydro power by the year 2022.

A total of 80.04 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed in the country as on 31/05/2019 which includes 29.41 GW from Solar, 36.09 GW from Wind, 9.94 GW from Biopower and 4.60 GW from Small Hydro Power.

(c) The details of share of thermal power, nuclear power, hydro power and renewable energy in the total established power capacity in the country upto 31/05/2019 is given below:

Sector	Capacity (in GW)	Percentage
Thermal	226.28	(63.12%)
Nuclear	6.78	(1.89%)
Hydro	45.39	(12.66%)
Renewable	80.04	(22.33%)
Total	358.49	(100%)

Reduction in cost of solar energy equipments

428. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that keeping in mind the abundant availability of new and renewable energy, Government is considering reducing the cost of solar energy equipment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the common man is not able to purchase these equipments due to its high cost; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to make it cost effective and usable source of energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The cost of solar energy equipment is not decided by the Government. The price of these equipment depends upon the market forces.

(b) In order to make the solar energy equipment affordable by common man in the country, the Government is providing capital subsidy that ranges from 30 per cent

to 90 per cent for different categories of beneficiaries, including for, (i) installation of rooftop solar for domestic use; (ii) installation of solar water pump for agriculture; (iii) installation of solar street lights; (iv) providing solar study lamp to school going children; (v) installation of solar power plants of capacity up to 25 kW for public institutions; etc.

(c) The endeavour of the Government is to make use of solar energy cost effective and affordable by the common man and the efforts being taken by the Government of India in this regard, *inter alia*, includes fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital subsidy, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route. Also, to ensure cheaper generation of solar energy, projects are awarded through transparent bidding process i.e. through e-reverse auction. The Government has also issued standard bidding guidelines to enable the distribution licensees to procure solar power at competitive rates in cost effective manner.

Amendment to bid documents for the auction of 3000 mw of solar projects

429. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether SECI recently amended its bid documents for the auction of 3000 MW of solar projects, raising the maximum limit to 1800 MW from 750 MW and NTPC, which has set the single bidder limit at 2000 MW for its forthcoming auction of 2000 MW;

(b) whether such large bid sizes will prohibit some of the serious players (from bidding), based on financial criteria;

(c) whether setting the limit so high would give undue advantage to foreign bidders with deeper pockets over domestic ones; and

(d) whether Government plans to reconsider its decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) In the bid documents for setting up of 3000 MW of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) connected Solar Projects issued by the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) on 27.02.2018, maximum cumulative project capacity to be quoted by a single bidder was kept at 1800 MW in order to attract better tariff.

As regards NTPC, it has currently no tender of 2000 MW.

(b) to (d) No Sir. The minimum capacity to be quoted by a single bidder was kept unchanged at 50 MW, based on the regulations to connect to ISTS systems. Further, the financial criteria such as net worth, turnover, line of credit and bank guarantee requirements given in the tender were in proportion to the quoted capacity in line with the earlier tenders. Therefore, increasing the maximum capacity that can be quoted by a single bidder does not result in prohibiting the serious players from bidding in the tender or giving any undue advantage to foreign bidders.

The optimum transmission capacity at 220 kV level is 300 MW for single-circuit or 600 MW for double-circuit transmission line, as per CERC. Accordingly maximum limit for a single bidder in 3000 MW tender was fixed at 50% of capacity tendered rounded to next higher multiple of 600 MW, i.e. 1800 MW. In subsequent bids the bid size has been reduced to 1200 MW and maximum limit has been fixed at 600 MW which is 50% of the total bid size.

Direct benefit transfer for electricity subsidies

430. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether States across India are taking up direct benefit transfer for electricity rather than subsidies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The supply and distribution of electricity and any subsidy thereof, comes under the purview of the respective State Governments/Power Utilities as governed by their respective regulators. As per the information furnished by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, no State Electricity Regulatory Commission/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission has reported implementation of the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of subsidy on supply of electricity to consumers.

Targets for rural electrification in the country

†431. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to achieve the target set for the rural electrification in the country by the year 2018;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the target set for the rural electrification in the country for the year 2019;
- (c) whether any specific efforts are being made by Government to achieve the target set for electrification; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Rural electrification primarily includes village electrification and household electrification. Electrification of all villages were targeted to be completed by May, 2018. As reported by States, all the inhabited census villages across the country stood electrified on 28th April, 2018.

Further, Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya on 11th October, 2017 with the objective of achieving universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all willing un-electrified households in rural and all poor households in urban areas. As reported by the States, 2.63 crore willing rural households have been electrified across the country since launch of the scheme upto 31.03.2019 except 18,734 rural households falling under the LWE affected districts of Chhattisgarh.

Power loss in transmission

432. SHRI G.C. CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 27 per cent of the total power generated in the country is lost during transmission, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether India is a world leader in power transmission business but lags behind in the transmission end;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether power sector has low reliability and poor quality of electricity when it comes to the supply and the powergrid is also very weak in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to strengthen the power grid and to prevent the transmission losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Transmission losses in Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) are in the range of 2.5% to 3% which is technical in nature.

(b) and (c) Indian Power System is one of the largest synchronous Grid in the world equipped with state-of-the-art technology like $\pm 800\text{kV}$ HVDC, STATCOMs, HTLS conductors etc.

(d) ISTS is a robust and integrated pan-India transmission network in the country and presently there is no constraint in the ISTS for transfer of long term allocated power from various generating stations to different beneficiary States. The availability of ISTS is maintained at about 99.0%.

Electricity is a concurrent subject and the supply and distribution of electricity falls under the purview of respective State Government/State Power Utility. To improve the reliability and quality of power supply, distribution system strengthening works including sub-stations, transformers, lines etc. under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) are being done.

(e) Central Transmission Utility (CTU) has been mandated to plan the ISTS to facilitate smooth transfer of power across States and regional boundaries all over the country. 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, to facilitate transfer of power within and across the regions with reliability and security, has also been established.

High capacity transmission corridors comprising Extra High Voltage levels as well as energy efficient devices are installed to maintain the ISTS losses at minimum level.

Identification of sites for thermal power plants

433. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to identify pithead and coastal sites for thermal power plants;

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

(c) the technological tools used by Government in this regard; and

(d) the estimated projections/contribution envisaged by Government for coal-based thermal power in the energy mix for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has conducted the studies for identification of large pithead and coastal sites for thermal power plants based on satellite mapping using remote sensing technology during the period 2003 to 2014. A total of 140 Nos. of sites have been identified. The state wise list of these sites is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) As per National Electricity Plan, 2018, the power generation installed capacity in the country by the end of 2021-22 is estimated to be 4,79,419 MW comprising 2,17,302 MW of coal based thermal capacity (including lignite based thermal power plants) which is about 45% of the total installed capacity.

Statement

State-wise list of sites for thermal power projects

1. Pit Head/ Near Coal Block Sites - Coal based

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State
1.	Dabra, Janjgir-Champa	Chhattisgarh
2.	Dumarpal, Janjgir-Champa	Chhattisgarh
3.	Garhi, Jashpurnagar	Chhattisgarh
4.	Pathalgaon, Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh
5.	Akaltara	Chhattisgarh
6.	Champa	Chhattisgarh
7.	Loharsi	Chhattisgarh
8.	Katsira	Chhattisgarh
9.	Malhar	Chhattisgarh
10.	Raman ujganj	Chhattisgarh
11.	Lurgi	Chhattisgarh
12.	Mahabirganj	Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State
13.	Chutru	Chhattisgarh
14.	Amartipur	Jharkhand
15.	Rajpokhar	Jharkhand
16.	Hathibathan	Jharkhand
17.	Kadma	Jharkhand
18.	Daldali	Jharkhand
19.	Murgi	Jharkhand
20.	Bagchoma	Jharkhand
21.	Deoria	Jharkhand
22.	Kanha	Jharkhand
23.	Tori	Jharkhand
24.	Rengali	Odisha
25.	Angul	Odisha
26.	Babandh	Odisha
27.	Gajmara	Odisha
28.	Joranda	Odisha
29.	Charbatia	Odisha
30.	KhaperkhedaExtn. (NagpurDistrict)	Maharashtra
31.	Umred (Nagpur District)	Maharashtra
32.	Sasan (Sidhi District)	Madhya Pradesh
33.	Lara (NTPC site)	Chhattisgarh
34.	Korba East TPP - Daewoo site	Chhattisgarh
35.	Korba East Extn. TPP	Chhattisgarh
36.	Korba West Extn.TPP	Chhattisgarh
37.	Rakshi, Tehsil Tandwa, Chatra district	Jharkhand
38.	BaluBhang, Tehsil Balumanth, Latehar district	Jharkhand
39.	Masiatu Tehsil Balumanth, Latehar district	Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State
40.	Mashilong, Tehsil Balumanth, Latehar district	Jharkhand
41.	Pakrilytola, Tehsil Patratu, Ramgarh district	Jharkhand
42.	Karmantar, Tehsil Konar, Ramgarh district	Jharkhand
43.	Chinitola, Tehsil Petarwar, Ramgarh district	Jharkhand
44.	Khamar, TehsiRengali, Angul district	Odisha
45.	Hathinachlai Tehsil Banarpal, Dhenkanal district	Odisha
46.	Rajnarainsinghpur Tehsil Hindol, Dhenkanal district	Odisha
47.	Panchumahala, Tehsil Sadar, Angul district	Odisha
48.	Paranga, TehsilSadar, Angul district	Odisha
49.	Tikra (Sendhra) Tehsil Sadar, Angul district	Odisha
50.	Narsinghpur, Cuttack district	Odisha
51.	Tildegga, Tehsil Tildegga, Sundargarh district	Odisha
52.	Bundapalli, Tehsil Sadar, Sundargarh district	Odisha
53.	Rajpur, Tehsil Rajpur, Sundargarh district	Odisha
54.	Kumar, Tehsil Machida, Jharsuguda district	Odisha
55.	Kantamal, Tehsil Kantama, Bolangir district	Odisha
56.	Titlagarh, Tehsil Titlagarh, Bolangir district	Odisha
57.	Rengalpalli, Pussore Tehsil, Raigarh district	Chhattisgarh
58.	Bangama, Tehsil Kunkuri, Jashpur district	Chhattisgarh
59.	Janjeman, Tehsil Pathalgaon, Jashpur district	Chhattisgarh
60.	Bakurama, Tehsil Dharamjaygarh, Raigarh district	Chhattisgarh
61.	Kerakachahar, Tehsil Pathalgaon, Ambikapur district	Chhattisgarh
62.	Sapos, TehsilDabra, Janjgir-Champa district	Chhattisgarh
63.	Salka/Khamariya, Sarguja district	Chhattisgarh
64.	Kanchanpur, Sarguja district	Chhattisgarh
65.	Chirmi, district Korla	Chhattisgarh
66.	Ponri, district Korla	Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State
67.	Wani (Yavatmal District)	Maharashtra
68.	Bhusawal Extn. (Jalgaon Distt.)	Maharashtra
69.	Malvan (Sindhudurg Distt.)	Maharashtra
70.	Kanpa village, Naghbir Taluka, Chandrapur	
71.	Mandkivillage, Brahmpuri Taluka, Chandrapur	
72.	Bansagar (Shadol District)	Madhya Pradesh
73.	Shahpura (Jabalpur District)	Madhya Pradesh
74.	Rajghat (near Chanderi Guna District)	Madhya Pradesh
75.	Malwa (Khandwa District)	Madhya Pradesh
76.	Maithon Left Bank TPP (Burdhman Distt.)	DVC Area, West Bengal
77.	Panchet Coal based TPP	DVC Area, West Bengal
78.	Bokaro Steel TPP (Bokaro Distt.)	DVC Area, Jharkhand
79.	Ramgarh TPP	DVC Area, Jharkhand
80.	Kodarma TPP (Kodarma Distt.)	DVC Area, Jharkhand
81.	Marwa TPP (Distt. Raigarh)	Chhattisgarh
82.	Dumarpal TPP (Distt. Raigarh)	Chhattisgarh
83.	Akaltara TPP (Distt. Janjgir-Champa)	Chhattisgarh
84.	Bhaiyathan TPP (Distt. Surguja)	Chhattisgarh
85.	Udaipur	Chhattisgarh
86.	Lanco Amarkantak site near Pathadi	Chhattisgarh
87.	Kamlang (Angul Distt.)	Odisha
88.	Abandoned FCI Plant at Talcher	Odisha
89.	Nuni (Dhenkanal Distt.)	Odisha
90.	Gajmara (Dhenkanal Distt.)	Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State
91.	Hirma (Jharsuguda Distt.)	Odisha
92.	Bhedabahal (Sundargarh Distt.)	Odisha
93.	Bhasma (Sundargarh/Jharsuguda Distt.)	Odisha
94.	Talsara (Sundargarh Distt.)	Odisha
95.	Rengali (Sambalpur Distt.)	Odisha
96.	Durgapur (Angul Distt.)	Odisha
2.	Pit Head Sites - Lignite based	
1.	Valia North /South	Gujarat
2.	Mangrol-II TPP	Gujarat
3.	Riri Block	Rajasthan
4.	Kapurdhi Block	Rajasthan
5.	Jalipa Block	Rajasthan
6.	Devangudi Mine TPP	Tamil Nadu
7.	Jayamkondam South Block TPP	Tamil Nadu
8.	Giral Extn. lignite based power plant	Rajasthan
9.	KapurdiExtn. Lignite based power plant	Rajasthan
10.	Jalipa lignite based power plant	Rajasthan
11.	Gurha (West) lignite based power plant	Rajasthan
3.	Coastal Sites - Coal based	State
1.	Kuchchh	Gujarat
2.	Jamnagar	Gujarat
3.	Junagarh	Gujarat
4.	Amreli	Gujarat
5.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
6.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
7.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
8.	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Site	State
9.	Pedda Ganjam (Prakasam District)	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Alluru (Prakasam District)	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Chintavaram (Nellore District)	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Cheyur (Kanchipuram District)	Tamil Nadu
13.	Nagapattinam	Tamil Nadu
14.	Kilkari (Ramananthpuram District)	Tamil Nadu
15.	Vembar (Ramananthpuram District)	Tamil Nadu
16.	Divigi, Ankola, Uttar Kannda	Karnataka
17.	Honavar, Uttar Kannda	Karnataka
18.	New Ennore (Tiruvallore Distt.)	Tamil Nadu
19.	Tuticorin Annexe (Tuticorin Distt.)	Tamil Nadu
20.	Cheyyur (Kanchipuram Distt.)	Tamil Nadu
21.	Cuddalore (Cuddalore Distt.)	Tamil Nadu
22.	Cuddalore Mega Project (Cuddalore Distt.)	Tamil Nadu
23.	Nagapattinam (Tanjore Distt.)	Tamil Nadu
24.	Marakkanam, Villupuram	Tamil Nadu
25.	Thirumullavasal village, Sirkazi, Nagapattinam	Tamil Nadu
26.	Karaikal	Pondicherry
27.	Pipavav imported Coal based power project	Gujarat
28.	Sarkhadi Coastal power project	Gujarat
29.	Mundra imported coal based power project	Gujarat
30.	Kandla imported coal based power project	Gujarat
31.	Dholera (Bhavanagar)	Gujarat
32.	Krishnapatnam TPP (Nellore Distt.)	Andhra Pradesh
33.	Simhadri TPP Extn.	Andhra Pradesh

Closure of thermal power plants

434. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has drawn any plan to close those thermal power plants which have become obsolete and outlived their utility across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has also planned thermal power plants confirming to eco-friendliness in their place;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) The decision to retire power plants and to set up new thermal power plants conforming to environmental norms prescribed by Government, in their place are taken by respective power utilities after due consultation with various stake holders such as DISCOMS, Transmission Utilities etc. keeping in view Grid stability and alternative source of power among other aspects.

However, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that a total of 8470 MW capacity coal/lignite based Thermal units more than 25 years old have been retired since March 2016 to March 2019. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Further, thermal power units of aggregate capacity of 2697.5 MW have been identified in consultation with the respective power utilities, which are older than 25 years and could be retired by 2022 as their operations have become uneconomical. State-wise details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

A. Coal/Lignite based Thermal Units deleted from National Installed Capacity out of 'identified' old & inefficient units for retirement [Since March'16 to March'19]

Sl. No.	Name of the Utility	Name of the Station	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
Haryana				
1.	HPGCL	Panipat TPS (4x110 MW)	1 to 4	440
Madhya Pradesh				
2.	MPPGCL	Amarkantak TPS (2x120 MW)	3 & 4	240

1	2	3	4	5
3.	MSPGCL	Koradi TPS(4x105 MW)	1 to 4	420
		Koradi TPS (200 MW)	5	200
4.	MSPGCL	Chandrapur TPS (2X210 MW)	1 &2	420
5.	MSPGCL	Parli TPS	3	210
6.	MSPGCL	Bhusawal TPS	2	210
Jharkhand				
7.	DVC	Chandrapur TPS	1	130
		Chandrapur TPS	2	130
8.	PVUNL	Patratu TPS	1,2,3,5,8	360
			4,6,7,9,10	455
9.	DVC	BokaroTPS (2x210)	1 &2	420
West Bengal				
10.	WBPDC	Santalidih TPS (4x120MW)	1 to 4	480
11.	DVC	Durgapur TPS	3	140
12.	DPL	DPL TPS (70 + 2x75 MW)	3,4 & 5	220
13.	CESC	New Cossipore TPS (2x30+2x50 MW)	1 to 4	160
14.	India Power Corp. Ltd.	ChinakuriTPS (3x10 MW)	1,2,3	30
		Dishergarh TPS (1x3 + 3x5 MW)	1,2,3,4	18
		Seebpore TPS (1.5 + 1.88+2 + 3MW)	1,2,3,4	8.38
Tamil Nadu				
15.	TANGEDCO	Ennore TPS (2x60 + 2x110 MW)	1,2,3,4	340
		Ennore TPS	5	110
16.	NLC	Neyveli TPS -1	7	100
Gujarat				
17.	GSECL	Gandhinagar TPS (2x120 MW)	1 &2	240
18.	GSECL	SikkaTPS (2 x 120 MW)	1 &2	240
19.	GSECL	UkaiTPS (2 x 120 MW)	1 &2	240

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh				
20.	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj	5	60
21.	UPRVUNL	Obra TPS (2X50 MW)	12	50 50
		ObraTPS (1x94 MW)	8	94
22.	UPRVUNL	PankiTPS (2x210MW)	3 &4	210
Andhra Pradesh				
23.	APGCL	Chandrapur TPS (2x30 MW)	1 &2	60
Punjab				
24.	PSPCL	GND TPS (Bathinda) (2x 110MW)	1 &2	220
25.	PSPCL	GGs STPS (Ropar) (2x210MW)	1 &2	420
Delhi				
26.	NTPC	Badarpur TPS (3x95 MW)	1 to 3	285
27.	NTPC	Badarpur TPS (2x210 MW)	4&5	420
Telangana				
28.	TSGENCO	Kothagudem TPS (1x60 + 2x120 MW)	3, 6&8	300
TOTAL				8130
<i>B. Units retired due to non-installation of FGD [Since March'16 to March'19]</i>				
Sl. No.	Utility	Name of the Station	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
Punjab				
1.	PSPCL	GND TPS (Bathinda) (2x 110MW)	3 &4	220
West Bengal				
2.	WBPdcl	Bandel TPS (2 x 60 MW)	3 &4	120
TOTAL:				340
Total Capacity Retired (A+B)			= 8470 MW	

Statement-II

List of Old & Inefficient Coal/Lignite based Units in Govt. Sector which could be retired on the basis of Un-economic operation by 2022

Sl. No.	Name of the Utility	Name of the Station (Capacity)	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi				
1.	IPGCL	Raj ghat TPS (2 x 67.5 MW)	1 & 2	135
Madhya Pradesh				
2.	MPPGCL	Satpura TPS(200 +3x210 MW)	6,7,8 & 9	830
Punjab				
3.	PSPCL	Ropar TPS (2X210MW)	3 & 4	420
Chhattisgarh				
4.	CSPGCL	Korba East TPS (4 x 50 MW)	1,2,3 & 4	200
Tamil Nadu				
5.	NLC	Nevyeli Lignite TPS-I (6x50 + 2x 100 MW)	1 to 6, 8 & 9	500
Telangana				
6.	TSGENCO	Kothadudem TPS (3x60 + 2x120 MW)	1,2,4,5&7	420
7.	TSGENCO	Ramagundem-B TPS	1	62.5
Jharkhand				
8.	DVC	Chandrapur TPS	3	130
TOTAL				2697.5

Status of stressed power companies

435. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stressed power companies and the total capacity of power production by these companies; and

(b) how Government proposes to deal with the stressed power companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) 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. Based on High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) recommendations, a Group of Ministers (GoM) has 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).

Funds under UDAY

436. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to various States of the country under the UDAY scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether the Central Government is reviewing the progress made under the scheme, so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) There is no provision for financial allocation under Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY).

(b) and (c) An inter-ministerial monitoring Committee, under the chairmanship of Secretary (Power), has been constituted to ensure close monitoring of performance of the participating States under UDAY. The Committee reviews the operational and financial parameters of participating States at regular intervals. Further, State-specific focused meetings have also been held to review and handhold States/UTs and the DISCOMs for effective turnaround. UDAY is also reviewed in Review, Planning and Monitoring Meetings (RPMs). Apart from this, UDAY has been reviewed several times at different levels in Govt. of India.

Improving power distribution

437. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is producing 340 GW of power in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to lack of distribution network and grid connectivity, we are not able to take power to the needy;

(c) whether integrated Power Development Scheme (Urban) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Scheme (Urban) and UDAY have little impact on power distribution; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is going to move ahead and ensure that each household gets electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As on 31.05.2019, the installed generation capacity was about 357 Giga Watt (GW) which is more than sufficient to meet the peak power demand of the country of around 183 GW.

(b) During last three years 2016-17 to 2018-19 and current year 2019-20 (Upto May, 2019), 73,307 Circuit Kilometre (cKm) of transmission lines and 2,49,459 Million Volt Ampere (MVA) of transformation capacity have been completed. This has facilitated evacuation of power from Generating Stations to the consumers. The inter-regional transmission capacity of 41,600 MW has been added during last three years 2016-17 to 2018-19 and current year 2019-20 (Upto May, 2019). Due to this, electricity can now be seamlessly transferred from anywhere to anywhere in the country.

(c) and (d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Providing electricity to all the consumers is the primary responsibility of concerned State Governments/Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). Government of India supplement the efforts of the States through its schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- Saubhagya, Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY). Large amounts of fund have been sanctioned to the States under these schemes helping them to strengthen distribution network/grid connectivity and achieve 24x7 Power for All. The schemes are at various stages of implementation. Positive impacts of these schemes on improvement in reliability and quality of power supply have been reported.

Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana - Saubhagya on 11.10.2017 to provide electricity connections to all remaining un- electrified households in rural and all poor households in urban areas. As reported by the states, 2.628 crore households have been electrified since launch of Saubhagya, up to 31.03.2019.

Reduction of solar power in the country

438. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any data regarding capacity and rates being offered for solar park proposal and non- solar park proposals since various newspapers have reported that solar power rate has been falling since last three years;

(b) whether there is any agency or website where these data will be available;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of solar power plants are struggling to sell power; and

(d) if so, the steps Government will take to overcome such problems and boost the solar energy in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The solar tariff has been falling for solar projects both inside solar parks and outside solar parks since last three years. The lowest tariff discovered is ₹ 2.44 per unit for solar projects both inside solar parks and outside solar parks.

(b) These data are available with the tendering agencies like Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and concerned agencies of the State Governments.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The Government has taken various steps to boost solar energy in the country. These *inter-alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Announcement of a target of installing 100 GW of solar energy capacity by March, 2022;
- (ii) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2021-22;
- (iii) Fiscal and financial incentives such as Capital Subsidy, Viability gap funding (VGF), accelerated depreciation benefits etc.;
- (iv) Permitting 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under the automatic route in renewable energy sector;
- (v) Issued guidelines for procurement of solar power through tariff based competitive bidding process;
- (vi) Waiving of Inter State Transmission System Charges and losses for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to March, 2022;
- (vii) Raising funds from bilateral and multilateral finance and development institutions;
- (viii) Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate integration of large scale renewable generation capacity addition.
- (ix) Must run status to solar power projects.

Plan to boost power generation

‡439. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new plan is proposed by the present Government to increase the power generation in the country; and

(b) if so, the form and content of the plan, and extent of increase in power generation, in percentage, likely to occur under this plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Electricity Plan (NEP), 2018 has reviewed the capacity addition during the 12 Plan (2012-17). The NEP spells out a detailed power generation capacity expansion plan for the period 2017-2022 and perspective plan for the period 2022-2027. The increase in installed capacity will be about 47% in the year 2021-2022 and about 89% in the year 2026-2027 with respect to the power generation installed capacity as on 31.03.2017.

New thermal power plants

‡440. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up new thermal power plants in different regions of the country;

(b) if so, the places where land has been acquired for this purpose; and

(c) the number of new thermal plants to be set up and the States where these power plants would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. As per the Electricity Act 2003, electricity generation is a de-licensed activity and any State or generating company can setup a thermal power project taking into consideration issues like viability, availability of fuel etc. A total of 19 thermal power plants in Central Sector (including Ultra Mega Power Projects) are proposed to be setup in the States of Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Land has been acquired for the thermal power projects at Tilaiya (Jharkhand), Sundergarh (Odisha), Cheyyur (Tamil Nadu), Khurja (UP), Buxar (Bihar).

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Production and demand and supply of electricity

†441. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the policy and action plan of Government to synchronise the power generation capacity and its demand supply in the country along with current actual status of the generation and demand-supply of power; and

(b) the current capacity of each source of generation and the related potentials of their development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Section 3(4) of Electricity Act, 2003 stipulates that the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) shall prepare a National Electricity Plan in accordance with the National Electricity Policy and notify such plan once in five years. The Third National Electricity Plan was notified in January 2018. The plan covers the power generation capacity addition required to meet the electricity demand i.e. to assess the peak load and energy requirement for the period 2017-22 and perspective forecast for 2022-27 and related issues. The current actual status of the generation and demand - supply of power is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The all India Installed Power Generation Capacity as on 31.05.2019 is 3,56,817.6 MW. The source wise break up of All India Installed Power Generation Capacity is given in Statement-II (*See below*). The potential of power generation from various sources is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I***The current actual status of the generation and demand - supply of power***

In the year 2018-19, the all India Electrical Energy requirement was 1274.595 BU and Energy supplied was 1267.526 BU. The all India Peak demand was 177.022 GW and Peak met was 175.528 GW for 2018-19 (shortage of 0.6%).

As per National Electricity Plan - Generation issued in January 2018, the projected Peak Demand is 226 GW and Energy requirement is estimated to be 1566 BU at the end of year 2021-22 and the projected Peak Demand is 299 GW and the Energy requirement is estimated to be 2047 BU at the end of year 2026-27.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Based on the present preparedness of the projects the likely power generation capacity addition during the year 2019 to 2022 is likely to be 1, 31,316 MW.

Statement-II

The source wise break up of All India Installed Power Generation Capacity (as on 31.05.2019)

Source/Fuel	Capacity (MW)
Thermal	
Coal	194444.5
Lignite	6260
Gas	24937.22
Diesel	637.629
THERMAL TOTAL	226279.34
Nuclear	6780
Hydro	45399.22
RES#	
Small Hydro Power	4594.15
Wind Power	35815.88
Bio Power	
-BM Power/Cogen.	9131.5
-Waste to Energy	138.3
Solar Power	28679.21
RES TOTAL#	78359.04
ALL INDIA TOTAL	356817.6

Installed Capacity in respect of RES (MNRE) as on 30.04.2019

Statement-III

Potential of Power Generation from various Sources

As per studies conducted during the years 2003 to 2014 a total of 200 nos. of potential sites for coal and lignite based power generation capacity aggregating to

around 4,04,905 MW and gas based capacity of 24,000 MW has been identified in the country.

The total hydroelectric potential of the country, in terms of Capacity is assessed to be 148701 MW.

The Renewable Energy (RE) potential in India is estimated at 8,96,602 MW comprising 7,48,991 MW of Solar Power, 1,02,772 MW of Wind Power, 19,749 MW of Small Hydro Power and 25,090 MW of Bio-Energy.

Procurement of all weather Radar

442. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been possible for research agencies in India to produce a Radar which can transmit and receive signals in all conditions of weather; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has developed radars for tracking as well as for weather observations, working in X, C and S bands of microwave domain. ISRO has transferred the technology to Indian industry for production of these radars.

Four such radars designed and developed by ISRO and manufactured through M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd have been provided to India Meteorological Department (IMD) and the same are installed at Mumbai, Bhuj, Kochi and Gopalpur for weather monitoring purpose.

Promotion of science and technology

†443. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to promote science and technology;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps so far in this direction; and

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken several steps to promote science and technology. A number of new schemes have been launched to encourage and attract the scientific community especially young scientists. These include; Early Career Research Awards, National Post-doctoral Fellowship Scheme, Overseas Visiting Doctoral Fellowship, Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) Faculty Scheme etc. The S&T activities have been realigned by bringing a judicious mix of basic and applied science. The Government is promoting innovations and start-up activities in a big way. In order to enhance and improve crop productivity, district-level Agro-advisory services for farmers have been implemented. A number of water technology initiatives have been initiated to promote R&D activities for providing safe drinking water at affordable cost. Several initiatives aimed at producing clean and green energy have been initiated. Some major successes have been achieved in the area of health, hygiene and sanitation to fulfill the dream of Swasth Bharat. S&T cooperation with a number of countries have been initiated to promote S&T in the country. A high power overarching council called "Prime Minister-Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Committee (PM-STIAC)" has been set up to advise the Government on policy matters related to science, technology and innovation. Government's efforts to promote S&T sector has helped India attaining 6th position in the world in terms of total of publications in science citation index journals and 11th position in terms of patent filed. India's annual growth rate of research publications in Science citation index journals is about 14% as against global average of 4%.

Tourism in Uttarakhand needs regulation

444. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of the fact that tourism has increased by 168 per cent in Uttarakhand over the last three years, shortage of accommodation persists with only 8.4 tourist rent houses per million tourists, 102.5 hotels and guest houses per million tourists, and 337 beds available for every million tourists;

(b) if so, the details of amount sanctioned and actual utilisation of special financial package of ₹100 crore to rebuild tourist infrastructure in Uttarakhand by the Ministry; and

(c) whether Government is planning to formulate regulations for the tourists like Amarnath Shrine Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Construction and operation of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, classifies operational hotels across the country under its voluntary scheme of classification/approval of hotels. State wise statistics regarding demand / supply and shortage of accommodation is not available with Ministry of Tourism.

Development of tourism infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments / Union Territories. However, Ministry of Tourism, augments the efforts of the States / Union Territories through its schemes. Under the scheme Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD), Ministry of Tourism provides only Central Financial Assistance for infrastructure development and beautification of tourist spots/Pilgrimage Centres on receipt of suitable DPRs submitted by State Governments/Union Territories, subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilisation certificate against the fund released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines. The following projects have been sanctioned to Uttarakhand by the Ministry of Tourism under the PRASHAD Scheme:

(₹ in crore)

Project Nos.	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Approved cost	Amount Released
1	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78	27.83
2	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under PRASHAD Scheme	2018-19	39.24	11.77

Ministry of Tourism under Swadesh Darshan Scheme provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations/Central Agencies for development of thematic tourist circuits in the country. The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of

funds released earlier. The following projects have been sanctioned to Uttarakhand by the Ministry of Tourism under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme:

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Circuit	Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
Eco Circuit	2015-16	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	70.92	64.30
Heritage circuit	2016-17	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bairnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	79.13	40.97

(c) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to formulate regulation for the tourists like Amarnath Shrine.

Need for S&T Council

445. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to form S&T Council which can make decisions on behalf of Government; and

(b) whether Government plans to promote R&D and contribute towards development of technologies in the renewal and alternative energy space dominated today by China and Europe?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister's Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC) was set-up in August 2018. It is an overarching council that facilitates to assess the current status in specific science and technology domains, comprehend challenges in hand, formulate and coordinate major inter-ministerial missions, develop

a futuristic roadmap and policy interventions in science, technology and innovation and render advice to the Prime Minister on a periodic basis. Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser (PSA) to the Government of India serves as the Secretariat to the Council with the PSA as its ex-officio Chairman.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government is already promoting R&D towards development of technology in the renewal and alternative energy space such as Solar Energy, Smart Grids, Energy Efficiency, Cleaner Fuels, Energy Storages, Clean Coal, Emerging Energy Technologies and Water Technologies with an overall expenditure of ₹532.21 crore for last three years. R&D programmes of Department of Biotechnology in the areas of renewal and alternative energy resources are focused on:

- Bio-ethanol production through seaweeds, agricultural & industrial waste, microbial fermentation, biodegradable municipal waste, sweet sorghum etc.
- Biogas production from algal biomass etc.
- Bio-diesel production from microalgae etc.

A total budget of ₹ 26.84 crore was provided in 2018-19 towards R&D for bio-energy programme of the department. Under Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), incentives and support measures are available for DSIR recognized industrial units. Most of the Government funding agencies seek DSIR recognition letter before granting Technology development, up-gradation and commercialization projects to industry.

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) also supports the 'Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development Programme' through which various research institutions and industry are being provided financial support for carrying out research in thrust areas identified by that Ministry. The objective is to support R&D projects for technology development and demonstration in various areas of new and renewable energy such as solar thermal systems, solar photovoltaic systems, waste to energy systems, wind energy systems, small hydro, storage systems, hydrogen and fuels cells, etc. with the aim of increasing share of renewables in the energy mix in the country. MNRE provides upto 100% financial support to Government/non-profit research organizations and upto 50% to industry/civil society organizations.

Maa Kudargarhi temple in Chhattisgarh

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

(a) whether Government has taken/propose to take any steps to develop religious places, temples in tribal majority areas of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to include Maa Kudargarhi temple situated in the Odagi block of Suraypur district in Surguja Parliamentary Constituency of Chhattisgarh in central list of tourist places and to develop this religious place of tribal area as a tourist place; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Development of religious places in the tribal areas is the responsibility of respective State Governments/Union Territories. Ministry of Tourism, under the schemes *viz.*, Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and "Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit in the Country, Swadesh Darshan (SD)" only provides Central Financial Assistance for infrastructure development and beautification of tourist spots on receipt of suitable DPRs submitted by State Governments/Union Territories, subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilisation certificate against the fund released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines. Details of the projects of Ministry of Tourism for the tribal areas of Chhattisgarh is given below:

- (i) Ministry of Tourism has approved the project "Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel - Kondagaon - Nathiya Nawagaon -Jagdalpur - Chitrakoot - Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2015-16 at the cost of ₹99.21 Crore. The amount ₹73.29 Crore has been released so far.
- (ii) Ministry of Tourism in consultation with State Government of Chhattisgarh, has also identified "Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple in Rajnandgaon District" for infrastructure development under PRASHAD Scheme. The State

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government has not yet submitted draft Detailed Project Report (DPR) in this regard.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Development of religious tourism under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

†447. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether construction work is underway on various religious tourism circuit areas of the country which are related to tourism under Swadesh Darshan Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether work on Ramayana Circuit being developed under Religious Tourism circuit is going on expected lines and whether the construction of Ramayana Circuit's work is scheduled to be completed within the fixed time-line; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism under its Swadesh Darshan Scheme-Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits is developing tourism infrastructure in the circuits, across the country, having tourist potential in a planned and prioritized manner. Under the scheme fifteen thematic circuits have been identified including themes covering religious sites for development, namely: Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit, Buddhist Circuit and Sufi Circuit.

The projects under the scheme 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. Submission of project proposals by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the scheme is a continuous process.

(c) and (d) Ramayana Circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under the Scheme. The details of projects sanctioned under the theme are as follows:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Sanction Year	Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Uttar Pradesh (2016-17)	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
2.	Uttar Pradesh (2017-18)	Development of Ayodhya	133.31

The projects have timeline of 36 months and work is in progress under both the projects.

Adopt a Heritage Programme

448. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tipu Palaces in Bangalore and Hampi sites are lying with the Ministry for long to be approved under 'Adopt a Heritage Programme';

(b) if so, when the proposal was mooted and the reasons for the delay in adopting the above sites; and

(c) by when the Ministry is going to adopt them and provide world-class infrastructure and other amenities at the above sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No proposal for Tipu Palace, Bangalore is pending with Ministry of Tourism as of now. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed for part-sites of Hampi, Karnataka with Monument Mitra.

Development of medical tourism

449. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any policies to regulate private medical sector in medical tourism of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any data on foreigners' visit to India for medical purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof of the last three years; and

(e) whether any policies have been adopted by Government to attract foreigners for medical tourism as it is a substantial source of revenue and foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, health is a State subject. However, the Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act 2010 for registration and regulation of the clinical establishments (both Government and Private) with a view to prescribe minimum standard of facilities and services provided by them. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the purview of the States/Union Territory Governments.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, the details of foreign tourist arrivals in India during the last three years for medical purpose are as under:

Year	Number of Foreign Tourist arrivals for medical purpose
2015	2,33,918
2016	4,27,014
2017	4,95,056

(e) Realizing the potential to develop and promote Wellness and Medical Tourism as a niche product in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has formulated guidelines for the promotion of Medical Tourism. As per the guidelines following assistance is provided to eligible stakeholders:

- Financial Assistance for participating in fairs/events/road shows approved by the Ministry in the overseas markets under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.
- Financial Assistance in the ratio 50:50 for making publicity and promotional material subject to a maximum ceiling of ₹ 10.00 Lakh.
- Financial Assistance up to a maximum of ₹25.00 Lakh on 50:50 sharing basis for organizing Wellness and Medical Tourism promotion shows.

- Permission for the use of Incredible India logo for the Wellness and Medical Tourism promotion events, films, literature etc.
- Financial support for training courses focused on skill providing, skill up-gradation and skill certification for the persons engaged in Wellness and Medical Tourism sector as per the Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP) Scheme guidelines of the Ministry of Tourism.
- Provision of space to Wellness and/or Medical Tourism Associations at major international fairs for promoting Wellness and Medical Tourism at cost.

In addition to above, the Ministry of Tourism has taken various steps to boost medical tourism which *inter-alia* include:

- Launch of campaigns in the international markets including for medical tourism under the Incredible India brand-line; conducting Road Shows, Know India Seminars etc.
- Ministry produces brochures, CDs, films and other publicity materials for promotion of Medical and Health Tourism. Medical tourism is being promoted on social media across various platforms.
- Department of Commerce and Services Export Promotion Council have launched a Healthcare Portal www.indiahealthcaretourism.com, as a single source platform providing comprehensive information of medical travelers on the top healthcare institutions in the country in various languages.
- Government of India launched e-Tourist Visa in September, 2014 for easing of the visa regime has been expanded to include medical visits as well. Medical and Medical Attendant Visa have been introduced to ease the travel process of medical tourists.

In order to provide dedicated institutional framework to take forward medical tourism, a 'National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board' has been constituted which works as an umbrella organization that promotes this segment of tourism in an organized manner.

Development of coastal tourism under PRASAD Scheme

450. 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 was approved in 2015-16 under PRASAD Scheme;

- (b) if so, the details of the circuit;
- (c) the date on which State Government had submitted the project proposal;
- (d) the details of action taken by the Ministry on the above proposal;
- (e) whether Ministry had sought any further clarification on the final DPR;
- (f) if so, the details of queries and response of the State Government thereon;
and
- (g) by when the project is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (g) The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the project 'Development of Coastal Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore' in Andhra Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2015-16 for ₹ 59.70 crore. The sites covered for development under the above project are Nellore, Pulikat Lake, Ubbilamadugu Water Falls, Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary, Kothakoduru Beach, Mypadu Beach, Ramateertham and Iskapalli.

The projects under the scheme are sanctioned on approval of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee of Ministry, submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports and approval by Internal Finance. After completing the process, the project was sanctioned on December 4th, 2015.

The work on the project is in progress and is 75% complete.

Development of new tourist spots

†451. DR. SATYANARAYAN JYATIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the details of new tourism centres brought under the ambit of tourism development in the last three years and the State-wise details of the twenty busiest tourism centres of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): Identification and development of tourist sites/destinations/centres is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism under the Schemes of Swadesh Darshan and the PRASHAD (National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive) provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Administrations for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to provide an enriching tourism experience to visitors. Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme 15 theme based circuits have been identified for development. Under the PRASHAD Scheme, 41 religious sites in 25 States have been identified for development. List of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes during last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Destination-wise tourist data is not maintained. However, ranking of the States based on domestic and foreign tourist data in 2016 and 2017 as provided by the State Governments is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme and PRASHAD Scheme during last three years

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project
1	2	3	4
Year 2016-17			
1.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
3.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.
4.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.

1	2	3	4
6.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.
7.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.
8.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot- Porbandar -Bardoli- Dandi in Gujarat.
9.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.
10.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.
11.	Sikkim	North East circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka- Temi-Bermoik Tokel- Phongia- Namchi - Jorthang- Okharey- Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior - Orchha - Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh
13.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala
14.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Tirthankar Circuit: Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri-Champapuri in Bihar.
15.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.
16.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha.
17.	Nagaland	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland

1	2	3	4
18.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev- Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupvyara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal Thematic Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.
27.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

1	2	3	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki- Azamgarh)
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit -II (Bijnor- Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme
31.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar
32.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur - Majuli - Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme
33.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit: Kiarighat, Shimla, Hatkoti, Manali, Kangra, Dharamshala, Bir, Palampur, Chamba
34.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhpawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang-Muthee -Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme
35.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit- Churu (Salasar Balaji)- Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-MehandipurBalaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

1	2	3	4
36.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme
Year 2017-18			
37.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme
38.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme
39.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme
40.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.
41.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme
42.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)- Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (BalaQuila)- Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)- Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)- Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)- Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)- Nagaur (Meera Bai Smarak) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.
43.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme
44.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa

1	2	3	4
			Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme
47.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda- Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme
Year 2018-19			
48.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki- Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh
50.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco Circuit: Dalma- Chandil-Getalsud-Betla national park- Mirchaiya- Netarhat in Jharkhand
51.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East circuit: Surma Cherra-Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari-Matabari- Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chotta khola-Pilak-Avangchaarra in Tripura
52.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Anandpur Sahib-Fatehgarh Sahib-Chamkaur Sahib-Ferozpur -Amritsar-Khatkar Kalan-Kalanour-Patiala in Punjab
53.	Kerala	Rural Circuit	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project in Kerala
54.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram-Arruvipuram-Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania-Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam
55.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Kasaragod, Wayanad, Kannur, Kozhikode, Palakkad, Mallapuram, Thrichur, Emakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Allaphuza, Pathananamithitta, Kollam, Trivandrum

1	2	3	4
56.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw-Krem Tirot-Khudo and Kohmang Falls-Khri River-Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls-Shyrmang-Iooksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, Katta Beel, Siju Caves)
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)

PRASHAD Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project
Year 2016-17		
1.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka
2.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal
4.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple
5.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram
6.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani
7.	West Bengal	Development of Belur
Year 2017-18		
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruise Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi
10.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme - II
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple
Year 2018-19		
13.	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under PRASHAD Scheme
14.	Gujarat	Development of Promenade at Somnath
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Govardhan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh
16.	Jharkhand	Development of Baidyanathji Dham, Deoghar
17.	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure in Nagaland

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of domestic and foreign tourists visit's during 2016-17

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2016		2017(P)		Growth Rate		Rank 2017	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	DTV's	FTV's
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	384552	15466	471919	15313	22.7	-1.0	30	27
2.	Andhra Pradesh	153163354	341764	165433898	271362	8.0	-20.6	4	15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	385875	6598	444005	7147	15.1	8.3	31	29
4.	Assam	5160599	19456	6052667	21760	17.3	11.8	22	26
5.	Bihar	28516127	1010531	32414063	1082705	13.7	7.1	14	9
6.	Chandigarh	1182504	31549	1425781	31832	20.6	0.9	25	25
7.	Chhattisgarh	16534471	9220	12231935	6655	-26.0	-27.8	20	30
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	589074	1891	614182	1908	4.3	0.9	29	34
9.	Daman and Diu	826201	5669	858131	5535	3.9	-2.4	28	31
10.	Delhi*	28460832	2520083	29114423	2740502	2.3	8.7	15	4
11.	Goa	5650061	680683	6895234	842220	22.0	23.7	21	10

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

365

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Gujarat	42252909	343752	48343121	448853	14.4	30.6	9	13
13.	Haryana	7382995	331291	6050325	193381	-18.1	-41.6	23	17
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17997750	452770	19130541	470992	6.3	4.0	16	12
15.	Jharkhand	33389286	169442	33723185	170987	1.0	0.9	13	18
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	9414579	63207	14235473	79765	51.2	26.2	18	22
17.	Karnataka	129762600	461752	179980191	498148	38.7	7.9	3	11
18.	Kerala	13172536	1038419	14673520	1091870	11.4	5.1	17	8
19.	Lakshadweep	8716	753	6620	1027	-24.0	36.4	36	36
20.	Madhya Pradesh	150490339	363195	78038522	359119	-48.1	-1.1	8	14
21.	Maharashtra*	116515801	4670049	119191539	5078514	2.3	8.7	5	1
22.	Manipur	150638	3064	153454	3497	1.9	14.1	33	33
23.	Meghalaya	830887	8476	990856	12051	19.3	42.2	27	28
24.	Mizoram	67238	942	67772	1155	0.8	22.6	34	35
25.	Nagaland	58178	3260	63362	4166	8.9	27.8	35	32
26.	Odisha	12842766	76361	14011229	100014	9.1	31.0	19	21
27.	Puducherry	1398289	117437	1531972	131407	9.6	11.9	24	20

366 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

28.	Punjab	38703326	659736	40293352	1108635	4.1	68.0	11	7
29.	Rajasthan	41495115	1513729	45916573	1609963	10.7	6.4	10	5
30.	Sikkim	747343	66012	1375854	49111	84.1	-25.6	26	24
31.	Tamil Nadu	343812413	4721978	345061140	4860455	0.4	2.9	1	2
32.	Telangana	95160830	166570	85266596	251846	-10.4	51.2	6	16
33.	Tripura	370618	36780	398669	69899	7.6	90.0	32	23
34.	Uttar Pradesh	213544204	3156812	233977619	3556204	9.6	12.7	2	3
35.	Uttarakhand	30505363	117106	34359989	133725	12.6	14.2	12	19
36.	West Bengal	74460250	1528700	79687645	1574915	7.0	3.0	7	6
TOTAL		1615388619	24714503	1652485357	26886638	2.3	8.8	-	-

Source: State/ Union Territory Tourism Departments.

*: Estimated using all India Growth rate;

P: Provisional

Written Answers to

[25 June, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

367

Restoration of historical monuments

†452. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is planning to restore all the historical monuments in order to promote tourism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of archaeological buildings selected for this purpose in the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism is not involved in the restoration of historical monuments under Adopt a Heritage Project.

As per ASI, there is no such plan to restore all historical monuments protected by the ASI as conservation work is governed by archaeological norms and principles where main thrust is to maintain their authenticity and integrity. There are 3691 nos. of protected monuments of National Importance under the ASI for which essential conservation work is being attended regularly and they are in a good state of preservation. There are 163 Nos. of protected monuments of ASI in Rajasthan.

Utilisation of funds allocated for tourism development

†453. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of funds allocated to the States for the development of tourism by the Ministry during the last three years;
- (b) whether the utilisation certificate has been sent by the States after utilisation of allocated funds, if so, the details of the names of such States;
- (c) if not, the details of names of States who have not utilised funds till date; and
- (d) the details of total funds allocated to the State of Jharkhand by the Ministry during the last three years and the amount of funds used so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and PRASHAD provides Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territories/ Central Agencies for developing tourism infrastructure in the country. The details of funds allocated and released to the States/Union Territories including Jharkhand under the above schemes since its launch in 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See below*).

The State Governments/Union Territories Administrations regularly submit utilization certificates for the funds released to them by the Ministry based on which the next installment of funds are released in conformity with the GFRs and the directions issued by the M/o Finance from time to time.

Statement

The details of funds allocated and released to the States/Union Territories including Jharkhand under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes since its launch in 2014-15.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Swadesh Darshan			PRASHAD		
		No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03	179.88	122.67	02	75.81	60.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02	146.91	117.52	0	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	02	194.02	96.21	01	30.71	22.03
4.	Bihar	05	301.61	104.05	02	45.81	36.14
5.	Chhattisgarh	01	99.21	73.29	0	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	02	199.34	99.86	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	03	219.61	129.18	03	108.26	47.13
8.	Haryana	01	97.35	70.60	0	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	01	86.86	19.95	0	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	06	561.45	302.59	01	42.02	25.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	01	52.72	0.00	01	39.13	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	06	503.83	153.66	01	46.14	36.91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	04	359.75	258.91	01	40.67	18.76
15.	Maharashtra	02	136.18	12.79	01	37.81	8.49
16.	Manipur	02	126.03	101.46	0	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	02	184.10	79.31	0	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	02	193.98	125.45	0	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	02	197.03	155.98	01	25.26	0.00
20.	Odisha	01	76.49	37.61	01	50.00	10.00
21.	Punjab	01	99.95	0.000	01	6.40	6.40
22.	Rajasthan	04	348.91	193.64	01	40.44	19.41
23.	Sikkim	02	193.37	151.66	0	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	01	99.92	49.96	02	22.08	10.83
25.	Telangana	03	274.92	183.40	0	0.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	02	164.59	74.15	0	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	08	505.38	287.65	06	139.75	49.41
28.	Uttarakhand	02	150.05	105.27	02	74.02	39.60
29.	West Bengal	01	85.39	61.96	01	30.03	23.39
Union Territories							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01	42.19	8.44	0	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
34.	Delhi	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	03	192.31	94.35	0	0.00	0.00
	Wayside Amenities	01	19.75	0.00	—	—	—
TOTAL		77	6093.08	3271.57	28	854.34	414.60

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi 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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), 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 Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 50/17/19]

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 Notifications of the Ministry of Finance.

II Reprot on voluntary winding up of IDBI bank and related papers.

- I. (i) 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 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—

- (1) G.S.R. 324 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Employees) Pension (Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 402 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2019, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class I Officers (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (3) G.S.R. 403 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2019, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Development Officers (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 2019.
- (4) G.S.R. 404 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2019, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class III and Class IV Employees (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 2019. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 26/17/19]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification F.No.S-11011/17/2017-Ins.I., dated the 2nd March, 2019, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Recruitment of Apprentice Development Officers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 26/17/19]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. F. No. IRDAI/RI/3/154/2019, dated the 8th April, 2019, notifying the Obligatory Cession of sum insured on each General Insurance Policy to be reinsured with the Indian Re-insurer(s) during the financial year 2019-20 and terms and conditions thereof dated the 4th April, 2019 notified in the Gazette of India on the 8th April, 2019, under sub-section (6) of Section 101A of the Insurance Act, 1938.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 27/17/19]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. F. No. IRDAI/IAC/4/155/2019,

dated the 20th May, 2019, regarding effectiveness of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India notification related to the Extension of Term of Office of Members of the Insurance Advisory Committee upto 24th July, 2019 w.e.f. 25th May, 2019, under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 23/17/19]

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. F. No. IRDAI/Reg/5/156/2019, dated the 20th May, 2019, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Appointed Actuary) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 114A of the Insurance Act, 1938; and Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 23/17/19]

- (vi) A copy in (English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. S.O. 1627 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, publishing the General Insurance (Employees') Pension Amendment Scheme, 2019, under sub-section (5) of Section 17A of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 25/17/19]

- (vii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. HR/PPG/PA/19-20/122, dated the 1st June, 2019, publishing the State Bank of India Employees' Pension Fund (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. 24/17/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 97 (E), dated the 7th February, 2019, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Non-Plasticized Industrial Grade Nitrocellulose Damped in Isopropyl Alcohol having Nitrogen content in the range of 10.7% to 12.2%',

originating in, or exported from Brazil, Indonesia and Thailand, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.

- (2) G.S.R. 103 (E), dated the 12th February, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 955 (E), dated the 11th December, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 104 (E), dated the 12th February, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1327 (E), dated the 24th October, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 105 (E), dated the 12th February, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 620 (E), dated the 9th July, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification and seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'High Tenacity Polyester Yarn (HTPY)' originating in or exported from China PR, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.
- (5) G.S.R. 106 (E), dated the 12th February, 2019, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 318 (E), dated the 16th May, 2013.
- (6) G.S.R. 156 (E), dated the 26th February, 2019, seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Textured Tempered Coated and Uncoated Glass with a minimum of 90.5% transmission having thickness not exceeding 4.2 mm (including tolerance of 0.2 mm) and where at least one dimension exceeds 1500 mm, whether coated or uncoated' originating in or exported from Malaysia, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.
- (7) G.S.R. 219 (E), dated the 14th March, 2019, seeking to prescribe provisional assessment on the imposition of anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Saturated Fatty Alcohols' originating in or exported from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Saudi Arabia, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.

- (8) G.S.R. 237 (E), dated the 25th March, 2019, seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Acetone' originating in or exported from European Union, Singapore, South Africa and United States of America, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.
- (9) G.S.R. 272 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA) sheet for Solar Module' originating in or exported from China PR, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, South Korea and Thailand, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.
- (10) G.S.R. 295 (E), dated the 9th April, 2019, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 414 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2015.
- (11) G.S.R. 296 (E), dated the 9th April, 2019, seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Cast Aluminium Alloy Wheels or Alloy Road Wheels (ARW) used in Motor Vehicles, whether or not attached with their accessories, of a size in diameters ranging from 12 inches to 24 inches' originating in or exported from China PR, Korea RP and Thailand, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.
- (12) G.S.R. 299 (E), dated the 10th April, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 680 (E), dated the 10th October, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification and seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Ductile Iron Pipes' originating in or exported from China PR, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.
- (13) G.S.R. 309 (E), dated the 16th April, 2019, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 786 (E), dated the 20th August, 2018.

- (14) G.S.R. 346 (E), dated the 3rd May, 2019, seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Saccharin' originating in or exported from Indonesia, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.
 - (15) G.S.R. 352 (E), dated the 9th May, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 680 (E), dated the 10th October, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification and seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Ductile Iron Pipes' originating in or exported from China PR, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette.
 - (16) G.S.R. 415 (E), dated the 10th June, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 786 (E), dated the 20th August, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification and seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of "Paracetamol" originating in or exported from China PR, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.
 - (17) G.S.R. 416 (E), dated the 11th June, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 405 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, to insert certain entries in the original Notification and seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of "Poly Vinyl Chloride (Resin) Suspension Grade" originating in or exported from China PR, in pursuance of the review initiated by the Designated Authority.
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (17) *See* No. L.T. 15/17/19]
- (ix) 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. 155 (E), dated the 26th February, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (2) G.S.R. 220 (E), dated the 15th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (3) G.S.R. 245 (E), dated the 28th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 29th July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 247 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 302 (E), dated the 11th April, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 334 (E), dated the 26th April, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 344 (E), dated the 1st May, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 361 (E), dated the 14th May, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 425 (E), dated the 15th June, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to omit/insert/ substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (9) See No. L.T. 16/17/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 62 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, appointing the 1st day of February, 2019, as the date on which the provisions of the Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2018 (31 of 2018), except clause (b) of Section 8, Section 17, Section 18, clause (a) of Section 20, sub-clause (i) of clause (b) and sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of Section 28, shall come into force.

- (2) G.S.R. 63 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (3) G.S.R. 64 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 609 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 65 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 648 (E), dated the 27th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 66 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1421 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 70 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 680 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 79 (E), dated the 31st January, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1150 (E), dated the 29th November, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 101 (E), dated the 8th February, 2019, seeking to extend the due date for furnishing of FORM GSTR-7 for the month of January, 2019 till the 28th day of February, 2019.
- (9) G.S.R. 136 (E), dated the 20th February, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 761 (E), dated the 10th August, 2018, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 189 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, seeking to provide composition scheme with a tax rate of 3% for supplier of goods or services or both having annual turnover in preceding year of upto ₹ 50 Lakhs.
- (11) G.S.R. 190 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, seeking to exempt from registration any person engaged in exclusive supply of goods and whose aggregate turnover in the financial year does not exceed ₹ 40 Lakhs with same exceptions as mentioned therein.
- (12) G.S.R. 193 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, notifying the registered persons having aggregate turnover of up to 1.5 crore rupees in

the preceding financial year or the current financial year, as the class of registered persons who shall follow the special procedure as mentioned therein for furnishing the details of outward supply of goods or services or both in FORM GSTR-1 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017.

- (13) G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, extending the time limit for furnishing the details of outward supplies in FORM GSTR-1 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, by such class of registered persons having aggregate turnover of more than 1.5 crore rupees in the preceding financial year or the current financial year, for each of the months from April, 2019 to June, 2019 till the eleventh day of the month succeeding such month.
- (14) G.S.R. 195 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, notifying that the return in FORM GSTR-3B of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 for each of the months from April, 2019 to June, 2019 shall be furnished electronically through the common portal, on or before the twentieth day of the month succeeding such month.
- (15) G.S.R. 196 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, in supersession of Notification No. G.S.R. 647 (E), dated the 27th June, 2017, specifying that an eligible registered person, whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year did not exceed one crore and fifty lakh rupees, may opt to pay, in lieu of tax payable by him under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the said Act, an amount of tax as prescribed under rule 7 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 as mentioned therein.
- (16) G.S.R. 242 (E), dated the 28th March, 2019, in supersession of Notification No. G.S.R. 1255 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, extending the time limit for furnishing the declaration in FORM GST ITC-04, in respect of goods dispatched to a job worker or received from a job worker, during the period from July, 2017 to March, 2019 till the 30th June, 2019.
- (17) G.S.R. 249 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2019.

- (18) G.S.R. 250 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) G.S.R. 251 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (20) G.S.R. 252 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 692 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) G.S.R. 253 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, seeking to shift the date on which liability to pay tax on supply of transfer of development rights, FSI and long term lease shall arise to the date of issuance of completion certificate for the real estate project under Section 148 of CGST Act as recommended by Goods and Services Tax Council.
- (22) G.S.R. 254 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, notifying the supply of goods and services to be taxed under Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM) under sub-section (4) of Section 9 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, when received by promoter of a real estate project from an unregistered supplier as recommended by Goods and Services Tax Council.
- (23) G.S.R. 255 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (24) G.S.R. 268 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 189 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (25) G.S.R. 300 (E), dated the 10th April, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 855 (E), dated the 10th September, 2018, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (26) G.S.R. 301 (E), dated the 10th April, 2019, extending the time limit for furnishing the return by a registered person required to deduct

tax at source under the provisions of Section 51 in FORM GSTR-7 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the said Act read with rule 66 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 for the month of March, 2019 till the 12th day of April, 2019.

- (27) G.S.R. 320 (E), dated the 22nd April, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 761 (E), dated the 10th August, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (28) G.S.R. 321 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (29) G.S.R. 322 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, notifying the procedure for quarterly tax payment and annual filing of return for taxpayers availing the benefit of Notification No. 02/2019 —Central Tax (Rate), dated the 7th March, 2019.
- (30) G.S.R. 323 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, appointing the 21st day of June, 2019, as the date from which the provisions of the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourteenth) Amendment Rules, 2018 rule 12 of notification No. 74/2018-Central Tax, dated the 31st December, 2018, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (i), *vide* G.S.R 1251 (E), dated the 31st December, 2018, shall come into force.
- (31) G.S.R. 354 (E), dated the 10th May, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (32) G.S.R. 358 (E), dated the 11th May, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (33) G.S.R. 359 (E), dated the 11th May, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 195 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (33) *See* No. L.T. 17/17/19]

(xi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 67 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, appointing the 1st day of February, 2019 as the date on which the provisions of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2018 (32 of 2018) shall come into force.

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

- (2) G.S.R. 72 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 1263 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 83/17/19]

- (3) G.S.R. 86 (E), dated the 4th February, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.

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

- (4) G.S.R. 257 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

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

- (5) G.S.R. 258 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 685 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

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

- (6) G.S.R. 260 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, notifying the supply of goods and services to be taxed under Reverse Charge Mechanism (ROM) under sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, when received by promoter of a real estate project from an unregistered supplier as recommended by Goods and Services Tax Council.

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

(xii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), 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:—

- (1) G.S.R. 68 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1155 (E), dated the 14th September, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

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

- (2) G.S.R. 69 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1260 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

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

- (3) G.S.R. 256 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert/substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.

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

- (4) G.S.R. 259 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, seeking to shift the date on which liability to pay tax on supply of transfer of development rights, FSI and long term lease shall arise to the date of issuance of completion certificate for the real estate project under Section 148 of Central Goods and Services Tax Act read with section 20 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 as recommended by the GST Council.

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

- (5) G.S.R. 261 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[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. 191 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, seeking to provide composition scheme with a tax rate of 3% for supplier of goods

or services or both having annual turnover in preceding year upto ₹ 50 lakhs.

- (2) G.S.R. 192 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, seeking to exempt from registration any person engaged in exclusive supply of goods and whose aggregate turnover in the financial year does not exceed ₹ 40 lakhs.
- (3) S.O. 1219 (E), dated the 8th March, 2019, publishing the Union Territory goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (Second Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019.
- (4) G.S.R. 262 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 267 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 269 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 191 (E), dated the 7th March, 2019, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 356 (E), dated the 10th May, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 19/17/19]

(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 172 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) S.O. 634 (E), dated the 1st February, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Second Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019.
- (2) S.O. 635 (E), dated the 1st February, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019.

- (3) S.O. 1218 (E), dated the 8th March, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Third Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019.
 - (4) S.O. 1492 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019.
 - (5) G.S.R. 1626 (E), dated the 23rd April, 2019, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fifth Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 17/17/19]
- (xv) 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 26 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
- (1) S.O. 636 (E), dated the 1st February, 2019, publishing the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 19/17/19]
 - (2) S.O. 1493 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, publishing the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Third Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2019. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 19/17/19]
- (xvi) 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, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
- (1) G.S.R. 71 (E), dated the 29th January, 2019, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 717 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
 - (2) G.S.R. 263 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (3) G.S.R. 264 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 704 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (4) G.S.R. 265 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, seeking to shift the date on which liability to pay tax on supply of transfer of development rights, FSI and long term lease shall arise to the date of issuance of completion certificate for the real estate project under Section 148 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act read with clause (xxvii) of Section 21 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Council.
- (5) G.S.R. 266 (E), dated the 29th March, 2019, notifying the supply of goods and services to be taxed under Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM) under sub-section (4) of Section 7 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, when received by promoter of a real estate project from an unregistered supplier as recommended by Goods and Services Tax Council.

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

- (xvii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs draft Notification No. G.S.R. Nil, dated the Nil, 2019, directing that the provisions of section 460 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) shall apply to a limited liability partnership from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, under sub-section (2) of Section 67 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 28/17/19]

- II (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (i) (a) Seventy-sixth Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 01.10.2018 to 31.12.2018, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government of the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 01.10.2018 to 31.12.2018.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 20/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Seventy-ninth Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 01.01.2019 to 31.03.2019, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government of the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 01.01.2019 to 31.03.2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 21/17/19]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report on Trend and Progress of Housing in India, 2018 by the National Housing Bank (NHB), New Delhi, under Section 42 of the National Housing Bank (NHB) Act, 1987, (53 of 1987).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 29/17/19]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS - *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe.

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव पर अपने विचार रखने का अवसर दिया है। महोदय, हम सब जानते हैं कि आज 25 जून का दिवस है और यह दिवस भारत के जनतंत्र के इतिहास में एक काला दिन माना जाता है, स्वाभाविक है। आज ही के दिन मध्य रात्रि पर भारत के जनतंत्र को एक दृष्टि से कटघरे में खड़ा कर दिया गया था। उस समय के विपक्ष के कई सारे कार्यकर्ताओं और नेताओं को जेल में बंद कर दिया गया था। माननीय अटल जी उस परिस्थिति का वर्णन करते समय कहते थे कि सारा देश मानों एक कारावास बन गया था और हर पेड़ के पीछे उस समय के सत्ताधीशों को साजिश नज़र आती थी। कई कार्यकर्ता और हमारे जैसे छोटे कार्यकर्ता, उस समय तो हम महाविद्यालयों में थे, उनको भी 40-45 दिन जेल की हवा खाने का अवसर मिला। मगर कई ऐसे कार्यकर्ता थे, जिन्हें पूरे 19 महीने तक जेल में रखा गया। इस जनतंत्र के लिए और जनतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए इस देश में उस समय जो संघर्ष हुआ, उसमें बहुतों को बलिदान भी देना पड़ा। मैं आज एक दृष्टि से, जिसको श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने बड़े सार्थक शब्दों में दूसरी आज़ादी की लड़ाई कहा था, इस आज़ादी की दूसरी लड़ाई के सिपाहियों को जिन्होंने बलिदान दिया, त्याग किया, समर्पण किया, उनका स्मरण करते हुए अपने भाषण के मुद्दों की ओर बढ़ रहा हूँ।

महोदय, वर्ष 2019 के चुनाव का जो परिणाम आया, वह एक दृष्टि से अप्रत्याशित परिणाम आया। शायद किसी ने इतना नहीं समझा था कि इतनी अच्छी संख्या में भारतीय जनता पार्टी और एनडीए के सदस्य चुनकर आएंगे। लोग कहने लगे कि यह मोदी मैजिक है, यह करिश्मा है। मैं विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के अंदर राजनीति में जो परिवर्तन हो रहा है, उस परिवर्तन से जनता की सोच में जो अंतर आ रहा है, उस अंतर को केवल मोदी मैजिक कहते हुए एक simplified पद्धति से हमें उसका विश्लेषण करने का मौका मिल रहा है। यह कोई मोदी मैजिक नहीं है। 18-18 घंटे परिश्रम करना, एक दिन की भी छुट्टी न लेना, हर दिवाली सेना के जवानों के साथ सीमा पर मनाना, यह कोई मैजिक नहीं होता है। यह एक कार्य के प्रति निष्ठा होती है, जो जनता ने हमारे ऊपर सौंपा है, हमने उस दायित्व को स्वीकार किया है। उस

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

दायित्व के प्रति जो प्रतिबद्धता होती है, जो commitment होता है, उसकी परछाई जब नज़र में आती है, तो जिनको जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में बदनाम किया जाता है, ऐसी अफसरशाही भी काम करने लगती है and democracy also delivers, यह हम साबित कर पाते हैं और मैं मानता हूँ कि इस दृष्टि से 2019 के चुनावों के परिणामों को देखना चाहिए। केवल मोदी मैजिक कहना, मैं मानता हूँ कि इसके पीछे जो परिश्रम हुआ है, न केवल प्रधान मंत्री जी के, मगर बहुत सारे कार्यकर्ताओं के द्वारा हुआ है और पूरे देश की जनता ने जिस प्रतिबद्धता के साथ और कहीं भी कोई अपवाद नहीं है, अगर दो-तीन राज्य छोड़ दें, वहां पर भी हमारा चुनाव का वोटिंग परसेंटेज बढ़ा है। सारी जनता ने एकजुट होकर... कोई जीआर नहीं निकला था, किसी ने भी आदेश नहीं दिया था, मगर सोच कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक एक ही रही और लोगों ने इतना अच्छा समर्थन भारतीय जनता पार्टी के पीछे खड़ा किया और मैं मानता हूँ कि 'मैजिक' और 'करिश्मा' ऐसे शब्दों से वर्णन करते हुए इसको कम आंकने की भूल न करें। महोदय, कल से हमारे इस वरिष्ठ सभागार में कई नेताओं ने अपने-अपने विचार रखे हैं। मैं बड़ी उत्सुकता से, विशेष रूप से हमारे विपक्ष के नेता माननीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी के भाषण को सुन रहा था। माननीय आज़ाद जी हमसे बड़े हैं, अनुभवी हैं, मुख्य मंत्री रह चुके हैं और उन्होंने केंद्र में भी कई मंत्रालयों का कार्यभार संभाला है। मुझे लगता था कि वे गंभीरता से कुछ टिप्पणी करेंगे, उनके कुछ ऐसे बिंदु होंगे, जिनके कारण हमें भी उन पर कुछ सोचने की नौबत महसूस होगी, मगर मुझे खेद से यह कहना पड़ता है, मेरे मन में दुख है, पीड़ा है, जैसे कि उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कह रहा हूँ कि उन्होंने "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" अभियान का उल्लेख किया और हँसते-हँसते कह दिया कि यह तो एक publicity campaign था, उसमें से कुछ निकला नहीं। मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से आदरणीय आज़ाद जी की नज़र में, उनके ध्यान में यह बात लाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि अगर हम सरकारी आंकड़ों को देखेंगे, तो यह पाएंगे कि जो सैक्स रेश्यो के प्रमाण हैं, उनमें अंतर आया है। सर, "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" का उद्देश्य क्या है? जेंडर जस्टिस हो, असमानता न रहे, यही तो उद्देश्य है इसका। आप भी तो यह बात बहुत भली-भांति जानते हैं कि 2015-16 में हमारे देश में 1000 लड़कों के पीछे 923 लड़कियाँ हुआ करती थीं। तब लड़कों के सामने लड़कियों का इतना प्रमाण था, जो कि 2018-19 में 1000 के समक्ष 931 तक बढ़ा है। हम सब जानते हैं कि इसके लिए अगर कोई सबसे चर्चित प्रदेश था, तो वह हरियाणा प्रदेश था। हमारे हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री ने, वहाँ की जनता ने, "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" अभियान के साथ अपनी पूरी ताकत जुटाते हुए यह जो चमत्कार करके दिखाया है, वह प्रशंसनीय है। वहाँ के सारे लोगों ने अपनी पारंपरिक सोच को नकारते हुए एक नई सोच को स्वीकार किया है और आज हम देखते हैं कि 2015-16 में, जहाँ 1000 लड़कों के पीछे 887 लड़कियाँ थी वहाँ 2018-19 में, यह प्रमाण 1000 लड़कों के पीछे 914 लड़कियों तक बढ़ गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कम से कम आंकड़ों को झुठलाने की कोशिश न करें, यह एक वास्तविकता है और आप इसको मान्य करें। मेरा हाथ जोड़कर आपसे यह निवेदन है कि सरकार ने देश के सम्मुख एक चुनौती के बारे में गंभीरता से सोच-समझकर जो एक अभिमान चलाया है, प्रामाणिकता के साथ उसको जमीन पर उतारने की कोशिश की है, कृपा - करके उसको कम आंकने की, उसकी खिल्ली उड़ाने की कोशिश न करें।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं मानता हूँ कि जब जेंडर आदि के विषय आते हैं, तो लोगों को लगता है कि इसका ठेका तो हम ही ने लिया है, ये भाजपा वाले इन विषयों के बारे में क्या जानते हैं। मैं सदन का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में पिछले कुछ दशकों से जो एक राजनीतिक संस्कृति पनपी, उसी में तो तंदूर कांड हुआ था, उसी संस्कृति के चलते शाहबानो पर अन्याय करने के लिए सारा सदन इकट्ठा हुआ था और हमने मंजूर कर दिया कि चलो भाई, अन्याय कर दो। अभी-अभी की एक हकीकत है कि एक विपक्षी दल की महिला, जो स्पोक्सपर्सन थी, उसको गुंडों के हमले से बचाने की बजाय गुंडों को बचाने की कोशिश हुई, जिसके चलते उस महिला स्पोक्सपर्सन को अपने दल की सदस्यता का त्याग करना पड़ा। उपसभापति महोदय, यह दुख और वेदना की बात है, इसलिए मैं सदन के सामने पूरी गंभीरता से इस बात को ला रहा हूँ।

आदरणीय श्री आज़ाद जी ने यह भी कहा, and I am quoting him. 'I request you to keep the new India to yourself and give us our old India where there was love, culture. Hindus used to feel the pain when Muslims and Dalits used to get hurt.' मैं आदरणीय आज़ाद जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

नेता विरोधी दल (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): आप क्वोट कर रहे हैं, [†]اب کوٹ کر رہے ہیں،
as if there was no lynching. Say that also. When you are quoting, quote fully.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Allow me to say something. I am not quoting out of context.

श्री उपसभापति: आप इधर एड्रेस कीजिए।

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: When something used to get into the eyes of Hindus, Muslims and Dalits used to shed tears. मैं आदरणीय आज़ाद जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप कृपया दलित और हिंदू में दरार डालने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। दलित और हिंदू एक हैं। अगर दलित के लिए कोई पीड़ा होती है, तो पूरा हिंदू समाज क्या, पूरा भारतीय समाज उसके बारे में दुख की भावना व्यक्त करता है। आप कृपा करके, आपकी यह जो पुरानी divide and rule की पॉलिसी है, जिसे अब देश जान चुका है और नकार चुका है, आप भी उसके " ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कृपा करके चेयर को संबोधित कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: इसलिए मेरा आपसे हाथ जोड़कर निवेदन है कि दलित और हिंदू जैसा कुछ होता नहीं है, सारे हिंदू हैं, सारे भारतीय हैं, सारे देशभक्त हैं। हम इसी भावना से बात करते हैं और आप कहते हैं कि ओल्ड इंडिया वापस दो। आपको कौन सा इंडिया चाहिए?... (व्यवधान)... मैं उपसभापति जी के माध्यम से पूछ रहा हूँ, मैं आपसे बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, क्या आप वह ओल्ड इंडिया कह रहे हैं, जहाँ पर भाई-भतीजावाद चलता था, वह ओल्ड इंडिया, जहाँ पर यहाँ के शास्त्री भवन और अन्य जितने भवन हैं, उनमें दलालों की कतार लगती थी?

[†]Transliteration in Urdu script.

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

वह इंडिया, जहाँ पर हमने देखा कि नेल्ली जैसा कांड हुआ, पंडितों का पलायन हुआ, दिल्ली में सिख भाइयों का नरसंहार हुआ। क्या वह ओल्ड इंडिया आपको वापस चाहिए? भोपाल गैस त्रासदी हुई। हम सब जानते हैं कि किसने शरारत करते हुए, षड़यंत्र रचते हुए हमारे देश में भोपाल त्रासदी जैसे अपराध में जो लिप्त थे, उनको देश से भगाने में कोशिश की थी। क्या वह ओल्ड इंडिया चाहिए? मैं विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश को वह ओल्ड इंडिया नहीं चाहिए। देश एक नए भारत की पहचान बनाने में जुटा हुआ है और हमें देश में यह जो बदलाव हुआ है, मैं मानता हूँ कि इसका संदर्भ ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

हमारे एक दूसरे माननीय सदस्य, मनोज जी ने भी अपना भाषण प्रस्तुत किया। मनोज जी academic पृष्ठभूमि रखते हैं। कई बार मुझे लगता है कि मनोज जी एक अच्छे व्यक्ति शायद गलत राजनीतिक दल में बैठे हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने कहा ...(व्यवधान)... आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, शब्दों की जो कसरत होती है, शब्दों का जो एक खेल होता है, उसमें वे बड़े माहिर हैं। उन्होंने उसको बड़ा सैद्धांतिक रूप देते हुए कहा कि आपको legislative majority मिली है। moral majority नहीं मिली है। मान्यवर, जब * मगर वह moral majority है और हमने जो पाई है, वह केवल legislative majority है? ...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, right to reply is only with the hon. Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)... This is what the rule says. ...(Interruptions)... How can he taket the responsibility of the hon. Prime Minister? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए प्लीज़।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे : आपको जो मिले, वह moral majority ...(व्यवधान)... मैं मानता हूँ कि आप इस तरीके का भेद डालने की जो कूटनीति है, उससे बाहर आएँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए प्लीज़।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे : और यह भी कहा गया ...(व्यवधान)... और यह भी कहा गया। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने तो आपको टोका नहीं, आप रुकिए। ...(व्यवधान)... थोड़ा tolerance दिखाइए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप चेयर को देख कर सम्बोधित कीजिए।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे : मैंने यह भी सुना, जब National Register of Citizenship को लेकर यह कहा गया कि जिन्ना को जिंदा बनाने की कोशिश मत करें। मान्यवर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ सदन साक्षी है कि यहाँ पर इस देश में जब Illegal Migrants (Determination of Tribunal) (IMDT) Act आया था, तब उस एक्ट के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दोबार, तीन बार अपना निर्णय दिया। उन निर्णयों को नकारते हुए कोई एक गवर्नमेंट ऑर्डर पास करते हुए जितने सारे बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए हैं, उनके भारत में आने का रास्ता किसने प्रशस्त बनाया? आप संविधान की दुहाई देते हैं और संविधान की पीठ में छुरा घोंपने का पाप करते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि देश

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

सब जानता है। देश जान चुका है, देश को पता है और इसलिए जो घिनौनी और 'फूट डालो और राज करो' वाली नीति है, वह अब देश में नहीं चलेगी, क्योंकि यह देश नए इंडिया की ओर आगे बढ़ रहा है।

मान्यवर, मुझे अचरज हुआ, जब हमारे आदरणीय प्रसन्न आचार्य जी और आदरणीय राम गोपाल यादव जी ने राष्ट्र निर्माण के उल्लेख के बारे में कहा। माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में एक उल्लेख है कि 2014 से राष्ट्र निर्माण की नई सोच बनी। उल्लेख बड़ा स्पष्ट है। हम यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि राष्ट्र निर्माण की सोच 2014 से बनी। हमने केवल विनम्रतापूर्वक यह कहा कि 2014 से राष्ट्र निर्माण की एक नई सोच बनी। राष्ट्र निर्माण की सोच पहले भी थी। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी से लेकर सारे प्रधान मंत्रियों के बारे में आपको याद होगा कि 2015 में लाल किले की प्राचीर से जब आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राष्ट्र के नाम संबोधन किया था, तब उन्होंने यह कहा था कि देश के सारे पूर्ववर्ती प्रधान मंत्रियों के प्रति एक सम्मान की भावना रखते हुए हम सत्ता के सूत्र संभाले हुए हैं। हम किसी को अपमानित नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हम केवल इतना ही चाहते हैं कि केवल एक घराने के लिए जो यहाँ का नेहरू मेमोरियल म्यूजियम एंड लाइब्रेरी था, उसमें सारे प्रधान मंत्री शामिल हों, हमारे माननीय चंद्रशेखर जी भी, माननीय देवेगौड़ा जी भी, इंद्र कुमार गुजराल जी भी। अगर हम सबका स्मारक बनाना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर भी आपको आपत्ति है। क्या यह कोई monopoly है? देश के सारे प्रधान मंत्रियों का इसमें योगदान रहा है। क्या देश और कृतज्ञ नागरिकों को इसे स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए? यह मेरा सवाल है और मैं मानता हूँ कि इसका जवाब जरूर देना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मेरे भाषण का जो बचा हुआ समय है, वह मैं विशेष रूप में हमारे विदेश विभाग के द्वारा विगत 5 सालों में जो हुआ है, उसके ऊपर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करने के लिए खर्च करने वाला हूँ, चूंकि विदेश नीति के बारे में कुछ उल्लेख माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में है, मगर कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं, जो इतनी विस्तारपूर्वक वहाँ पर आना संभव ही नहीं है। जब विदेश नीति के एक छात्र के रूप में मैं विदेश मंत्रालय के विगत पाँच-साढ़े पाँच सालों की कार्रवाई और उसके काम को देखता हूँ, तो मुझे तीन बातें ध्यान में आती हैं। पहली बात यह है कि पूरे विश्व में भारत का दबदबा बढ़ गया है। दूसरी बात यह है कि हमने एक development diplomacy, एक विकास के राजनयन का नया शिलान्यास किया है। विकास के आधार पर हम विश्व समुदाय के साथ, विभिन्न देशों के साथ सम्बन्धों का एक नया स्वरूप निखार कर लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। तीसरी बात यह है कि यद्यपि हमारा यह मंत्रालय विदेश मंत्रालय है, उसका एक स्वदेशी चेहरा, उसकी एक स्वदेशी पहचान साबित करने के लिए, कायम करने के लिए हमारे विदेश विभाग ने माननीय श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज, जो हमारी पूर्व विदेश मंत्री थी, उन्होंने और अभी के वर्तमान विदेश मंत्री जी भी पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसे मैं थोड़ा तफ़सील में जाकर बता रहा हूँ। मान्यवर, पूरे विश्व में, अन्य देशों के साथ-साथ अनेक विकासशील देशों की भी यह मांग रही है कि हमारी जो भी वैश्विक बॉडीज हैं, जो United Nations से संबंधित हैं, उनका democratization होना चाहिए, जनतांत्रिकीकरण होना चाहिए। भारत ने भी इस बारे में अपनी ताकत का परिचय दिया। जब पेरिस में Climate Change के ऊपर वार्ता हुई, तो सारे विकासशील देशों ने भारत के पक्ष

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

को स्वीकार किया, जिससे विश्व पटल पर एक दबाव बन गया और भारत की बात को उन्हें मानना ही पड़ा। इस तरह हमने जनतांत्रिकीकरण के विषय को आगे बढ़ाया और इसमें काफी अच्छी सफलता प्राप्त की। एक दृष्टि से भारत ने, पूरे विकसनशील विश्व की आवाज बनते हुए, उनको स्वर देते हुए, अपना नेतृत्व सिद्ध किया है।

कल श्रीमान् नड्डा जी ने यह बताया कि प्रधान मंत्रीजी को कितने सारे पुरस्कार मिले हैं, लेकिन मैं उस विषय में नहीं जाता, किन्तु जो कुछ विशेष बातें हुई हैं, मैं उनके संबंध में अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ। हम 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' का नारा देते हैं। हमारे लिए कोई नारा केवल नारा नहीं होता, उस नारे के प्रति हम प्रतिबद्ध होते हैं, committed होते हैं। जब हम 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' की बात कहते हैं, तो क्या कुटुम्ब के हर सदस्य को मिलना हमारा काम नहीं है? माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपको अचरज होगा कि विश्व के 193 देशों में से कम से कम 80 देश ऐसे थे, जहां भारत का मंत्रिस्तरीय प्रतिनिधि कभी गया ही नहीं था। विगत पांच सालों में यह निर्णय हुआ कि हर देश में हमारा मंत्रिस्तरीय प्रतिनिधि जाएगा और उनके साथ चर्चा करेगा। इजराइल, मंगोलिया, स्विट्जरलैंड इत्यादि ऐसे देश थे, जहां कभी शिखर वार्ताएं हुई ही नहीं थीं, लेकिन विगत पांच सालों में इस काम को सफलतापूर्वक किया गया। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह इस सरकार का क्रेडिट है।

हम सब जानते हैं कि इस्लामिक कंट्रीज़ की एक Organization हैं, Organization of Islamic Countries. हमारे देश में एक तरफ देश की राजनीति में वोट बैंक का परिष्करण हुआ है, वहीं उसके साथ-साथ देश की विदेश नीति को भी बांधने की कोशिश की गई है, जिसके चलते हमारे लिए Organization of Islamic Countries में भी एक विशेष पॉज़िटिव रूख अपनाया गया। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1969 में, जब Organization of Islamic Countries का अधिवेशन हुआ था, उस समय हमारे तत्कालीन विदेश मंत्री, श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब, भारत के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में वहां गए थे, लेकिन उस समय पाकिस्तान ने आपत्ति जताई थी, जिसके कारण उनको भाषण करने से मनाही कर दी गई। अभी विगत वर्ष में, श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज भी इसी संस्था के Golden Jubilee अधिवेशन में गई थीं, तो पाकिस्तान ने फिर से वही आपत्ति जताई कि भारत कोई इस्लामिक कंट्री तो है नहीं, फिर उसको क्यों बुलाया जाए? लेकिन तब इस्लामिक कंट्रीज़ के संगठन के सदस्यों और कार्य समिति के प्रमुख लोगों ने कहा कि भारत तो आएगा ही, आप चाहे रहें या न रहें, आपकी मर्जी है। वहां पर सुषमा स्वराज जी का न केवल स्वागत किया गया, बल्कि बहुत सम्मानित तरीके से उनको मुख्य सूत्र भाषण, keynote address करने के लिए बुलाया गया। यह है भारत का दबदबा और विश्व पटल पर भारत की मुद्रा।

मान्यवर, मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे भारतीय दूतावासों ने, दूसरे देशों में जो विपदा में फंसे प्रवासी भारतीय हैं, उनको भारत लौटा लाने की सफल कोशिश की। निश्चित ही इसमें उन्हें बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ी, लेकिन यह काम तो हम करेंगे ही करेंगे, इसमें कोई अचरज की बात नहीं है। शायद आपको पता होगा, हमने विश्व के विभिन्न देशों में फंसे हुए लगभग

17,000 प्रवासी भारतीयों को वहां से निकाला है। 2015 की बात है, जब यमन में राजनीतिक उथल-पुथल चल रही थी, तो यमन में और भी कई देशों के नागरिक फंसे गए। उस समय अमरीका समेत 48 अन्य देशों ने भारत से कहा कि आप हमारे नागरिकों को भी वहां से रिहा करवाने में हमारी मदद करें और भारत ने सफलतापूर्वक इस चुनौती का सामना किया। मैं सदन के सम्मुख इन चीजों को इसलिए लाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि दुर्भाग्यवश हमारे प्रसार माध्यम ऐसी चीजों को सामने नहीं लाते हैं, इसीलिए मैं इस अवसर का उपयोग कर रहा हूँ, चूंकि गवर्नेस के विषम में जो पॉज़िटिव चीजे हैं, उनको सदन ध्यान में ले।

मान्यवर, मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात को पूरा कर रहा हूँ। हम development diplomacy की बात करते हैं, विकास का राजनयन। हमने diplomacy का एक अलग ही पहलू उजागर किया है, जिसका एक उदाहरण International Solar Alliance है, जो भारत के कारण संभव हुआ। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी जापान गए थे, उस समय वे एक साइंटिस्ट से भी मिलने के लिए गए। क्यों गए थे? क्योंकि sickle cell की समस्या के बारे में उस साइंटिस्ट ने एक नए शोध के आधार पर दवाइयों का परिष्करण किया था, प्रधान मंत्री जी उसको समझने के लिए उनसे मिलने गए थे। भारत में asicle cell की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, हमारे आदिवासी और वनवासी क्षेत्र के भाई इस बात को जानते हैं।

महोदय, अब हम बंगलादेश की बात करते हैं। वह हमारा पड़ोसी राष्ट्र है। हालांकि कई बार कुछ-कुछ मुद्दों पर इधर-उधर होता भी रहता है, मगर आपको जानकार आश्चर्य होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं समाप्त ही करने वाला हूँ। महोदय, आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि भारत में, विशेष रूप से हमारे पूर्वोत्तर भारत में चेन्नई में बनी हुई कारों और ट्रकों को ले जाना होता है, उसके लिए अब उन्हें सड़क मार्ग से ले जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। बंगलादेश के साथ हमारा एक एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, जिसके अनुसार अब चटगांव एयरपोर्ट तक यह माल शिप्स से जाता है। माल ढोने वाले जो बड़े-बड़े शिप्स हैं, वे पद्मा नदी से बह्मपुत्र नदी तक, तेजपुर तक जाते हैं। इस प्रकार भारत और बंगलादेश के बीच नमो म्मिरे से मधुर संबंधों का परिष्करण करने में हम सफल हुए हैं। मान्यवर, डेवलपमेंट डिप्लोमेसी क्या होती है, इसको हमें ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। मैं विस्तार में नहीं जाऊंगा, मगर पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों के बारे में, शायद कल ही पासपोर्ट डे है, मुझे बताना चाहिए कि 2014 तक हमारे देश में पासपोर्ट पाना, यानी कुंडली में क्या आपका योग है, ऐसा लोग बोलते थे, क्योंकि आप केवल 77 स्थानों से पासपोर्ट प्राप्त कर सकते थे। नार्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में बहुत सारे लोग कहते हैं। पूरे नार्थ-ईस्ट में आप कहीं भी हो, दीमापुर में हों, आइजॉल में हों या अगरतला में हों, आपको गुवाहाटी आना पड़ता था, तब जाकर दो-दो दिन लगाते हुए पासपोर्ट लेना पड़ता था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप wind up कीजिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: आज पूरे नार्थ-ईस्ट में, हर राज्य की राजधानी में पासपोर्ट का कार्यालय है और एक समय जब देश में केवल 77 कार्यालय थे, आज 307 पासपोर्ट कार्यालय हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस सदन को इस बात का cognizance लेना चाहिए।

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

स्वभाषा, स्वभूषा और स्वनीति के आधार पर हमने पूरे विश्व में एक स्वदेश की पहचान बनाई। भारत की जो सभ्यता है, सांस्कृतिक पहचान है, उसमें अपराध बोध से दूर रहते हुए ये एक ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री है, जो जापान में जाते हैं, तो गीता भेंट करने में परहेज नहीं करते। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vinayji, please wind up. I have to move to other speaker now.

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: ईरान में जाते हैं, तो ईरान के लोग तो कहते हैं कि हमारा व्याकरण ही समान था, संस्कृत का और पर्शियन का- पाणिनि, उसके ऊपर कुछ करना चाहिए। हमारा देश आगे बढ़ता है और कुछ न कुछ काम करता है। उस विषय में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे अन्त में केवल दो वाक्य कहने हैं। वे वाक्य ये हैं कि कुल मिलाकर गवर्नर्स के क्षेत्र में जनहित को सामने रखते हुए जो होना चाहिए था स्वाधीनता के बाद तुरन्त पश्चात...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप खत्म करें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अब आप खत्म करें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: लोगों की जो अपेक्षा थी, वह यह थी कि हमारे जो राजनेता हैं, वे इस भाव से काम करें, जो छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज ने बताया था...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: सर, मुझे सिर्फ एक बात कहने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय खत्म हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय चेयरमैन के आदेशानुसार जो समय तय है, मैं उस समय सीमा का पालन करूँगा।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE - *Contd.*

Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India

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:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), 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 Authority.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 53/17/19]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS - Contd.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी, कुल 10 मिनट का समय आपके पास है।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I also have a point of order.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I also have a point of order.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : सर, पहले के स्पीकर ने ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट। मैं बोल रहा हूँ।
...(व्यवधान)... सर, पहले के स्पीकर ने * का नाम लिया है। वे इस हाउस के मेम्बर भी नहीं हैं। वह नाम रिकॉर्ड में से निकाल देना चाहिए, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने यह कहा है। रिकॉर्ड एग्जामिन करके जो राज्य सभा के नियम हैं, उनके तहत कार्रवाई होगी, यह मैंने कहा है।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, the hon. Member has referred to....

श्री उपसभापति: झा जी, आपने लिख करके दे दिया है...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, the right to reply has to be addressed carefully.

श्री उपसभापति: आपने लिख करके दे दिया है। That will be referred to. माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी, कुल 10 मिनट का समय आपके पास है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, 2014 का 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' 2019 में 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास' में परिवर्तित हो गया। अब 'विश्वास' की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी, मुख्य मुद्दा यही है। जो व्यक्ति, जिन दंगों में ढाई हजार लोग मरे हों, उसकी माफ़ी माँगने को तैयार नहीं था, जो व्यक्ति टोपी पहनने को तैयार नहीं था, जो व्यक्ति केन्द्र सरकार

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

का मुस्लिम बच्चों को छात्रवृत्ति देने के लिए गुजरात सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में तैयार नहीं था, जो व्यक्ति प्रधान मंत्री होते हुए भी राष्ट्रपति जी के रोज़ा इफ्तार में जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं था, वह आज सबसे पहले भाषण में कहते हैं, हमें अल्पसंख्यकों का विश्वास प्राप्त करना है। मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ। मैं उन्हें इस बात की भी बधाई देता हूँ कि आकर वे सबसे पहले भारतीय संविधान को नतमस्तक हुए। मैं बधाई देता हूँ। क्या यह परिवर्तन वाकई में है या केवल जुमला है? मैं उनसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी, अगर वे वाकई में जो कह रहे हैं, करके दिखा दें। यह देश सबका है। हम संसद में आते हैं, तो सबसे पहले हम महोपनिषद के इस श्लोक को पढ़ते हैं:-

"अयं निजः परोवेति गणना लघु चेतसाम्।

उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्।।"

साथ में आपने नारायण गुरु का भी जो श्लोक पढ़ा है, उसमें भी बात यही है कि 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास। 'माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कैसे विश्वास प्राप्त होगा? यह साम्प्रदायिकता का ज़हर कूट-कूटकर आप लोगों ने भर दिया है। यह भूत, यह जिंद, जो बोतल में बंद था, अब वह निकल गया है जिसे उसी बोतल में वापस डालना आसान नहीं है। आप कितना ही यहां पर ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति: आप कृपया चेयर को सम्बोधित करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आप चाहते हुए भी मुस्लिम भाइयों के प्रति, ईसाई भाइयों के प्रति, सिख भाइयों के प्रति, उन सबका विश्वास प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करें लेकिन आपके foot soldiers ने, पूरे देश में उनके मन में, उनके दिमाग में, उनके चालचलन में ज़हर भर दिया है, उसी का परिणाम झारखंड में उस लड़के के साथ सामने आया। ठीक है, अगर उसने चोरी की थी तो आपको क्या अधिकार था कि 18 घंटे तक electric pole से बांधकर उसकी पिटाई करें। क्या वहां कोई सरकार है? वहां की पुलिस क्या कर रही थी? 18 घंटे तक उसकी पिटाई होती रही, उसके बावजूद पुलिस उसे देखने तक नहीं आई। अब बताते हैं कि 11 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है लेकिन कौन-सी धाराओं में गिरफ्तार किया है, यह पता नहीं है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज पूरे देश में जो साम्प्रदायिकता का ज़हर बो दिया गया है, वह शुरू से बोया जाता है - शिक्षक और बच्चों के मन में। मुझे इस बात का दुःख है और हमें बड़ा दुःख होता है जब नई लोक सभा में एक तरफ नारा लगता है - 'जय श्रीराम' तो दूसरी तरफ नारा लगता है - 'अल्लाह-हो-अकबर'। भारत की सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं को किस हालात में आपने पहुंचा दिया है। यह ज़हर आसानी से नहीं मिटेगा, कितनी ही कोशिश आप कर लीजिए, सहस्रबुद्धे जी। यह ज़हर कूट-कूटकर आपने इस देश की जनता में भर दिया है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू वह शख्सियत थीं, जिन पर इस देश का मुसलमान भरोसा करता था। रफी अहमद किदवई साहब ने, जब उनके पास कुछ मुसलमान बच्चे गए और कहा

कि हमारी ये कुछ दिक्कतें हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं तुम्हारा नेता नहीं हूँ। तुम्हारा नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू है। ये हमारे संस्कार और संस्कृति रही है। आज हमें इस बात पर सोचना पड़ेगा कि आखिर इस समस्या का हम निदान कैसे पाएँ?

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ, जैसा अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य कुछ कह रहे थे कि हमने वोट बैंक की पॉलिटिक्स की है। उपसभापति महोदय, वोट बैंक पॉलिटिक्स से सबसे बड़ा नुकसान अगर किसी को होता है तो कांग्रेस पार्टी को होता है। जहाँ-जहाँ communal riots होते हैं, वहाँ-वहाँ हिंदू-मुसलमान बंट जाते हैं। आज पूरे देश में किस प्रकार के लोग नेता के रूप में उभरकर सामने आ रहे हैं? वे लोग उभरकर सामने आ रहे हैं, जो हिन्दुओं को हिन्दुओं में भड़काते हैं और मुसलमानों को मुसलमानों में भड़काते हैं। यही सबसे बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय आज हमारे देश में है।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूरे देश में हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था चरमरा गई है। आप कहते हैं कि हम 2024 तक 5 trillion dollars यहाँ की economy को ले आएंगे। 5 trillion dollars तक economy को लाने के लिए आपकी GDP growth होनी चाहिए - 20.11 परसेंट। चिदम्बरम जी हमारे साथ बैठे हैं, वे विस्तार से बताएंगे। उसी तरह से आप देखें कि किस तरह statistics के साथ धोखा किया गया है। 200 Statistics के अधिकारियों को भगा दिया गया, उन्हें मजबूरी में इस्तीफा देना पड़ा क्योंकि आपकी मर्जी से वे unemployment के आंकड़े दे नहीं रहे। आपने जो कहा है - दबाव, प्रभाव और अभाव - यह सरकार पूरे दबाव में काम कर रही है और हर वर्ग पर दबाव डाल रही है। कौन-सी हमारी Constitutional bodies ऐसी हैं, जिन पर इन्होंने दबाव नहीं डाला। इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा की जा सकती है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि 2019 के राष्ट्रपति महोदय के पूरे अभिभाषण में बेरोजगारी पर कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई। सबसे ज्यादा बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है, तो इन 5 सालों में बढ़ी है। 45 साल में सबसे ज्यादा unemployment के फीगर्स हमारे सामने आए हैं। यहाँ तक कि अर्जुन सुब्रमण्यम जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि आप लोगों ने जीडीपी के जो आंकड़े दिए थे, वे सही नहीं थे। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी कहते थे, 'temples of modern India' आप उनका किस बेतरीके से दोहन कर रहे हैं।

सर, ओएनजीसी हमारी सबसे profitable PSU हुआ करती थी, 2013-14 में उसके पास 10 हजार करोड़ का कैश था। आपने उसी ओएनजीसी को मजबूर किया, दबाव डाला और दबाव डाल कर, Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation, जिस पर 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए का कर्जा था, मजबूर करके उसकी ईक्विटी खरीदी गई और आज हालत यह है कि उसका कैश 10,798 करोड़ से घट कर केवल 29.6 करोड़ बच गया है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, उसी प्रकार से एचएएल, जिसको डिफेंस की मिनिस्ट्री का राफेल का काम मिलना था ...(समय की घंटी)... महोदय, अभी मेरे दो मिनट और हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: जी, जी। मैंने just...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, जिसने सरकार को 11 हजार करोड़ कैश ट्रांसफर किया था, अब उसकी हालत यह है कि आज उसे तनख्वाह बांटने के लिए 781 करोड़ रुपए कर्ज लेना पड़ रहा है। बाकी और सारे आंकड़े हैं। नड्डा जी, आपने कहा कि गरीबों की बात करते थे, लेकिन आपने बैंक अकाउंट में मिनिमम बैलेंस का नियम बनाया और इस माध्यम से आपने एक साल में 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए गरीबों की जेब से निकाल कर पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंक्स को दिये।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आतंकवाद की बात करना चाहता हूँ। इनके कार्यकाल में, इन्होंने 2014 में वादा किया था कि कश्मीरी पंडितों को सम्मान वापस भेजा जाएगा। एक साल में कितने कश्मीरी पंडित वापस गए? Number of terrorist incidents has increased by 177 per cent in the last five years.' यह जवाब मैंने नहीं दिया है, बल्कि यह सरकार की तरफ से आया है। 'Death of jawans in terror attacks has increased by 106 per cent.' 2017 में 354 थे, अब बढ़ कर 457 हो गए।

महोदय, पुलवामा की घटना हुई, पुलवामा की घटना के संबंध में मेरे पास यह प्रमाण है, यह जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस का सिग्नल है, अगर आप चाहें, तो मैं इसे पटल पर रखने के लिए तैयार हूँ, जिसमें कि 8 फरवरी, 2019 को आईजी, जम्मू-कश्मीर की तरफ से सीआरपीएफ को, आर्मीको, सबको मिंगल गमा। उसमें कहा गया था, 'Before occupying your place of deployment, please sanitise the area properly as there are inputs of use of IED. Matter most urgent.' ...(Time bell rings)... Sir, this is very important. It is gross Intelligence failure on the part of the Government. Sir, I demand an answer from the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me now call the name of the next speaker. Shri S. Muthukaruppan —not present. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is a very serious matter. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: जो समय तय है, मुझे उसका पालन करने का आदेश है, मेरी सीमा है। माननीय दिग्विजय जी, आप वरिष्ठ राजनेता हैं, इसलिए आप मेरी सीमा समझते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: महोदय, उसमें हमारे 40 जवान मारे गए। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे 40 जवान शहीद हो गए और इस देश में आज तक इसके लिए किसी को accountable नहीं माना गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me now move on to Shri Derek O'Brien. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Derek O'Brien. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I would take just two minutes.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: All right, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: महोदय, यह लड़ाई विचारधारा की लड़ाई है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then I move on to the next speaker, Dr. Keshava Rao. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I am present here. Please allow me to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am making a statement. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, महात्मा गांधी के बारे में कहा गया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... बापू हम शर्मिदा हैं, आपके कातिल अभी भी ज़िन्दा हैं।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, in the greatest traditions of parliamentary democracy, we know that the speech of the President is written by the Prime Minister and the Government while the speech is delivered by the *Rashtrapatiji*. So, even though we have serious issues about the content, but in the true spirit of parliamentary democracy, we would express that here, but I stand up to support the Motion of Thanks.

Sir, I think we haven't started off too badly in the Rajya Sabha. At least, for the last six hours from yesterday, on this debate, there has been no professional heckling either from that side, from here or from there, more or less, and we managed to express ourselves. Sir, after the results of these elections, someone has been made to come into Government and others have a role to play in the Opposition. But let's begin by giving some real numbers where we in Opposition and those in Government can work towards improving these numbers. The first thing is स्वास्थ्य. Four out of every ten children in India are malnourished. Let's work together to bring that number down to three or two. The second thing is बेरोज़गार Equivalent to the population of Uttarakhand, which is more than one crore, people lost their jobs in 2018. Let's generate more jobs in the next five years. The third thing is शिक्षा If we keep the drop-out rate going as it is, we will end up with the figure of population of Bihar which will be the number of illiterate children in the country. The fourth thing is मानव विकास We are all talking about five trillion dollar economy by 2024. I urge us all together to look at the Human Development Index. Where are we? We are behind Libya, Namibia; we are at the rank of 130 on that Index. Let's look at GST together. Seventeen of the last twenty-three GST targets have

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

been missed. Let's look at cleanliness. Sir, by the time we finish this Budget Session, eight more Indians would have died due to manual scavenging and cleaning human faeces. These are the numbers. The next point is regarding *Kisans*. Four out of ten insurance claims filed by farmers have remained unpaid. This is something all of us together need to look at these numbers and resolve. The next point is regarding women. Seven out of ten women in India are anaemic. That is what we can solve together. Let's go point by point. Let's begin with women. All were thumping in the Central Hall on that day when it was announced that 78 MPs are women and they are all excited. Hang our heads in shame that there are just 78 women MPs. This is fourteen per cent of MPs here. Come to my State. We will show you —35 per cent from Bengal were women last time. This time we did better —41 per cent of MPs are women. It is not only empowering women in that way. There are other ways to empower women. So, in the first meeting when we met the Prime Minister after this Government was formed on 16th' in all-party meeting, my Party, the Trinamool Congress, proposed to bring up the Women's Reservation Bill here and now. Yesterday, I was delighted when passionately the Leader of the Opposition led the charge. The Prime Minister is speaking today in Lok Sabha and is going to speak tomorrow in Rajya Sabha. Come not only on behalf of the 60 crore women in India but also on behalf of the men in India, and bring Women's Reservation Bill, otherwise "*Shh!*", don't say anything about women. You want to bring a Bill which will affect seven crore women. You know what that Bill is. Why? Bring a Bill which will affect sixty crore women. Those seven crore women, like everybody else, only want protection, simple protection —Articles 14, 15 and 16. So, don't make it a minority issue. And, so much big talk on this *Beti Bachao*. Wait! I will tell you the truth about *Beti Bachao*. ये हमें सिर्फ आंकड़े दिखा रहे हैं। All India *Beti Bachao*, budget for all States is Rs.650 crore. Challenge these numbers. That means Rs.3 crore per State. By the way, two years before *Beti Bachao* started, the lady in Bengal, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, started something called *Kanyashree*. It's one State and the budget for *Kanyashree* is Rs.7,000 crore. You gave us some numbers about child-sex ratio. Here, how many girls' lives were touched as a result of that Scheme? Fifty-two lakh girls' lives were touched.

Advertising budget was not 57 per cent. It was less than one per cent. Lip service, lip service and more lip service! And the dropout rate in Bengal now is half the national rate. This is not only so about Bengal but this Scheme for women was also given the U.N. Award. Before we move on to women, I reiterate, come here, Mr. Prime Minister; talk in the Lok Sabha, and come and talk here tomorrow, and say, "we will pass the

Women Reservation Bill next week". We will sit till ten o'clock in the night and pass it. Or, at least, talk about it'.

From women, let us move to Parliament. Parliament has had the tradition since 1993 of actually setting up Standing Committees to scrutinise Bills. From the time it was started, till now, the average Bills being scrutinised, which was about 65 per cent went up to 71 per cent. In other words, 7 out of every ten Bills which came here were scrutinised. Good! It is a good thing to have scrutiny. Because otherwise, you would bring forth Bills saying we have got a majority and thus pass any old Bill. In the last five years —this is not as a complaint that I am saying the BJP do this; I think we all must realise —we are trying as Opposition. The Government, through you, Sir, I urge them, don't take that number down as it exists now. Now, only 24 per cent of Bills were scrutinised. This is Parliament.

Coming to Ordinances, in the first thirty years since independence, out of every ten Bills passed, one was an Ordinance. In the second period of 30 years, out of every 10 Bills passed, about 2 were Ordinances. In the last 2 years, out of every 10 Bills passed, 4 are Ordinance. So, Ordinance is no more an emergency situation. It is the reality.

Sir, now about Parliamentary productivity, it is always the onus on the Government to run Parliament. The earlier average was 93 to 94 days. I have also taken up, after discussing with *Mamata* —I think Nareshji had brought up a Bill —that Parliament must sit for 100 days. How did we fare last time - 66 days! Bring this legislation, let us discuss, talk to us and take it forward. And, of course, the Budget, you all know, last time, was discussed here for 28 minutes. Check the record; it was 28 minutes, 215 Amendments passed.

Women, Parliament and now the backbone of our Constitution. You come, kiss the Constitution, very good! But let us talk about federalism. Sixty-six Government schemes were Centrally-sponsored. That number, after the last Budget, is down to 28. In other words, the Centre was contributing to 66 schemes. Now, it is only contributing to 28 schemes in the State Governments. The Centre has reduced its percentage to State Governments in 58 schemes. What federalism! Then you say that there was more devolution; look at those numbers. Then, you come to आयुष्मान भारत। It was also federalism. 50 per cent of the money was given by the Central Government and 40 per cent was given by the State Government and, yet, the letters went around everywhere with one man's photograph on it. I do not want to give big talk about the scheme unless

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

I have some serious numbers. In Bengal, we have a scheme called *स्वास्थ्य साथी*। The Bengal conversation, by the way, is being distracted about in everything because they don't want to hear about this. Five lakh insurance per family —and I am only giving you one example of West Bengal. Yesterday, we had a very good example from Odisha. My friend from DMK would give you another example from Tamil Nadu and others across the country. I am only giving you only one example. Five lakh rupees insurance per family, paperless, cashless, free treatment in Government hospitals, up to forty to seventy per cent discount, to free medicines. It is happening in Bengal. And since you talked about numbers, let me talk to you about numbers. Hundred per cent immunization, just short point something one half of a per cent less than hundred per cent on immunization! Look at the maternal mortality rate. That was somewhere at 256. It is now down to 101 because of good healthcare. Infant mortality rate has gone down. This is an issue and this is beyond the politics. This is work on the ground, and this is the way it is done in federalism - take the good ideas from different States. Now, Sir.

*I will speak a little in Bangla, so if you want to try...

I will explain how West Bengal is being deprived and being shown disrespect by flouting all norms of federal structure. Let me tell you about Railway Budget that was an ongoing process since 1950, in which the Centre would put its share. Now someone with delusion of greatness came and said that not just the Centre, rather the States should also put their share under Special Purpose Vehicle. Let me explain the allocation under Railway Budget —I will show how much allocation was made for the BJP-ruled States and how West Bengal was being deprived of allocation. We want that every State should get a good share of allocation. Now, take the example of Uttarakhand - its share of allocation under Railway Budget has risen by 107% and you know which party is in power in Uttarakhand; in the case of the state of Rajasthan, it is 30% more,- in Gujarat - well we know it will surely go up —the allocation has risen by 20%; again in the case of the State of Madhya Pradesh, it has gone up by 20%. Now, let us look at Delhi —the allocation has gone down by 40%. Likewise, in the case of Kerala it has been reduced by 20% while the share of West Bengal has gone down by about 17%. Sir, West Bengal is being deprived.

There is more to it —during the period between 9 June and 15 June, three advisories have been issued by the Centre to West Bengal. You can send as many advisories as you want. You may rather hire a chartered flight-and send as many

*English translation of the original speech made in Bangala.

advisories to West Bengal. There was an advisory from the Ministry of Home Affairs dated 9 June, another advisory from the Ministry of Home Affairs dated 15 June and yet another from the Ministry of Health on the same day. You have been sending advisories to West Bengal but not to the State of Uttar Pradesh. Why? Shri Ajay Singh Bisht is the Chief Minister there. You have not sent any advisory to Uttar Pradesh despite the death of 25 people —be they Hindu or Muslim or Yadav or Dalit. It is a matter of the death of 25 persons in the State. You have not bothered to send any advisory to the State of Bihar where 150 children have died. You can do whatever you want to do, but let me tell you —the 'Agni-kanya' of Bengal, the leader of the country, Ms. Mamata Banerjee will fight and fight it out.

If you want to deliver a speech in Bengali or dream to come to power, please try to learn something about Bengal. Let me cite an example. A few days ago, the incumbent Minister of Human Resources Development was attending a meeting where the discussion was about Auroville. He asked, "Who was Aurobindo?" This was reported in the newspapers and I have seen it. Don't you know about Sri Aurobindo? One of the leading practitioners of Yoga, Sri Aurobindo wrote numerous letters and took part in the freedom struggle against the British rule. He was obviously unaware of Sri Aurobindo. Why?

He was a revolutionary turned Yogi. You don't know who Sri Aurobindo was! And you are the HRD Minister of India....

Why should he be unaware of it? Because, no one from RSS participated in the freedom struggle. Some months ago, a leader from BJP came to Shantiniketan and mentioned in an address that Rabindranath Tagore was born in Shantiniketan. What can I say? He is now our Home Minister and he has been seeking votes in West Bengal. I will take him to Jorasanko when he makes a visit next. Please try to acquaint yourself with Bengal, try to learn about Vidyasagar and try to learn about 'Varna-parichay'. You do not know anything even about the initial alphabets of Bengali and you want to come to Bengal!

Sir, now it is the latest fashion to shame Bangla. Sir, with your permission, I have got all Government figures where West Bengal is No. 1, but I will take 15 seconds because otherwise I can take one-and-a-half hours. If you talk about hundred days work, West Bengal is No. 1; skill development, West Bengal is No. 1; e-tendering, West Bengal is No. 1; ease of doing business, West Bengal is in the top three list; rural roads, West Bengal is No. 1; MSME sector, because the banks lend most money to West

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

Bengal, so West Bengal is No. 1; growth rate of GDSP, West Bengal is No. 1; Krishi Karman Award, I thank the Central Government because West Bengal has got the award five times in a row. If you talk about farmer's income, there are many promises made for doubling farmer's income. But we are not even getting into these numbers. My simple submission is, when Mamata Banerjee become the Chief Minister of West Bengal in the year 2011, she promised to double the farmer's income. Sir, she has not doubled the farmer's income. Sir, according to the latest figures of the year 2019, it is not doubled but it is tripled. Sir, it is an authentic data that the farmer's income has tripled.

Sir, let us go back to the point of federalism. How many times does the Constitution of India mentions... Sir, do not look at the time, it is in control.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know you always follow the time.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, how many times the word 'Federalism' is mentioned in the Constitution of India because you come and kiss the Constitution? I think may be 14 times, may be 27 times, or may be 32 times. No, Sir, the word "federalism" is not mentioned in the Constitution of India and that is what makes it more powerful. Sir, Article 1 of the Constitution of India says "India *i.e.* *Bharat* shall be a Union of States". So, Sir, for understanding the concept of Federalism, let us not go here and there, let us simply go to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. He suggests, and this is the sense of this quote, that "In peace time, the structure of India in the Constitution should be Federal". And to quote him, he says "At times of war, it is designed to work in a unitary system". That is the spirit of federalism. I want to move on from federalism, on a lighter note, although, it is a very serious subject, and all of us will fight till the last drop of blood to save federalism in this country.

Sir, the Prime Minister was there in the All-Party meeting. He is not the BJP Prime Minister. He is our Prime Minister, and he advised all of us. There were no cameras but we all were there. He said, "Listen, don't disturb till 2023-2024, then you can start your campaign again". No, Sir, our job as the opposition, we will do what it takes, starting from today. Sir, on the lighter note, I want to say about federalism that अभी क्रिकेट वर्ल्ड कप चल रहा है। कुछ दिन पहले इंडिया की जो टीम थी, उसमें जो 11 players थे, वे सब अलग-अलग रणजी टीम से थे, मज़ा आ गया, that should be the spirit. Sir, it did not happen that way there because they did not have a quota system there. They all came in because of their talent. Sir, now we come to institutions. I do not have time to talk about

all institutions, like CBI, ED. So, I am not going to do all institutions. I will do just one institution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you have two more minutes.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We have two more speakers. My colleague will handle it within the time I give it to him. Do not worry. Ok, Sir. Now, I will talk about the Media. Media is the only institution because we do not have time. But before I start the media, Sir, these days, with the media in hand, it is easy to manufacture great men. What a beautiful quote. Who said this? Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. He saw this problem coming long, long years ago, and I do not want to only make a point about it. Today, as All-India Trinamool Congress, we appeal to the media owners. They have a responsibility to play to save our democracy. We appeal to the journalists to bring back the days of the Editor, the Editor of the sixties or the seventies. Bring back those days. Where is the media? They use different brands. As everyone said, it has become like propaganda. It is very sad.

Sir, because, I think, to overcome this, we need partnership of media, let me give you four quick examples. The first is why can't the media partner the people of India and talk about the money spent in these last elections. Eighty per cent of ads on Google, YouTube or Facebook are pro-BJP ads. It is an unlevel-playing field.

Then, we come to the second one. It is more for the media. I am not an investigative journalist but I hope it can help the investigative journalists. There was a women's NGO called 'Sarvani Foundation', now, it is called 'Association of Billion Minds'. Go and investigate 'Association of Billion Minds'. They are a surrogate advertising creator for the Bharatiya Janata Party. The expense of 'Association of Billion Minds' does not even go into the election expenses.

Next, go and investigate Jarvis Technology, and, I am saying this with all the responsibility at my command. All data points of the beneficiaries of all programmes are used to reach the poll booths *via* these beneficiaries. So, this is data misuse, and, we have also spoken about the data darkness where the data disappears.

The NDA also had a hidden partner, 'Non-Disclosed Alliance'. I am not here to promote a book. It is 'The Real Face of Facebook in India'. You won't read about this in newspapers, you won't see this in the television channels because it tells a sordid story. Facebook's senior management in India are *de facto* campaign managers for the BJP. Facebook's Delhi office is virtually an extended BJP IT cell, and, I am saying this

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

with all responsibility. Facebook censored anti-BJP news and put other parties in jeopardy. The Facebook algorithm censors anti-BJP content. Now, I come to WhatsApp, which is owned by Facebook. I don't want to dwell on WhatsApp. Everybody knows about WhatsApp. I have got one lovely quote of September, 2018. "We are capable of delivering any message we want to the public whether it is sweet or sour, true or fake; we can do this only because we have 32 lakh people in our WhatsApp groups. This is how we can make everything viral. Wow." The person who said this in September, 2018 is now the Home Minister of India. Where are we headed? And, of course, in return, the Facebook got a lot of other benefits. There is much more to talk about besides Facebook but we must investigate this, the media must look into it.

Now, Sir, I come to the issue of electoral funding. In 2018, when a television channel brings money *via* FCRA route, you hassle them; when Lawyers' Collective brings it *via* FCRA route, you hassle them; but you are merrily, with a hosepipe, bringing money and foreign funding, *sab chalega*. - You removed the 7.5 per cent cap on companies which were donating; fifty to sixty per cent is coming from unknown sources, and, of course, the ADR says, out of 100 crores electoral bonds in India, 95 per cent goes to the Trinamool —no, not to the Trinamool, Sir; of course, not, I only wish —it goes to the BJP.

Sir, now, on behalf of the Trinamool, let me make three solid suggestions to level the playing field of the elections; otherwise, it is an uneven playing field. We have been saying this from 1998, when we started. So, let me make the first suggestion. It is a serious stuff. It is not that the other stuff was not serious but this is real suggestion. We need a collegium to appoint the Election Commissioners. Look and read the Constituent Assembly debates.

Shri Shibban Lal Saxena made this suggestion. Dr. Ambedkar did not throw the suggestion away. In fact, in clause (2) of the Article 324 of the Constitution, he actually suggested, and this is what he said, that the Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners shall be subject to any law made by Parliament. It is not too late for Parliament to act. I urge political parties from across the aisle. Please let us do this. Let us study this in detail. This was made by our founding fathers.

Sir, our second suggestion is this. Use ballot papers. EVMs are not reliable. And we can have a full debate and discussion on that.

Sir, our third suggestion is on State funding of elections. In 1998, there was a Committee headed by Mr. Indrajeet Gupta. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, the revered lawyer, was there. The BJP was also represented there. There was a young man in the Committee. Now he is not so young. My colleague and friend Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav was also in that Committee. They made some very serious suggestions on State funding of elections. One was to create a fund for state funding. It is constitutional. It is legal. It provides equal opportunity to all. And, Sir, this document of 1998 is a very, very important document. These are three very, very important suggestions from the point of view of electoral reforms. You handle these first, and then you talk about 'One Nation, One Election'. I saw a lovely cartoon in *The Hindu*. One senior person from the - Government is saying, "One Nation, One Election." And the second in seniority is saying, "One Candidate."

Sir, the Trinamool will continue to play the role of constructive opposition. It normally does not happen when you have four per cent extra votes. We got more votes in West Bengal, but we got less number of seats.

I am speaking on a very, very important day, which is the darkest day for India. The 25th of June, 44 years ago, was the darkest day for India. Democracy was strangled and misused. And two years later, the people of India gave a fitting reply to those who strangled and mutilated democracy. We did not tolerate emergency. Today, on the 25th of June, as we begin in 2019, we will be alert and we will fight under Mamata Di never to allow a super emergency. Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद देरेक जी। आपके दूसरे स्पीकर के लिए 9 मिनट का समय शेष है।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, having heard a lot of people and having read the speech containing 109 points, running into 27 pages, of the President, I have become speechless. The little advantage that I thought I would take to speak about certain things, my friend Derek spoke about them. And it is quite necessary that we don't repeat and bore you all, particularly on an occasion like this.

Sir, therefore, I would be more businesslike and I would get into the business of talking on the points that the President has raised. Firstly, I would say that he spoke about many things, but did not speak about many things. He promised to speak about many things and wanted us to realize a few things that he had not said. What is important is that in the entire speech, although there were a lot of things to say, he has perhaps forgotten or missed the best part on the economy. There is not a single

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

word except for the reference about economic reforms. That also, when you see, it speaks so high and it is so distorted that one cannot but take an objection although in a speech like this when I am thanking the President for his Address, I would not like to dwell on that. But certainly I would like to say that you are trying to speak about the high economy, the fastest economic growth and your achievements at a time when India's GDP growth is just 5.8 per cent. If it is controversial, if you do not agree with Mr. Subramanian, who was your own Economic Adviser for very long, you yourself had agreed and said that it was 6.8 per cent. That 6.8 per cent came down from 7.2 per cent. That is a slowdown. And you are speaking about it and saying that you are the fastest.

Sir, therefore, we have handed over the fastest growth tag to China although we say that we continue to be the fastest growing economy. The President's Address terms it as the fastest but as I told you, this tag now goes to our neighbour China. All economic indicators point towards this slowdown. This has not come all of a sudden. It was eight per cent last April to June. It was seven and six in earlier two quarters. That shows how we were slowing down or climbing down.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY) *in the Chair*]

I would repeat what Mr. Subramanian said, although you are challenging him, that we have overrated our own calculations by 2.5 per cent from 2011 itself. He said that all that you are calculating about your GDP and talking high is not to be believed. All right, whatever may be Mr. Subramanian's views, one fact remains. It is about sectoral development. I am talking about this because paragraph 52 of the President's Address quoted many things. It says that in everything in every field, in every sector, the country has made a progress. This is a direct reference to that. If you look into sectoral development, you will find that agriculture is 2.9 per cent today as against 5 per cent a year ago; mining is 1.3 per cent as against 5.1 per cent last year; power is 7 per cent as against 8.6 per cent last year; Index of Industrial Production, which is the crux of all those things, shows 3.7 per cent which is the lowest in five quarters. Corporate India's sales and gross fixed assets grew second slowest in the last five years. I am quoting all this from PLFS, which are your own official figures. I am tempted to quote this because in spite of all this, you still claim that you are doing fine and that you are the fastest.

Sir, what really upsets me or what really goaded me to speak today is not only this. Your claim or Mr. Modiji's claim is that you found 'eureka', a new world, in 2014.

He says that the world started in 2014. He did say this in two paragraphs. At one place, it says all the development started in 2014. Secondly, it says that hereafter the development would be based on the strong foundations of 2014. I have no objection if he is quoting such things. I only sympathize with his own leader, Vajpayeeji, who is left out or let down. Perhaps Modi ji forgot that he was also the Prime Minister of this country for two terms presiding over his own party. To say that the future development of this country would be based on the foundations laid in 2014 shows that what was said or what was done earlier is not to be taken note of. As I said, they are not taking note of it. Second thing is, somebody in the other House the other day spoke at length about what the previous Governments in previous regimes have done and what Congress has achieved. I would not only like to repeat that and give statistical figures because they are many. They are already there and we can look into them. But one thing I can repeat certainly. He has quoted Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's speech - 'the Tryst with Destiny'. Why I am quoting it is because of this developmental aspect, the development starting in 2014! In the 'Tryst with Destiny' Speech, Pandit Nehru said *inter alia* a moment comes, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. This utterance, Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, is freedom from slavery and poverty towards progress and development. Therefore, the development started on the day we attained independence and we promised to take the nation forward and free the nation from the past slavery. The same Member in the Lok Sabha quoted India's development programme in the shape of Five Year Plans to say that it all started there and not, 2014. Sir, as a matter of fact, our planned development started from the First Five Year Plan in 1951. The First Five Year Plan of 1951 had ₹ 2,000-and-odd crores outlay. By the time we abandoned this planning system in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, it went to ₹ 33 lakh crores and odd. From ₹ 2,000 crores to more than ₹ 33 lakh crores as an outlay of a Plan, was development before 2014? Your development is to talk only from 2014 through Niti Aayog or whichever it is. I am not trying to criticize anybody because I am not trying to indulge in blame game today and not to score a point here. I am trying to give figures because your obsession is with 2014 and my obsession is with nation as such, a nation which is on its onward path.

So, Sir, with this development being taken back, I would rather move forward. Let us say, he talked about the Green Revolution, White Revolution and now the Blue Revolution on which President has spent two paragraphs or two points. We must know Green Revolution or White Revolution or the Blue Revolution are the creations of the previous Government and certainly not this Government. Let it be known because it

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

is true and in the records. In fact, when Lal Bahadur Shastri became the Prime Minister, he asked Mr. C. Subramaniam to become the Agriculture Minister. Mr. Subramaniam told him that he had been a Finance Minister and Industries Minister in Tamil Nadu but never an Agriculture Minister. But Shastriji said that what was required was taking people along and understanding others who knew the matter and he would do better. Subramaniam agreed and called T.A. Pai and made him the Chairman of FCI at that time. He thought the goal was distribution of grains first, so T.A. Pai did well as far as FCI was concerned. After that he called Prof. Borlaug, the father of high yielding varieties. That man paved way for and launched what is now known as Green Revolution.

Sir, I am saying all this only to answer your obsession with 2014 or obsession with self-congratulations or self-praise. For example, you have been congratulating yourself for poll victory. All of us are congratulating you, the BJP, for the big majority or the good majority that you have got. You have got a clear majority and you are in power. Nobody is grudging that but, at the same time, let us understand the way, the loud manner, in which you are crying or shouting on this issue, has no parallel. This country has seen when regimes had more than 303 seats. There was 412 in 1984. You would see that we had a hundred more than what exactly they are today but we did not have this kind of a loud election. I was in Congress Party at that particular time. We did not shout about everything we had achieved. We knew what is achieved has to be consolidated, has to be sustained. Unfortunately, the Congress Party lost thereafter.

I am not saying that you must lose next time. I wish you good luck and that you continue as long as you are prepared to serve the nation honestly and truthfully.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there is a peculiarity to our election about which Shri Yadav yesterday spoke. Although we might get the legislative majority and this gets us into power. But, this does not truly reflect the majority backing from the people. With first-past-the-post system that we have inherited or opted, we have never crossed 51 per cent people vote except once in the Congress regime. We have never crossed 51 per cent from the people's side. So, this majority also should not be mistaken as people's majority or the majority that you are enjoying from the masses. But, that is a separate arena because the Para dealing with electoral reforms in the Presidential Address spoke something more than that. And, yesterday, the Members were talking about the electoral reforms, and I think, in this House, we are going to take up a Short Duration Discussion on this very subject. What is important today are the draconian three 'Ms', that is, Money, Muscle and Media, which have to be checked or have to

be curbed. Yesterday there was a cross-fire or the Members were crossing swords with each other on the kind of the money that BJP had spent in the elections. I would not get into that. But, the electoral bonds of which the largest of chunk went to BJP itself present an evidence enough or a proof enough, if a proof be required at all as to where this money flows whenever you are in power. There have been many Governments in power but this is ... kind or percentage of money that you have collected nobody had earlier. You have not collected it to be kept in deposits or fixed deposits. You have certainly spent it in the elections and in this way you are putting other parties to disadvantage. I am not grouching about it, but it is the system that we have to fight. We live with that kind of a thing.

Sir, now, to talk about the development, because he talked about the space and about space programmes; again I would like to tell Modi ji that he is proud of the space programme and so are we. We are a little more also because if we look back, it is Pandit ji and also Dr. Homi Bhabha who had started these two things with their commitment to space and science and technology.

Sir, as I said earlier, I am not trying to speak what others have said. As a matter of fact, I wanted to speak about women, but Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad has already spoken about it. He spoke in very extensively, but I will speak one word that if you are talking about women, please recall his emphasis or emphatic words that there is an 80 per cent increase in the crime rate against women, and 62 per cent increase in rapes. And, I do not want to add one sentence more except hanging my head in shame. That is the only thing I can do.

When, yesterday, Shri Prasanna Acharya referred, and even today Shri Derek O'Brien referred to about 78 women getting elected, there was thumping of the desks as if it was an earth-shaking event or something. I won't say that also. What I am saying is that in this very House, in this very Parliament, we have passed a Bill although it has now lapsed. We have passed a Bill in this Rajya Sabha asking for thirty three per cent representation which is known to the Prime Minister and which is known to the President of India. A man who knows that this Parliament had passed a thirty three per cent representation and for him to feel happy or for him to make us feel happy...

...over 17 per cent representation is, again to me, if not shameful, very unfortunate. What we are looking to is the Bill to be passed in this Session. The paradox, today, with us is, everyone of us talk about the same thing, but when it comes to implementation,

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

we just step back. Now, this is exactly what is happening as far as this thing is concerned.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Only one minute is remaining.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I will take one minute. Sir, they have talked about agriculture, they have talked about irrigation. Naddaji yesterday spoke about *Ayushman Bharat* and said that it is the biggest scheme that they have. We in Telangana have rejected it and along with Telangana there are two-three more States including Odisha. Why? Because we have bigger schemes than your's. Yours is a just ₹ 300 crore scheme. Yours is going to help only 20 lakh people—as he has given his statistics, I am going to give my statistics—whereas, ours is a ₹ 800 crore scheme with 80 lakh people covered. Similarly, there was another scheme which he has talked about *i.e.*, *Matritva Vandana Yojana*, under which they have promised ₹ 6,000 for delivery, but only once and that too for one lakh people with ₹ 50 crore outlay. We have the same thing with ₹ 300 crore outlay with about ₹ 14,000 for two deliveries for a woman. You said about Basti Dawakhana Scheme; they are Basti Dawakhanas with us, as you are aware. Now, let us talk about irrigation. We have built the world's largest Lift Irrigation Project, that is, Kaleshwaram and not a single paisa has come from you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Thank you.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: One second, Sir. You said that under the so-called federalism, you want to give money. Although you are giving to other States, not a single paisa had come from you and we have built this ₹ 80,000 crore world's largest irrigation dam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me the opportunity to speak on the President's Address. Sir, we are meeting at a time when we are, basically, congratulating ourselves on having conducted one of the most successful democratic elections in the whole world and for which we are quite legitimately very proud of ourselves as Indians. And I do not want to take away from this enormous credit nor do I want to take away from the wisdom of our people who voted quite

decisively and not because they read Facebook, but because they thought out an issue and decided to give a mandate in a particular way. However, Sir, there is a problem of aggregation. In development economics, we often talk about the problem which the law of averages forgets the last person in the last bench. I think this might also be true in the case of Indian democracy. Sir, one of the most creditable features of the Election Commission was that they tried their level best to ensure that every Indian voted, voted in a fair way, voted fearlessly. Though a lot of criticism was there that in one Eastern State seven phases of elections were held and 700 companies of paramilitary forces were sent as deployment. I shudder to think, Sir, what would have happened if the Election Commission had not taken these steps. I spent three months of the elections' time in the State, which my good friend, Shri Derek O'Brien has called the number - one State.

Sir, there, there were two uniform responses which I got from people. The first one, and I may lapse into Bangla for the moment is, people said, * please see that we can vote. It is not a question of who we are supporting and who we are opposing. And the second response which was there was * Oh, will there be Central forces there also! Sir, this is the commentary on the loose ends of democracy which we fail to see in talking about the aggregation. This is one of the States which is being called number one, has become the State which is number one in terms of political killings, in terms of electoral violence. It is a shame when the process of democracy is accompanied by poor people in Purulia being hanged on trees with placards saying, 'I was a supporter of such and such party', it is a shame. But, it is also creditable that the party which got 18 seats, could put up electoral agents in only 30 per cent of the booths. Why? Because the others were driven away. That, Sir, is the reality of another facet of democracy. Sir, it is a shame when we have public videos circulating on YouTube, whereby, hon. Members of Parliament, some of you even have recognized them within this House saying, 'ensure that such and such community does not vote.' And, Sir, the irony is that, that community was not a minority community. It is this travesty of democracy which we have to attend. We have seen all along on media how the process of elections was being subverted at every point. The question is, what laws have we got to ensure that public officials who collude in this subversion, this derailment of democracy, can be punished? They do this. Maybe, in one or two places, there is a re-poll, but, then nothing. It is business as usual. How are polling officers, who have

*Hon' ble Member spoke in Bangla Language.

[Shri Swapan Dasgupta]

actually conspired in this, who have made a shameful effect on the larger glory of democracy, to be treated? This is a question which I want to ask because, I think, when we talk about electoral reforms, we concentrate only on what are the influences; we do not talk about the right of people to actually vote freely, fearlessly, and when that fear takes over the entire State, it is something which is to be worried about.

Secondly, Sir, we talk about Federalism. I know it is glorious to talk about Federalism, and we are all for Federalism. But, Sir, one of the crucial aspects of Indian democracy is Local Self Government. My friend, Jairam Ramesh, who is a great votary of Local Self Government, will endorse this idea that it is one of the pillars of Indian democracy, the panchayats, the municipalities, the nagarpalikas. If today, Sir, the process of elections in these very institutions have been subverted when 37 per cent elections are made uncontested, and then, we talk about Bengal as number one State! Number one in what, Sir? Number one in national disgrace! That is what has happened. Therefore, Sir, it is not merely a question that the Election Commission is effective in a national way. Also, I think, a time has come to make it more effective because these also are constitutional bodies which have been empowered by the Constitution. Therefore, agencies of Local Self-Government, when elections are held, the equal degree of supervision has to be ensured by them. Because one thing we notice there was that true democracy can't function where the State Government is as partisan as it is in some States. It can't function if they don't have that same commitment to democracy and have a commitment only to one person. Therefore, I would urge that when the talk of electoral reforms again comes up, we seriously consider extending the jurisdiction of the Election Commission to agencies of Local Self-Government for the sake of quality of democracy. We have seen the spread of democracy and we are celebrating it. But, there are facets of democracy, unfortunately, in my home State. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't have to prove that I am from that home State by speaking in Bangla and I am quite capable of doing it.

"I want to state that you have not made Bengal 'Viswa Bangla', rather you have transformed it into 'Poisonous Bengal'."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Thank you. Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder is not present. Now, Shri Sanjay Raut.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): वाइस चेयरमैन सर, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो चर्चा चल रही है, मैंने कल नड्डा जी का भाषण सुना। देश की प्रगति की एक रूपरेखा उनके भाषण में मुझे दिखी। जो बात बार-बार हमारे आज़ाद साहब बोल रहे थे कि 'न्यू इंडिया' क्या है, 'मॉडर्न इंडिया' क्या है, उसकी पूरी रूपरेखा मुझे नड्डा जी के भाषण में दिखी है। हमने विपक्ष के नेता आज़ाद साहब का भी भाषण सुना। बहुत शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से सुना। जब उनका भाषण चल रहा था, तो यहाँ प्रधान मंत्री जी मौजूद थे। प्रधान मंत्री भी सुन रहे थे। आज़ाद साहब ने सरकार को कठघरे में खड़ा कर दिया था, प्रहार किये, कटु आलोचना की। यहाँ से उनका भाषण जिस तरह से सुन रहे थे, विपक्ष का एक सम्मान, जिसे हम डेमोक्रेसी कहते हैं, यही हमारी डेमोक्रेसी है। जो बात हमारे खिलाफ है, जो बात हमारे विरोध में कही जाती है, वह भी हमें सुननी चाहिए। हमें अगले पाँच साल के लिए जनादेश मिला है। फिर भी जो विरोधी हैं, उनकी भी बात सुनी जाएगी। यह हमने कल इस सदन में देखा है। एक मजबूत, एक केंद्रवित्त विरोधी पार्टी की यहाँ जरूरत है। आज़ाद साहब ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि चाहे एक हजार साल हम विपक्ष में बैठेंगे, लेकिन उन्हें हमारा रास्ता मजूर नहीं है। इस देश की जनता ने मोदीजी का रास्ता चुन लिया है। हमारा रास्ता साहस का है, हिम्मत का है, हिन्दुत्व का है, प्रखर राष्ट्रवाद का है और सेक्युलर हिन्दुस्तान का भी है। हमारा जो रास्ता है, वह आर्टिकल 370, 35 से गुजर कर अयोध्या से राम मन्दिर तक पहुँचता है।(व्यवधान)... पहुँचेगा। राम मंदिर हमारा धार्मिक मुद्दा नहीं है, राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता का मुद्दा है और राम मंदिर बनेगा। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में राम मंदिर का फैसला रुका हुआ है लेकिन देश की जनता ने, देश की जनता के न्यायालय ने राम मंदिर के निर्माण के पक्ष में फैसला दिया है। अब वह घड़ी आई है। मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में राम मंदिर जरूर बनेगा और पूरा देश उनके साथ खड़ा रहेगा। यदि ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो अभी जो भारी बहुमत हमें मिला है, 350 से अधिक हम पहुँचे हैं, उसका कोई मतलब नहीं रहेगा, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी, ...(व्यवधान)... मिश्रा साहब, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी हमें जो बहुमत मिला है, उसमें राम मंदिर का बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है। राम मंदिर योगी जी और मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में बनेगा, यह आप निश्चित मान लीजिए, यह मैं सदन में बोल रहा हूँ। हम सब जाएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... इसी तरह Article 370 and 35-A को खत्म करने की जरूरत आज आई है। वह इसलिए क्योंकि यह अन्य राज्यों के अधिकारों के खिलाफ है। कश्मीर भारत का अविभाज्य अंग है लेकिन इस राज्य को अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में अलग दर्जा नहीं दिया जा सकता। Special status की बात आज बिहार कर रहा है, आंध्र प्रदेश कर रहा है, ओडिशा कर रहा है, उन्हें कोई special status नहीं मिला है, लेकिन सालों से हम कश्मीर को यह दर्जा देते आए हैं। वही आज हमें धमकाता है, डराता है कि हम पाकिस्तान में चले जाएंगे, टूट जाएंगे, लेकिन अब ऐसी धमकियां नहीं चलेंगी। इस देश में एक मजबूत प्रधान मंत्री और एक मजबूत गृह मंत्री आया है। अब धमकियों से काम नहीं चलेगा।

आज़ाद साहब का भाषण मैं सुन रहा था - एक दर्द, एक पीड़ा उनके भाषण में थी। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के हत्यारों को किसी ने देशभक्त कहा, इसे लेकर उनकी पीड़ा है। हम भी इससे सहमत नहीं हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी भी सहमत नहीं थे। गांधी जी का अपमान इस देश में नहीं

[श्री संजय राउत]

होना चाहिए। आज भी गांधी जी इस देश की पहचान हैं लेकिन जितना दर्द आपने गांधी जी के अपमान के बाद महसूस किया, उससे कहीं ज्यादा पीड़ा हमें तब हुई, जब * जी ने वीर सावरकर का अपमान किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वीर सावरकर का अपमान खुले-आम किया ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उनकी स्पीच को सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और फिर सावरकर जी की बात करिए।

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): He is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Sanjayji, you should not take the name of the person who is not a Member of this House. आप नाम मत लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय राउत: महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा कि हर व्यक्ति को 2022 तक पानी, बिजली और सड़क की मूलभूत ज़रूरतों के साथ पक्का आवास उपलब्ध करा देंगे।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: We have to say so many things about you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam) : Sir, it should be expunged.

श्री संजय राउत: उन्होंने कहा कि किसानों की इनकम डबल करेंगे। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बात कही है और सरकार इस दिशा में काम भी कर रही है। मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूँ। जब वहां किसानों की हालत देखता हूँ तो सबसे बड़ा अकाल हमारे राज्य में पड़ा है। महाराष्ट्र में 2015 से 2018 तक 12 हजार से भी ज्यादा किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। वहां सरकार हमारी है और ये आंकड़े सरकारी हैं। दो दिन पहले विधान सभा में हमारे ही मंत्री ने ये आंकड़े दिए हैं। फिर भी, उन किसानों ने हमें वोट दिया है, मोदी जी को वोट दिया है। उन्हें आज भी लगता है कि मोदी जी हैं तो मुमकिन है। अच्छे दिन आ जाएंगे।

किसानों के इस दर्द को भी समझना पड़ेगा। यहां पर बहुत से लोगों ने 'फसल बीमा योजना' की बात उठाई, यहां से उठाई, वहां से उठाई। आज भी 'फसल बीमा योजना' का लाभ किसानों को नहीं मिल रहा है। हमने कोशिश की है, नहीं मिल रहा है, इसीलिए महाराष्ट्र में सरकार के साथ-साथ शिव सेना ने भी उद्धव ठाकरे के नेतृत्व में अलग से एक अभियान चलाया है, कि गांव-गांव जाकर, तहसील जाकर जिन किसानों को इसका लाभ नहीं मिला है, उनका दर्द सुने, उनके लिए मदद केन्द्र स्थापित करे। यह हमने किया है, लेकिन सरकार को भी इस बारे में ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सर, राष्ट्रपति जी ने घुसपैठ को राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा बताया है। हमारे देश में कितने बंगलादेशी हैं, बता सकते हैं? कभी दो करोड़ का आंकड़ा आता है, कभी चार करोड़ का आता है, कभी पांच करोड़ का आता है। रोहिंग्या कितने हैं, पाकिस्तानी कितने हैं? असम, ओडिशा, मेघालय, पश्चिमी बंगाल.... देश को बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। वोट के लिए सपोर्ट करते हैं, यह ठीक है, लेकिन जो खतरा है, उस खतरे को हमें दूर करना पड़ेगा। आज के जो गृह मंत्री जी हैं अमित शाह जी, मैंने चुनाव प्रचार के दरमियान उनके भाषण सुने हैं और पढ़े हैं, मैं बहुत खुश

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

था, जब उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारी सरकार आएगी, तो एक-एक घुसपैठिए बंगलादेशी को चुन-चुनकर बाहर निकालेंगे। अब मैं देखता हूँ कि इस दिशा में कठोर कदम, साहसी कदम हमारी सरकार उठा रही है।

'एक देश, एक चुनाव', 'one nation, one election' की बात शुरू हो गई है, लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि इतने बड़े देश में, जहां इतने राज्य हैं, सैकड़ों पोलिटिकल पार्टियाँ हैं, जहाँ एक या दो मतों से केन्द्र की और राज्य की सरकार गिर जाती है, कभी बरखास्त होती है, जहां सरकार गिरने से हमको मध्यावधि चुनाव कराने पड़ते हैं, क्या इस देश में 'वन नेशन, वन इलेक्शन' संभव है? मुझे लगता है कि उससे पहले हमको जो हमारा इलेक्शन प्रोसेस है, जो आचार संहिता है, जो इलेक्शन प्रक्रिया है, उसमें सुधार लाने की जरूरत है। बहुत से ऐसे मुद्दे हैं, उन पर हमें काम करना पड़ेगा और बाद में हमको 'वन नेशन, वन इलेक्शन' की तरफ जाना पड़ेगा।

सर, इस देश में गंगा की तर्ज पर यमुना, नर्मदा सहित देश की अन्य नदियों को साफ करने का संकल्प हमने किया है। यह भी बहुत बड़ा काम पिछले पांच सालों से चल रहा है, लेकिन गंगा को साफ करने का मिशन अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। वहां काम करना पड़ेगा। गंदे नाले अभी भी गंगा में छोड़े जाते हैं। इस देश में ऐसी नदियां हैं, जिन्हें नदियां कहने में भी हमें डर लगता है। जब हमारा विमान मुम्बई से जाता है, तो देखा होगा कि बहुत बड़ा नाला वहां बहता है। वह कभी एक नदी थी, मीठी नदी। वह बहुत बड़ी नदी थी, अब वह गंदे नाले में तब्दील हो गई है। 10-15 साल में सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपए वहां पर खर्चा हुए हैं, लेकिन वह गंदा नाला अब तक नदी नहीं बन पा रहा है, लेकिन नई योजना में एक गंदी नाली अगर वापस नदी बन जाती है, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह देश के लिए, हम सबके लिए बहुत बड़ी बात होगी।

सर, यह जो गंदी नाली है, इसको साफ करने वाले जो सफाईकर्मी हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े सैप्टिक टैंक्स होते हैं, अगर आप उनको साफ करने वाले सफाईकर्मियों की मौत की फिगर्स को देखें, तो एक साल में 50 से भी ज्यादा सफाईकर्मी मर गए हैं। गुजरात के वडोदरा के एक होटल में सैप्टिक टैंक की सफाई करते हुए चार सफाई कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु हो गई। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मुम्बई में ऐसे हादसे होते हैं, दिल्ली में होते हैं, यूपी में होते हैं। ये जो सफाईकर्मी हैं, उनके लिए भी हमें एक कानून लाना पड़ेगा और इसके माध्यम से उनको भी सुरक्षा देनी पड़ेगी। सर, मुझे लगता है कि अभी मेरा एक मिनट का समय है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): जी हां।

श्री संजय राउत: सर, यह जो राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण है, चर्चा हो रही है, बहुत-सी बातें अधूरी हैं, वे अगले पांच साल में पूरी हो जाएंगी। सरकार ने एक श्रेष्ठ भारत का सपना, एक देश का सपना, एक विश्वास का सपना दिखाया है, मैं उसका अभिनंदन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): The hon. President, after the advent of NDA-2, in his long speech, running into 109 paragraphs, has spoken about the achievements of the Government during the past five years and also the assurances

[Shri Majeed Memon]

for the coming five years. Just before a few days before the hon. President gave his speech, the whole country had an occasion to see the hon. Prime Minister —just before he could open his speech to address the newly elected Members of Parliament —walking about, in a very solemn atmosphere, 10 to 15 steps towards a bench where a copy of the Constitution of India was laid; he bowed down to the Constitution and came back and started speaking to the newly elected Members of Parliament of NDA. And, in his speech, I was very particularly observing, he was very emphatically stressing on the trust of minorities to be won. And, probably, he conceded that his Government was not successful in winning the trust of minorities, in particularly the major minorities, *i.e.*, the Muslims. I think, as a representative of the Muslim community from Maharashtra, this calls upon me —although there are a large number of issues but I have very scarce time —to dwell upon the issues relating to Muslim minorities. I am, with all humility and respect, asking the hon. Prime Minister how the trust of Muslim minority can be won if there are frequent recurrences of mob lynching of Muslim youths. One such incident has happened even yesterday. One, Mr. Tabrez, was killed yesterday after tying him with a lamppost in Jharkhand. He was asked to chant *Jai Shri Ram* and *Jai Hanuman*. And, when he refused, he was mercilessly beaten to death. If such incidents keep on occurring at regular intervals, how can the Muslims of this country have trust in you? I think, you may please make a note of it the hon. Prime Minister. I must tell you that the same Constitution, before which you bowed down, carries a chapter on Fundamental Rights. In that chapter, there is a provision under Article 21, which stands above all provisions of the Constitution. And, it says, "Every citizen of India is entitled to right to life and personal liberty". For my friends here, I must convey to the Government, through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the meaning of 'Right to Life'. Right to Life has been expanded by various pronouncements of the highest court of the land under Article 21. The hon. Supreme Court has repeatedly said in various cases —like in the A.K. Gopalan's case, in Meneka Gandhi's case, Unni Krishnan's case, and in a series of such other cases —that the Right to Life does not mean mere human existence. I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister and his Cabinet whether the 20 crore Muslims in Indian democracy —where the Constitution, under Article 21 says, Right to Life means right to live happily, right to live fearlessly, right to live with a sense of dignity - are enjoying this Right to Life in the real sense. Are they living happily? Are they living fearlessly? Are they living with a sense of dignity? The hon. President has made a mention of 'New India'. The concept of 'New India' has, of course, been dealt with by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. But, I must elaborate

on what this 'New India' is. आप अंधेरो से निकालकर एक रौशन सुबह की तरफ ले जाएं, जिससे लोगों को इत्मीनान हो कि वे एक जम्हूरियत में रह रहे हैं, जहाँ उनकी हिफाज़त करना सरकार की अव्वलीन जिम्मेदारी है। अगर आप उनकी जान की हिफाज़त नहीं कर सकते, तो आप क्या बचा पाएंगे, उन्हें क्या दे पाएंगे? बाकी सारी चीज़ें बेमानी होती हैं, जिन्दगी है तो खुशहाली है, जिन्दगी है तो प्रोग्रेस है, जिन्दगी है तो इज्ज़त है। अगर जिन्दगी नहीं, तो कुछ भी नहीं।

The Right to Life is above everything else. The Muslims are pleading; please ensure that they enjoy the Right to Life in the sense that the Supreme Court has given them assurance.

"जिस सुबह की खातिर युग-युग में हम सब मर-मरकर जीते हैं,
जिस सुबह की अमृत की धुन में हम ज़हर के प्याले पीते हैं।
इन भूखी-प्यासी रूहों पर एक दिन को करम फरमाएगी,
वह सुबह कभी तो आएगी, वह सुबह कभी तो आएगी।"

हम इस उम्मीद से हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी, राष्ट्रपति जी। अच्छे अल्फाज़ कानों में बहुत अच्छे लगते हैं, मगर जमीनी सच्चाई से उन्हें मिलाइए। हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख में ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ, जो गुजिश्ता पाँच सालों में आपकी सरकार में हुआ। क्या सन् 1950 में हिन्दुस्तान के आईन के आने के बाद से अब तक कभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वरिष्ठ जजों ने यह कहा कि संविधान खतरे में है? यह पहली बार आपके राज में जनवरी, 2018 में हुआ। पिछले पांच वर्षों में -- अगर मैं आपको गिनाने जाऊँ, तो मुझे बहुत सारा समय लगेगा, लेकिन मैं आपको मुख्तसरन बता दूँ कि जिस तरह से ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please conclude.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, I have got some more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): You have no more time.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, I was allotted 10 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, I will just take a minute or two.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Your time is over.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, I was told that I have 10 minutes. सर, मॉब लिंचिंग के जो केसेज़ हैं, as a lawyer, I must share this with my friends here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): This will be your last line because I have to call the next speaker.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, give me a couple of minutes. Mob lynching is the worst type of crime in a civil society governed by the rule of law. Now, tell me how many *dalits* and Muslims have been victims of mob lynching, and what has the Government done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Okay. Thank you.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: I am sorry to say, that in Jharkhand Amiruddin Ansari was killed as a victim of mob lynching.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Ms. Saroj Pandey; not present. Next, Shri Mansukh Mandaviya.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, this is not fair. I was told that I have 10 minutes.

पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने संसद के दोनों सदनों को सम्बोधित करते हुए जो विषय रखे हैं, वे विषय कुल मिलाकर सरकार की जो टोटल एप्रोच रही है और टोटल-एप्रोच के माध्यम से जो उपलब्धियाँ हुई हैं, उन उपलब्धियों को उन्होंने दोनों सदनों के सामने रखा है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि हमारी सरकार बनी, डेमोक्रेसी में सरकार बनती है और चलती है, लेकिन हमने केवल सरकार चलाने के लिए सरकार नहीं बनाई थी, बल्कि हमने देश को बनाने के लिए सरकार बनाई थी। हमने जो कहा था, वह हमने किया। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब पहली बार वर्ष 2014 में ओथ ली थी, तब उन्होंने कहा था कि मेरी सरकार गरीब, शोषित, वंचित और पीड़ितों के प्रति समर्पित रहेगी। हमने जो कहा था, वह हमने किया, इसलिए जनता ने "सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास" के मंत्र का समर्थन किया और इस समर्थन के माध्यम से हमने फिर से सरकार बनाई। डेमोक्रेसी में पोलिटिकल पार्टियाँ होती हैं, सरकार की आलोचना भी होती है और सरकार जो सकारात्मक काम करती है, उसकी प्रशंसा भी होती है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम एक विचार के वाहक हैं। जो अच्छे होते थे, भूतकाल में हमने उनकी प्रशंसा भी की है और जब आलोचना की आवश्यकता होती थी, तब हमने सरकार की आलोचना भी की है। हम इस विचार के वाहक हैं। एक बार, जब सन् 1971 में पाकिस्तान के साथ वॉर हुआ था, तब सम्माननीय इंदिरा जी देश की प्रधान मंत्री थीं और उनके नेतृत्व में देश विजयी हुआ था। पार्लियामेंट के फ्लोर पर वाजपेयी जी ने इंदिरा जी की सराहना की थी। हमने देश की सुरक्षा

के लिए, देश की सलामती के लिए एयर स्ट्राइक की ओर हमसे उसका सबूत मांगा गया। यह नेशन का इश्यू है, पोलिटिकल पार्टी का इश्यू नहीं है। पोलिटिकल पार्टी की आलोचना होती है, होनी चाहिए, *we have no objection*, लेकिन पोलिटिकल पार्टी की आलोचना करते-करते हम कहीं देश की आलोचना की ओर न बढ़ जाएं, हमें इस बात का ख्याल रखने की आवश्यकता है। कल मैं सुन रहा था जब गुजरात के बारे में बात हो रही थी, *what is new India?* गुजरात मॉडल तो हमने देखा ही नहीं कि गुजरात मॉडल क्या है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं गुजरात से आता हूं। शायद गुजरात में हमारी सरकार 6 टर्म्स से रही है, इस वजह से गुजरात की सरकार को criticize करना उचित नहीं है। वह भी हिन्दुस्तान का ही एक भाग है, वह भी हिन्दुस्तान का एक राज्य है। यदि उन्होंने कुछ अच्छा किया तो उनकी प्रशंसा होनी चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात की सरकार ने रोड कनेक्टिविटी वर्ष 2006 से पहले सारे गांवों में सुनिश्चित की थी। नदी जोड़ने की बात सालों से चलती थी, इसी गुजरात ने आज 15 नदियों को जोड़कर किसानों को पानी पहुंचाने का काम किया है। गुजरात का एक भाग कच्छ है। कच्छ में सूखा पड़ता था, चार-पांच साल में एक बार बारिश हो जाती थी और वहां ऐसी सूखे की स्थिति होती थी। *I myself belong to Saurashtra region.* मैं सौराष्ट्र रीजन से आता हूं। सौराष्ट्र रीजन में भी दूसरे-तीसरे साल में सूखा पड़ना स्वाभाविक होता था। यह हमारा गुजरात मॉडल है, हमने 1 लाख 15 हजार किलोमीटर नर्मदा डैम से पीने के पानी की लाइन बिछायी और 7 हजार गांवों को पीने का पानी सप्लाई किया। ये वह गुजरात मॉडल है, जिसमें पिछले 17-20 सालों से कोई कौमी दंगा नहीं हुआ, वहां ए क्लास का वातावरण है और सभी जाति, वर्ग व समुदाय साथ में मिलकर धंधा-व्यवसाय करते हैं। यह वही गुजरात है। गुजरात में जो डेवलपमेंट हुआ, गुजरात का वह मॉडल जिस मॉडल का implementation हमने देश में किया और इसी मॉडल के आधार पर हमको पहली बार जनता ने वोट दिया था और दूसरी बार भी हमने इस मॉडल का बेहतर तरीके से implementation देश में किया।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

इसलिए फिर से मोदीजी को देश की जनता ने आशीर्वाद दिया है। किसी के बारे में कुछ कहने के लिए पोलिटिकल हो सकता है, लेकिन जो किया है, उस वास्तविकता के स्वीकार नहीं होने से दिक्कतें खड़ी होती हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति जी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने टोटल एप्रोच की बात की। यहां पहले बात होती थी कि गरीबी हटाओ। गरीबी हटाओ के नारे से गरीबी नहीं हटती। बात होती थी कि हम बजट में 10 लाख हाउसेज़ बनाएंगे। एक बार जब देश में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था, उस वक्त यह कहा गया था कि देश के गरीब लोगों को बैंक से ऋण मिले इसलिए बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है। बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण तो हो गया, लेकिन गरीब लोग बैंक के अधिकारी से नहीं मिल पाते थे, वे अपना अकाउंट भी नहीं खुलवा पाते थे। वे बैंक में जाते थे तो उनको इंग्लिश में लिखा हुआ एक बड़ा सा कागज पकड़ा देते थे और एक फार्म फिल करके

[श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया]

उसके साथ 10 अटैचमेंट करने पड़ते थे। गाँव के गरीब, मज़दूर को यदि कोई सब्सिडी मिलनी हो, उसकी अपेक्षा से सरकार की कोई सहायता मिले, उसकी अपेक्षा से बैंक से उसको ऋण मिले, पढ़ा-लिखा युवा बैंक में तो जाया करता था, लेकिन बैंक में उसका अकाउन्ट नहीं खुलता था और हमारी टोटल अप्रोच वाली सरकार ने, वर्ष 2014 में प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने जब शपथ ली, उसके बाद जन-धन योजना निकाली। क्या थी जन-धन योजना? इस जन-धन योजना के तहत हर गरीब व्यक्ति बैंक में जाकर अपना अकाउंट खुलवा सका। इतना ही नहीं प्रधान मंत्री जी गाँव से, गरीब और सामान्य वर्ग से आने वाले व्यक्ति थे, इसलिए उनको पता था कि कभी गाँव में खेती करने वाला किसान या मज़दूरी करने वाला मज़दूर कम ही बैंक में जाएगा। मोदी जी ने कहा कि बैंक मैनेजर को गाँव में जाना है। मेरे गाँव में अनपढ़ मज़दूर, जो लिखना नहीं जानते हैं, इंग्लिश में फार्म भरना नहीं जानते हैं, उनके फॉर्म फिल करने की जिम्मेवारी ऑफिसर की है। उनके पास बैंक में रखने के लिए पैसा नहीं है, डिपॉजिट नहीं है। जीरो बैलेन्स से अकाउंट खोलना है और मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि देश के गरीब, मध्यम वर्ग और किसान के हित में बैंक में 34 करोड़ अकाउंट खुल गए हैं, यह हमारी टोटल एप्रोच है। इस टोटल एप्रोच से हम आगे बढ़े हैं। हमने केवल भाषण नहीं दिए हैं, गरीबों के लिए काम भी किया है। हम यहां 10 लाख मकान बनाएंगे। हम टोटल एप्रोच से कहते हैं कि हम वर्ष 2022 तक देश के हर गरीब को, देश में कोई भी व्यक्ति, कोई भी फैमिली ऐसी नहीं होगी, जिसके पास अपना घर न हो और यहां इसी फ्लोर से यह बात होती थी। मेनिफेस्टो में डिक्लेरेशन होता था। हम दो सिलेंडर से चार कर देंगे और चार सिलेंडर से छह कर देंगे। एलपीजी गैस कनेक्शन, जो साल में 12 सिलेंडर मिलते थे, उनको हम 14 कर देंगे, 16 कर देंगे, यह बात होती थी।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह जो हमारी टोटल एप्रोच वाली सरकार है... गाँव में कभी किसी ने सोचा भी नहीं था एक गरीब परिवार में ... जब हम चुनाव campaign में जाते थे और पूछते थे कि आप किसको वोट करेंगे? उसके जवाब में लोग कहते थे कि हम मोदी जी को वोट करेंगे, हम भारतीय जनता पार्टी को वोट करेंगे, हम एनडीए को वोट करेंगे, क्योंकि हम गरीबों के घर में ...(समय की घंटी)... गैस सिलेंडर उपलब्ध हो गया है। आज़ादी के बाद 2014 तक पांच साल में केवल 12 करोड़ गैस कनेक्शन थे। हमने 14 करोड़ परिवारों के यहां गैस सिलेंडर पहुंचा दिए हैं और गरीब के घर में गैस सिलेंडर से चूल्हा जलने लगा। यह हमारी टोटल एप्रोच है। इतना ही नहीं पहले बात होती थी। माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम गरीब लोगों के लिए सस्ती दवाइयां उपलब्ध कराएंगे। मैं फार्मा मिनिस्ट्री देख रहा हूँ। सर, जब हमारी सरकार बनी, तो एनएलएम के माध्यम से medicines की price cap की थी। वर्ष 2008 में जब यूपीए की सरकार थी, जब टोटल तो होता था, लेकिन टोटल के रूप में उस वक्त एक डिस्मिज़न लिया गया था कि हम गरीब लोगों के लिए जन-औषधि स्टोर्स open करेंगे। वर्ष 2014 में हमारी सरकार बनी। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि वर्ष 2014 में केवल 98 जन-औषधि स्टोर्स थे और वहां पर 150 types की medicines मिलती थी।

श्री उपसभापति: सिर्फ आपके पास एक मिनट है।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: उपसभापति जी, टोटल एप्रोच क्या होती है? जब हमारी सरकार बनी, पांच साल में 5,300 जन-औषधि स्टोर्स के माध्यम से गरीब लोगों को 700 से ज्यादा medicines उपलब्ध करवा रही है। सारे देश में हर दिन. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, आप वाइंड अप करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया: सारे देश में बीस ट्रक. ...(व्यवधान)... medicines उपलब्ध हो रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ...(समय की घंटी)... टोटल एप्रोच के माध्यम से ...(व्यवधान)... हमने जो काम किया है. ...(व्यवधान)... राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में बताया है. ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मनसुख जी, आप वाइंड अप करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... I have to move to the next speaker. श्री पी.एल. पुनिया जी। आपके पास 10 मिनट का समय है।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, पार्लियामेंट के Joint Sesion में राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण हुआ और वह अपने आप में बहुत महत्व रखता है। इसमें केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में किया गया काम, प्रगति और आगे आने वाले समय में उनकी क्या प्राथमिकता होगी, उसका ब्योरा भी दिया जाता है। 20 जून, 2019 को महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण हुआ, जिसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अभिभाषण में बार-बार यह संदेश दिया गया - "सब का साथ, सब का विकास, सब का विश्वास" ऐसा लगा कि जैसे सभी वर्गों के लिए समर्पित सरकार है और सभी वर्गों के लिए ease of living पर भी जोर दिया गया।

महोदय, मैं चर्चा को आगे बढ़ाने से पहले वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहूंगा। अनुसूचित जाति की जनसंख्या 16.8 परसेंट है, अनुसूचित जनजाति की जनसंख्या 8.6 परसेंट है। लगभग 25 फीसदी जनसंख्या इस वर्ग की है। पूरे देश की एक-चौथाई जनसंख्या एससी/एसटी की है। राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण 28 पेज का अभिभाषण है और उसमें 109 पैराग्राफ हैं। अगर पृष्ठ संख्या 1 से पृष्ठ संख्या 28 तक इसे ध्यान से पढ़ लें - मैंने तो ध्यान से पढ़ा है - 109 पैराग्राफ को अगर आप आराम से, ध्यान से पढ़ लें तो उनमें कहीं भी अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति का उल्लेख नहीं मिलेगा। आप "सबका साथ-सबका विकास" कहते हैं लेकिन एक-चौथाई जनसंख्या की योजनाओं के बारे में, उनकी समस्याओं के बारे में, उनकी समस्याओं के क्या निदान हैं, इसके बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया। इस प्रकार कहां से "सबका साथ-सबका विकास" आएगा, ये वर्ग आपका साथ कैसे देंगे, यह एक सवाल है।

बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने 24 नवम्बर, 1949 को संविधान सभा में अपना भाषण दिया था और उसमें कहा था कि मुझे प्रसन्नता इस बात की है कि राजनैतिक अधिकारों की बराबरी तो हम दे पाए हैं, लेकिन आर्थिक और सामाजिक गैर-बराबरी देश में है, रहेगी और यह आगे आने वाले समय में हर सरकार के लिए एक चुनौती रहेगी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि अगर इस गैर-बराबरी को जल्दी समाप्त नहीं किया गया तो इससे पीड़ित व्यक्ति संवैधानिक व्यवस्था

[श्री पी.एल. पुनिया]

को ध्वस्त कर देंगे। यह चेतावनी भी थी और आगे आने वाली सरकारों के लिए एक मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत भी था। इस गैर-बराबरी को दूर करने के लिए सरकारों के द्वारा अनेक कदम उठाए गए। बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का नाम तो खूब बढ़-चढ़कर सरकार के द्वारा और सरकार से जुड़े हुए लोगों के सगठनों के द्वारा लिया जाता है, लेकिन उनके विज़न को पूरा करने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई कदम आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया, यह कहीं भी नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि **Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan** को क्यों खत्म किया गया? 1976 से **Tribal Sub Plan** की व्यवस्था थी, 1980 से **Scheduled Caste Sub Plan** की व्यवस्था थी, लेकिन आपने आते ही उस व्यवस्था को समाप्त कर दिया। यह जरूरी केवल इसलिए नहीं है कि इन योजनाओं के लिए पैसा अभी भी आ रहा है या नहीं आ रहा है, बल्कि जरूरी इसलिए है कि **Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan** के माध्यम से एक **monitoring** की व्यवस्था थी, एक **accountability** की व्यवस्था थी, देखा जाता था कि जनसंख्या के आधार पर बजट का **allocation** हुआ या नहीं हुआ, उसके लिए उनकी योजनाएं उस तरह की बनीं या नहीं बनीं और कितना खर्च हुआ, कितनी योजनाएं सफल हुईं या कितनी नहीं हुईं - इस सबकी **monitoring** होती थी, लेकिन आपने सब पूरी तरह से खत्म कर दिया। बाबा साहेब ने सपना देखा था कि आर्थिक और सामाजिक गैर-बराबरी दूर होगी और यह एक माध्यम था, एक योजना थी - उस गैर-बराबरी को खत्म करने के लिए, लेकिन आपने एक उल्टा कदम उठाने का काम किया। सिर पर मैला ढोने की प्रथा के संबंध में यूपीए सरकार के द्वारा 2013 में एक बहुत कठोर कानून बनाया गया और उसमें कहा गया कि यह दंडनीय अपराध होगा और जो **insanitary latrines** को खत्म नहीं करेगा, उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होगी, उनके खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज होगी - इतना सख्त कानून था, लेकिन इस सरकार के आने के बाद इस पर कुछ नहीं कहा गया, जैसे यह समस्या खत्म हो गयी है, लेकिन यह समस्या आज भी है। अभी हमारे शिवसेना के साथी बोल रहे थे। वे कह रहे थे कि गुजरात में वड़ोदरा में **septic tank** में चार सफाई कर्मचारी अंदर गए और उनका दम घुट गया। जगह-जगह रोज़ इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं। रेलवे में हाथ से मैला साफ करने की प्रथा आज भी है, लेकिन इसके बारे में कोई चिंता नहीं है। इसके बारे में इस अभिभाषण में व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी, इसका उल्लेख होना चाहिए था। जो समाज के सबसे नीचे वर्ग के समझे जाने वाले लोग हैं - वे सबसे नीचे हैं नहीं, लेकिन उन्हें समझा जाता है, इस प्रकार की सामाजिक व्यवस्था है - उनके प्रति आपकी यह संवेदना है! मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

महोदय, **promotion** में रिजर्वेशन की बात है। इसके लिए **Article 16 (4A)** में संवैधानिक व्यवस्था है। नागराज केस में उस मुकदमे में उत्पन्न की गयी बाधा को दूर करने के लिए यूपीए सरकार ने कानून बनाया। राज्य सभा से पास किया, लोक सभा में किसी वजह से पास नहीं हो सका, क्योंकि आपने उसका समर्थन नहीं किया। पिछले पांच साल से लगातार इसका उल्लेख किया जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि इसको आगे बढ़ाएं, इसको आगे लाएं। राज्य सभा में भी मैंने ही इसे उठाया और कई बार उठाया। लोक सभा में भी इस तरह से हुआ। लेकिन यह पांच

साल तक ठंडे बस्ते में रखा रहा। अब सुना है कि लोक सभा में इसका बिल पेश किया गया है। यह कब तक आगे बढ़ता है और क्या होता है, यह आगे आने वाले समय में पता चलेगा। लेकिन इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर जो रवैया रहा है, वह बड़ा खेदजनक है और यह बड़ी चिंता की बात है।

Indian Judicial Service की मांग रही है और मैंने इस सदन के माध्यम से भी सरकार से कई बार मांग की है, इसका उद्देश्य यही था। 1976 में, इस सर्विस का संविधान में उल्लेख हुआ, लेकिन आज तक यह सर्विस नहीं बन पाई है। हमारा इसमें स्वार्थ यह था कि इसके माध्यम से अगर recruitment होगा, तो reservation इसमें लागू होगा और इसके माध्यम से SC, ST और OBC के लोग बढ़ेंगे और हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाएंगे। जब Reservation in Judiciary की बात करते हैं, तो सबकी भाँहें चढ़ जाती हैं, चाहे वे judiciary में बैठे हुए लोग हों, चाहे राजनीति में बैठे लोग हों। इसलिए इस पर Indian Judicial Service को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। Reservation in Private Sector, जो salaried Government jobs हैं, वे SC समाज की 3.95 परसेंट हैं, 4 परसेंट परिवारों को भी salaried jobs नहीं हैं, तो reservation in private sector की मांग नहीं है, क्योंकि public sector में संभावनाएं नहीं हैं और इसलिए private sector में यह होना चाहिए। आज Scheduled Castes का private sector में केवल तीन परसेंट प्रतिनिधित्व है। Backlog की बात करें, तो Central Government के स्तर पर 4 लाख नौकरियां खाली पड़ी हैं। राज्य सरकारों में भी इसी तरह की स्थिति है। राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार को इसमें चिंता करनी चाहिए और इसको होना चाहिए। लेकिन इन सब महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दुओं पर सरकार के द्वारा कोई चिंता नहीं की गई है। Reservation in Judiciary और Reservation in Private Sector देना तो दूर रहा, बल्कि जो existing reservation है, उसको भी हड़पने की कोशिश लगातार होती रही है और हो रही है। Lateral induction जो Joint Secretary level, Deputy Secretary और Director level पर किया है, उसमें reservation का प्रावधान नहीं है। वे कहते हैं कि साहब, single post है और single post पर reservation नहीं होता है। इस तरह से आप पूरे Union Public Service Commission को खत्म कर दीजिए, क्योंकि हर पोस्ट अकेली ही होती है। यह एक तरीका ढूँढा जा रहा है कि SC, ST और OBC को आगे बढ़ाने का जो माध्यम बनाया गया है, जो संवैधानिक व्यवस्थाएं हैं, उनको किसी तरह से विफल कर दिया जाए। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्य की बात है। इसी तरह से जैसे पहले यूजीसी ने जो किया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: पुनिया जी, अब conclude करें, आपके पास एक मिनट का समय और है।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बहुत समय दिया। ये सभी बिंदु हैं, SC, ST और OBC के लिए सरकार की जो चिंता होनी चाहिए थी, वह पूरी तरह से विफल रही है। इसके बावजूद मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा दिए गए अभिभाषण का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Manish Gupta, he is absent. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, on behalf of my party, the CPI, the Left Party, I rise to speak on the Motion. Sir, the Left, in India, continues to be the conscience of the people and it continues to be the moral force in Indian polity. I am proud to take part in this discussion. Sir, the speaker from BJP, who moved the Motion, ended his speech saying that India got many honours from U.S. for environment, and from Saudi Arabia, U.A.E. and Russia. He mentioned many things.

But, Sir, I must remind him that there is one U.S. Report on religious freedom and it came out as a big indictment of the Government of India. The BJP and its allies do not take it and the Government spokesperson came out openly denouncing that Report saying that the Government does not agree. You take all other awards, but not this Report.

Sir, I take this opportunity to respond to some of the issues. There is a huge claim of '*New India*', and the President's Address refers to '*New India*'. What is this '*New India*'? One should try to understand this. The BJP tries to impose a monolithic, illiberal, socio-political order. I do not refer to many things, but I must point out that this President's Address refers to Mahatma Gandhi and very rightly so. We are all celebrating the 150th birth anniversary of Gandhi, but Gandhi was a practising Hindu. He was assassinated. Gandhi claimed that *ishwar* and *allah* are the same. That was Gandhi - *ishwar* and *allah* are the same. Gandhi pleaded that good sense should prevail upon everybody. I do not know whether good sense prevails upon that side, but that is what Gandhi said. Gandhi also said that just because one particular community is a majority, it should not become that community's country. The country belongs to everybody. India belongs to everybody and we all belong to India. So, India is a country with tremendous diversities with a composite culture, and this must be respected. In the name of '*New India*', one should not impose an illiberal socio-political order.

Sir, I have come across an interview published in the *Frontline*. The interview says, "In India, it is pathological authoritarianism". It says and I quote, "Certainly, capitalism and crisis it generates are prompting conditions for fascism and other approximate pathologically authoritarian States." I think, it applies to India also. We are at the threshold of history and what is the Indian state? Will Indian State remain as a democratic republican State, or, will it become an authoritarian, fascist State? That is the challenge we are facing. I appeal to all sides of this House that we must safeguard our democratic republic, we must safeguard our Constitution and we must safeguard India as India which is the country of everybody, all communities, all religions and all faiths. That is what Dr. Ambedkar also mentioned and Dr. Ambedkar was so emphatic

about it. When people talked about Hindu Rashtra, Dr. Ambedkar said, "Don't talk about Hindu Rashtra. It is arrant nonsense." That is what Dr. Ambedkar said in the Constituent Assembly. Now, in the name of victimhood of majority community, they are targeting minorities, dalits and others and they are creating a scary situation in the country.

Sir, I must take certain facts. If they have anything to say about those facts, they can very well say. Attacks on dalits have increased manifold. The Government is spending crores and crores on Swachh Bharat Mission, but it is not at all concerned about safai karamcharis. I take the case of women. *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* and all those things are there, but what about other women? Still, around 2,00,000 women are cleaning the human excreta manually.

Are you denying this fact? Sir, they are forced to clean dry toilets. Sir, still fellow Indian citizens are dying while cleaning sewer and septic tanks. Sir, everybody referred to this point. Even my colleague Mr. Punia referred that seven people were killed in sewer in Gujarat. Gujarat is the State of our Prime Minister. What a shame it is and hon. Prime Minister has not uttered a word so far. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute more.

SHRI D RAJA: Sir, they said nine minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, not nine minutes. It was wrong. Total 70 minutes are left, and there are eleven more speakers. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D RAJA: Sir, they said nine minutes, and accordingly I was speaking. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): It was nine minutes, it is getting reduced automatically. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, kindly allow...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Seven minutes left. Anand ji, let him finish, then I will come to you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, please listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will listen to you. ...(*Interruptions*)... श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी, मैं आपकी बात जरूर सुनूंगा। मुझे ...(*व्यवधान*)... उसके बाद ...(*व्यवधान*)... हां बताएं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: हमारा आपसे एक आग्रह है कि सदन चल रहा है और सभी लोग पूरा सहयोग दे रहे हैं। आज भी दिया, हालांकि जो आज सदन में हुआ है, वह नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि परम्परा तोड़ी गई है। अगर कोई दिवंगत सदस्य है, जो sitting member है, यदि वे दुनिया से चले गए, उनके सम्मान में यह पहली बार हुआ है कि सदन चल रहा है। यह पहली बार हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन उसके बाद अगर इस प्रकार से समय काटा जाएगा और सरकार कहेगी कि साहब, कल प्रधान मंत्री आएंगे और वे बोलेंगे, आप बैठे हैं, समय काट लो, अभी खत्म कर दो। यह हमें बिल्कुल स्वीकार्य नहीं होगा। मैं साफ कह रहा हूँ। हम में से किसी को यह स्वीकार्य नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं बड़े आदर से कह रहा हूँ कि यह विपक्ष को बिल्कुल स्वीकार्य नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी और सभी माननीय सदस्यों, मैं आपको अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि सुबह मीटिंग हुई थी और उसमें All Parties के नेता उपस्थित थे। उस मीटिंग में सर्वसम्मति से, माननीय चेयरमैन के आदेशानुसार यह तय हुआ कि आज यह बहस conclude होनी है। इसमें सभी की यानी सर्वसम्मति थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: महोदय, समय तो बढ़ाया जा सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं समय बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मेरे लिए कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। जितनी देर आप कहेंगे, बैठेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी, उस तय समय के अनुसार यदि यह बातचीत चले, तब भी 9.00 या 10.00 बजेंगे। इसलिए हमें सीमा में बंधे ही रहना पड़ेगा। यह जो पांच मिनट की सीमा है, इसमें यदि बंधे रहेंगे, तब 9.00 या 10.00 बजे तक conclude कर पाएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you take the sense of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, you take the sense of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय डी. राजा, आप अपनी बात conclude करें। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री डी. राजा, आप अपनी बात conclude करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: माननीय उपसभापति जी, आप बहस का समय बढ़ा दीजिए और रात्रि 12.00 बजे तक कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस बहस को आज ही समाप्त करें और कल दोपहर बाद 2.00 बजे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बहस का उत्तर देंगे, ऐसे नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी, आज प्रातः ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से यह तय हुआ था और सभी ने इस बारे में अपनी सहमति दी थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: माननीय उपसभापति जी, पिछले अनेक सालों से जो परम्परा चल रही थी, उसे आज नहीं माना गया। हमने सरकार को उसी समय स्पष्ट कर दिया था और माननीय सभापति

जी ने कहा था कि सरकार विपक्ष से बात करे और हमने सरकार से स्पष्ट कह दिया था।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं यह निर्णय नहीं कर सकता, सर्वसम्मति से जो निर्णय हुआ है, हमें उस पर चलना है। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय चेयरमैन साहब के सामने निर्णय हुआ और मैं चेयरमैन के निर्णय से बंधा हुआ हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री डी. राजा जी, आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उपसभापति जी, सदन केवल सरकार के लिए नहीं है।

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we all agreed tha tomorrow Question Hour and Zero Hour shall be dispensed with. Sir, kindly consider this point. This is very important discussion; kindly allow. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the Leader of the House will consider your point and he will decide. ...(Interruptions)... श्री डी. राजा जी, आप please conclude कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी, अभी तो आप कृपया बातचीत चलने दीजिए। अभी तो हम बातचीत कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम उनसे बातचीत कर चुके हैं। अगर वे हमारी बात न सुनें, तो हम क्या करें। हम स्पष्ट कर चुके हैं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री डी. राजा जी, कृपया आप conclude करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, be liberal ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, in this way, we cannot have a meaningful discussion. If you do not allow, you do not allow. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All have to follow the time. ...(Interruptions)... As a Member आप भी टाइम follow करते हैं।

SHRI D. RAJA: As a Member I am pleading with you to take the sense of the House and kindly allow the discussion ...(Interruptions)... Take the sense of the House. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way to allow the discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude ...(Interruptions)... Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir, this is not the way. I will ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this House is meant for debate and discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, if the Members are not allowed to speak out their views, then what is the big idea? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री डी. राजा जी, कृपया आप conclude करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: This is democracy, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we agreed but. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैं माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि डिबेट का समय 12 घंटे के लिए तय हुआ था और उस वक्त बिजनेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी में सारे नेता मौजूद थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यह तो हाउस तय कर सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Please take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कल बात हुई थी, आज सर्वदलीय मीटिंग में बात हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय चेयरमैन साहब की इंस्ट्रक्शंस हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय चेयरमैन साहब के आदेश के अनुसार ही यह है। इसमें सारे दलों के नेता मौजूद थे, एक आम सहमति बनी थी और उसके अनुसार ही आज बहस संपन्न होनी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपसे यही कह रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we agreed to sit for long but you please do not restrict the Members' time.

श्री उपसभापति: मैं आपकी बात सरकार से बिल्कुल कहूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार बिल्कुल विचार करेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राजा साहब, आप प्लीज़ conclude कीजिए।

SHRI D. RAJA: That way, I won't be able to conclude. In the last five years, we have seen how the Constitutional bodies and institutions have been undermined. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Parliament itself is undermined. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ask the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Parliament is supreme in our democracy, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: राजा साहब, प्लीज़ खत्म कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे आपसे बात कर लेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप प्लीज़ आनन्द जी से बात कर लीजिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have spoken to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and we are very clear on this. We seek the protection of the Chair. Parliament is functioning smoothly. We humbly

request you to go by the precedents of the last five years. There cannot be any shortcuts to accommodate only the Prime Minister's departure tomorrow. We are willing to respect the timings, we have told the Government. But, at the same time, it does not mean that we will be short-circuited; we will not accept it as opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will not accept that.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, आप प्लीज़ अपनी जगह पर बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्री तिरुची शिवा, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आनन्द जी, आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपकी बात हमने सुनी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please take your seat ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are making it very clear to the Government. We cannot be pushed. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has come back with victory but it does not mean that the Opposition will not be heard. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी बात हमने सुनी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपको पुनः सिर्फ यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले दिन, जब बिजनेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी, तो उसमें आप भी मौजूद थे, जिसमें 12 घंटे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I was there but we never accepted it. Hon. Chairman said that the Government will talk to the Opposition. We are clear on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं आपसे अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि आप कृपया अपनी सीट पर बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं अपनी सीट पर बैठ जाता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा आग्रह होगा कि आप प्लीज़ अपनी सीट पर बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उपसभापति जी, मैं बड़े आदर से कह रहा हूँ कि यह सदन सुचारू रूप से चल रहा है, हम इसमें कोई व्यवधान नहीं डालना चाहते हैं। यह सदन बिना विवाद के चल रहा है, कृपा करके इसे ऐसे ही चलने दें।

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा आप सबसे पुनः आग्रह होगा, मैं आप सभी को पुनः बताना चाहूंगा कि इस पर बिजनेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी की मीटिंग में विस्तार से बात हुई है, जो मैं पुनः repeat करना चाहूंगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... नंबर 2 प्वाइंट यह है कि आज सुबह सर्वदलीय कमेटी की बैठक में यह तय हुआ है। ये दोनों चीज़ें तय हो चुकी हैं, जिसमें आपके सारे दलों के नेता मौजूद थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Please take the sense of the House, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने पुनः आपसे कहा कि आपकी बात लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस को कन्वे की जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this morning, hon. Chairman told in the House that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी, आपकी बात लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस को कन्वे कराई जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... जैसी बात आगे होगी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are expecting that the Prime Minister will reply too. But it does not mean that the Opposition will be denied full opportunity to have its word. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं देर तक बैठने के लिए तैयार हूँ, मैं आपको सुनने के लिए तैयार हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): The Prime Minister can reply at 2.00 p.m. but. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It will spill over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tomorrow, you again start again at 11.00 and let the Prime Minister give its reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, यह आपका निजी विचार हो सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)... सारे लोग ज़ीरो ऑवर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह निजी विचार नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)... हाउस यह बताए कि क्या सभी लोग ज़ीरो ऑवर और क्वेश्चन ऑवर खत्म करने के लिए तैयार हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... यह तय करना होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: ये निजी विचार नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप पिछले पांच सालों का precedent निकालकर देख लें और सदन को उस पर चलाएं। परंपरा, परंपरा होती है, सदन सर्वोपरि है।

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने आपको स्पष्ट कहा कि आप लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस के साथ अपनी बात करके कोई रास्ता निकालें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: ये निजी विचार नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह विचार हम सबका है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राजा साहब, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा आग्रह होगा, call the Leader of the House and decide this matter कि आप कब और कितनी देर तक करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... स्पष्ट है कि कल सुबह, चूंकि ज़ीरो ऑवर होगा, क्वेश्चन ऑवर होगा, लेकिन आनन्द जी और बाकी सब लोगों का यह प्रस्ताव है कि वह न हो और प्रधान मंत्री जी सीधे अपने निश्चित समय से जवाब दें, क्योंकि उन्हें विदेश जाना है। इस पर आपस में क्या सहमति बनती है? अब तो लीडर ऑफ़ दी हाउस भी आ गए हैं, इसलिए इस पर बात करके आप आगे चलें, लेकिन फिर भी समय का पालन करने के लिए बाध्य रहें। राजा साहब, अभी 12 स्पीकर्स और हैं और समय 1 घंटे, 20 मिनट का है, इसलिए मैं हैल्पलेस हूं। जो समय तय है, मैं आपको उससे ज्यादा समय देने की स्थिति में नहीं हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, how can I conclude? ...**(Interruptions)**... You have given me only. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, I am telling you that in the last five years, many Constitutional bodies and institutions have been undermined. Now Parliament is being undermined. ...**(Interruptions)**... Parliament is supreme in our democracy. It represents the sovereign will of the people. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please come to your point and conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: Parliament cannot be undermined like this. We should have a meaningful debate and discussion in Parliament.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: लीडर ऑफ़ दि हाउस आ गए हैं, इसको resolve किया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी, आपने सुना नहीं, मैंने कहा कि आपसे बात करके इसको resolve करें, तब तक हम डिबेट जारी रखें। मैंने यह already कहा।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: ठीक है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप आनन्द जी से बात करके इस समस्या का निदान निकालें कि क्या कल...

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I don't know what his suggestion is. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: इनका suggestion यह है ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक बार पुनः मैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... नक़वी जी, एक बार पुनः मैं आप सबसे निवेदन करके चेयर की सीमा बताना चाहूंगा और डिबेट भी साथ चलती रहे, इसलिए आप लोग आपस में बात कर लें। सीमा यह है कि Business Advisory Committee में जिस तरह तय हुआ था और आज सर्वदलीय मीटिंग में जिस तरह माननीय चेयरमैन साहब के सामने तय हुआ कि यह बहस आज ही conclude होनी है, कल प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब होना है, क्योंकि उनको विदेश जाना है। दूसरा, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

[श्री उपसभापति]

आप उस पर न जाएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Don't make unnecessary comments. ...**(Interruptions)**... It will not go into the record. ...**(Interruptions)**... नंबर दो, आनन्द जी का प्रस्ताव है कि हम कल सुबह ज़ीरो ऑवर और क्वेश्चन ऑवर न करें और डिबेट continue करें, इसको पूरा करें और इसके बाद माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी अपने तय समय से जवाब दें।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति जी, सामान्य सी परंपरा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we have already agreed to that.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: शिवा जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... सामान्य सी परंपरा और इस सदन का शिष्टाचार यही है कि प्रातः काल All Party Leaders के साथ चेयरमैन साहब के चैंबर में चेयरमैन साहब की उपस्थिति में आप भी उपस्थित रहते हैं, उसमें जो निर्णय होता है ..., आनन्द शर्मा जी बहुत ही वरिष्ठ नेता हैं, इस हाउस के डिप्टी लीडर ऑफ़ दि अपोज़िशन हैं, वे भी यह बात अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि वर्षों से इस सदन की यह परंपरा चल रही है कि सुबह हम लोग, सभी पार्टीज़ के लीडर्स एक बार चेयरमैन साहब के सामने जो चर्चा करते हैं, हम उसको पूरी तरह से मानते हैं और उसके आधार पर ही सदन की कार्यवाही चलती है। चेयरमैन साहब के सामने सुबह जो निर्णय हुआ है, जैसा आपने बताया कि चेयरमैन साहब की उपस्थिति में, आनन्द शर्मा जी की पार्टी या खुद आनन्द शर्मा जी तथा और पार्टीज़ के लोग थे, मुझे लगता है कि उसी आधार पर सदन चलना चाहिए और उसी आधार पर इस बहस को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: राजा साहब, आप और दो-तीन मिनट में अपनी बात conclude करें।

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir. Otherwise you stop me. I will not speak. Let the House decide whatever it wants to decide.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take two or three minutes more and please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: As I said, Sir, that you are in the Chair. You should protect the rights of the Members. Parliament is supreme in our democracy. You cannot undermine Parliament. It represents the sovereign will of the people'. We also represent the will of the people. It is not that they only represent the will of the people. We also represent the will of the people. ...**(Interruptions)**... We should have sufficient time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. D. Raja, tell me, there are 12 speakers and time allotted is only 70 minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**... What can I do?

SHRI D. RAJA: You ask the Secretariat. ...**(Interruptions)**... They told me that I have nine minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, as per the Rules, once the Chair has made an observation and request to the Leader of

the House, then it is for the Leader of the House and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to sit with the Opposition, the Leader of the Opposition and other Members, to resolve this. It is not a complicated matter. The other thing is that Mr. Naqvi is our friend and we wish him well. But I would like to tell him that he is now a Cabinet Minister and no more a Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी, प्लीज़। लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस।

नेता सदन (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): मैं और हमारे संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री जी, दोनों आपस में बैठ कर बात कर लेंगे, परन्तु मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कल भी और आज सुबह भी, दोनों दिन जब बैठक हुई थी, तो उसमें understanding यह बनी थी कि हाउस कल भी 8 बजे तक चलना था और आज भी 8 बजे तक चलेगा। कल इस हाउस में भी चर्चा हुई थी और यह कहा गया था कि आज 7 बजे छोड़ दीजिए, कल 8 बजे तक बैठेंगे। जब कल ऐसी understanding हो गई, तो उसको implement करना चाहिए, उसको अमल में लाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। आज रात 8 बजे तक माननीय सांसदों के जितने भाषण हो जाएँ, उतने करा लें। अगर बाकी बचेंगे, तो कल विचार कर लेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: पहले तो आपने कहा, आप फिर उसको repeat करें कि कौन लोग किससे बात कर रहे हैं और क्या निष्कर्ष निकला।

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: मैं एलओपी साहब और आनन्द शर्मा जी से बात कर लूँगा। जो बाकी दलों के नेता हैं, मैं उनसे अभी बात कर लेता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा सुझाव होगा कि आप यह बात कर लें, तब तक आनन्द जी, हम यह बहस चलने दें। Mr. Raja, please take three more minutes and conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have one suggestion. Time allotted to 'Others' category is one hour and twenty minutes. Twelve Members have to speak. Two have already spoken and one has gone. So, nine more are left. I think you can be very liberal. We have already agreed in the Chairman's Chamber that tomorrow we will dispense with Zero Hour and Question Hour, debate on this till lunch hour and the Prime Minister can reply after the lunch hour. So, I think you can be very liberal. You know very well, Sir, this House is meant for debate and discussion. Kindly give us the opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even if I am liberal, it will stretch to tomorrow. That will happen even if I am liberal. Raja Saheb, please take three minutes and conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come to you. I took your name twice. You were not there in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir, I am continuing. If you ask me to conclude, I will sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take three more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are capable enough to make your points in three minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am clear. If I am not allowed to speak on the floor of the Parliament, I will go to the people and speak there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken for six minutes. Take three more minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my plea to the Chair and to all sides of this House is that Parliament should be protected. Members should have a right to express their views on the floor of the Parliament. Parliament represents the sovereign will of the people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Raja Saheb, please come to the point. Otherwise we will go on discussing it endlessly.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, they might have won the electoral battle but they have not won the socio-political battle. There, we will be fighting against them. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point I am making. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Who will give the verdict? ...*(Interruptions)*... How is he saying we have not won? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: I know that the Government is claiming. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am speaking to the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: The Government claims big things about Swachh Bharat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You do not talk about manual scavenging. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please come to the subject and conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: You talk about Chandrayaan-2, what about the deaths occurring in septic tanks? I am asking the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. D. Raja, please come to the points and conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, Chandrayaan-2 is part of the President's Address. What are we talking? It is part of President's Address. We talk about Chandrayaan-2 sending

human beings to moon but here manual scavengers are dying; our children are dying in Muzaffarpur, Bihar; our children died in Gorakhpur. What is the Parliament doing about the tragic demise of our children? They are our kids. They are all dalits and mahadalits. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are from Bihar. You know that those children are from dalit and maladalit community, and we talk about Chandrayaan! I am not opposed to Chandrayaan. But when we talk of Chandrayaan, we should look at the ground realities and what is happening. That is why I am saying, our Government, any Government for that matter, should strive for economic development with social justice. This is what Dr. Ambedkar stressed. It is *sabka vishwas*. What is *sabka vishwas*? Dr. Ambedkar said that it is equality, liberty and fraternity. They form the trinity. You cannot separate one from the other. Are you affording the principles of equality, liberty and fraternity? I am asking the entire Parliament. What are we doing? We are going to celebrate 75th Anniversary of Indian Independence. Our people are living in abject poverty; our people are homeless; our people do not have access to education and healthcare; our people do not have housing rights. What is new India? We talk of new India. I am asking: What is new India? Tell us what the new India is. Is it new India that whatever you want to do, you will impose and dictate, and we should accept? Is it democracy? That is why, Sir, I am saying that India should be protected as a secular democratic republic and India should remain as a federal country. It is a country of tremendous diversities. You brought forward draft New Education Policy. Did you consult the concerned State Governments? These are subject matters of Concurrent List. Was there any consultation? Was there any concurrence from the State Governments? How can you impose one language, one nation-one election, one nation-one religion, one nation-one culture, one nation-one party, one nation-one leader? That is what they are saying - Modi magic. I would like to know what this Modi magic is. They are saying Modi charisma. What is that Modi magic, Sir?

What happened in Tamil Nadu? Children are committing suicide because of NEET. The State Legislative Assembly passed a Resolution seeking exemption from NEET. Why can the Centre not concede to that? Why can the Centre not concede to that, I am asking you. This is how co-operative federalism is implemented. What is co-operative federalism? Neither there is co-operation, nor federalism. We need genuine federalism. That is what Dr. Ambedkar said. Dr. Ambedkar said that the Constitution begins with 'We, the people of India'. It is not we the Hindus of India or the Muslims of India but we the people of India. How are we going to build that India? That is what I am pleading here.

[Shri D. Raja]

You talk about GDP growth and everything. Many people quoted Mr. Arvind Subramaniam. My simple question is this. You abolished the Planning Commission. You have constituted Niti Aayog. I have asked several times what is the mandate given to the Niti Aayog. In fact, the Niti Aayog is proposing to hand over everything to the private sector, that all public sector undertakings must be handed over to private sector or for privatization, massive disinvestment of public sector undertakings. I am asking you where is the reservation. There is lateral entry. What is this new idea of lateral entry? You bring people and appoint them in Government. There is no reservation. We are demanding that there should be reservation in private sector. What is private sector in India? There is public sector. There is a definition. The Companies Act is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... If 51 per cent, you call that public sector. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajaji, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: What is private about private sector? They take money from public sector banks. They take all concessions from the Government and they claim as private sector, and you say 'sabka saath, sabka vikas'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajaji, please conclude. I will move to other speaker now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: How come a tiny section of business houses, corporate houses are looting the country and the vast majority is living in such a situation? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kailash Soni. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: That is why I question the Government, the intentions of the Government. The intentions of the Government are not genuine. The Prime Minister claims there are only two classes. One is poor people, the other one, who are fighting against poverty. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I do read my literature, which is Tamil literature. You must have heard about Kamba Ramayan. Kamban also talked about Ram

Rajya. They are also talking about Ram Rajya. Kamban said that in Ram Rajya there should be no one to give, there should be no one to take. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. D. Raja, please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Everybody should have everything they need. That is what Kamban said. What are these people talking about? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir, but do not say this to other colleagues. Let them all speak. After all, Parliament is meant for debate and discussion. Finally, you accept or do not accept; that is another problem but you should allow debate. You should allow discussion; otherwise, Parliament would lose its relevance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: सबके द्वारा तय किये गये समय के अनुसार भी आपको 7 मिनट की जगह 12 मिनट बोलने का अवसर दिया। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: If that is the situation, we are waiting for a dangerous situation. ...(*Interruptions*)... If Parliament comes under attack, there is no future for our democracy. I conclude, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति : श्री कैलाश सेनी।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह बड़े सौभाग्य का विषय है कि मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय के द्वारा संयुक्त सदन में दिये गये भाषण पर यहाँ विचार करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में 2014 के निर्णयों के बाद जनता के नये जनादेश के आधार पर बनी सरकार के दृष्टिकोण को बहुत कम समय में हिन्दुस्तान के सभी पक्षों के सामने रखा। उनके उद्बोधन में वह ideal frame खड़ा किया गया, जिसके आधार पर कल का 'श्रेष्ठ भारत, ज्येष्ठ भारत' दुनिया के राजनैतिक मंच पर जाज्वल्यमान नक्षत्र के रूप में हिन्दुस्तान create हो, खड़ा हो - इस पर अभिभाषण दिया गया। यहां हम उस पर मत-मतांतर और टीका-टिप्पणी सुन रहे हैं। मैं अभी एक समीक्षा पढ़ रहा था। यहा सत्य की बात हुई, महाभारत की भी चर्चा हुई। 'एकांत' में महाराज धर्मराज ने पूछा कि हे त्रिलोकीनाथ, चराचर जगत के स्वामी, कम-से-कम हमें तो बताइए कि सत्य क्या है? भगवान श्रीकृष्ण ने कहा कि धर्मराज, यह तो हमें भी नहीं मालूम कि सत्य क्या है? वे बोले कि फिर क्या समझें? इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो महाभारत के बाद ही निर्धारित होगा कि सत्य क्या है। महाभारत के बाद सत्य स्थापित हो चुका है लेकिन हमें दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है और यह सत्य हमारे निर्णयों से स्थापित हुआ है।

यहां एक बड़ी बात हुई। हमने 150वीं गांधी जयंती के सदर्थ में 17वें जनादेश की बात कही तो ये उसे कहां से कहां ले गए। किसी नादान आदमी ने कोई टिप्पणी की तो उस पर तत्काल, बिना समय लगाए, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उसे condemn ही नहीं किया, बल्कि यहां तक कहा कि जीवन भर मैं उन्हें माफ नहीं कर पाऊंगा। इस देश में बैरिस्टर सावरकर पर भी टीका-टिप्पणी

[श्री कैलाश सोनी]

करने वाले लोग अभी जीवित हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख में, स्वतंत्रता के आंदोलन में, सावरकर के पैर की धूल के बराबर भी जो लोग नहीं हैं, दो-दो काले पानी की सज़ा जिसे मिली, एक भाई को काला पानी, ऐसे बैरिस्टर सावरकर के ऊपर टीका-टिप्पणी करने वाले लोग पाकिस्तान के साथ बैठकर बात करते थे। कुछ समय के लिए उन्हें निकाला गया लेकिन फिर गले में डाल लिया।

पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का यहां उदाहरण दिया गया। गांधी जी के ऊपर किसी की रजिस्ट्री नहीं है। देश और समाज के लिए जो चिन्तन करते हैं, वे किसी दल की थाती नहीं बल्कि देश की थाती हैं। गांधी जी को हमने केवल कैश किया है। मुद्रा में छापकर हमने अपनी इतिश्री समझ ली। हम कहना चाहते हैं कि हमने गांधी जी को आत्मसात किया है, इसीलिए हमें नया जनादेश प्राप्त हुआ है। गांधी जी को हम कहां तक apply कर पाए - आज इस पर चिन्तन करने की जरूरत है। गांव का हिन्दुस्तान, ग्रामवासी और भारतमाता - हिन्दुस्तान गांव में निवास करता है लेकिन गांव की 60-70 फीसदी आबादी के साथ लगातार एक-दो दिन नहीं, एक-दो दशक नहीं, बल्कि 40-50 दशक तक हमने कैसे बजट बनाए? वे भाग्यवादी लोग थे, कोई और होता तो revolt हो जाता। यहां लगातार समर्थन मूल्य घोषित होते रहे - फर्जी समर्थन मूल्य - खरीद का कोई इंतजाम नहीं - इसीलिए फर्क नहीं पड़ा और किसान आज आत्महत्या कर रहा है। गांवों का हिन्दुस्तान है लेकिन गांवों के लिए बजट क्या दिया गया - इस पर आज चिन्तन करने की जरूरत है। आज हमें क्यों स्वीकार किया गया? पंडित अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने किसी योजना पर अपना नाम नहीं लिखा लेकिन पंडित अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी वह शख्सियत थे जो हिन्दुस्तान के दिलो दिमाग पर, हिन्दुस्तान की चेतना पर लिखे गए और जब तक यह कायनात और हिन्दुस्तान है, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी सदा लिखा रहेगा। इसलिए लिखा रहेगा. ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने अपने नाम के साथ कभी पंडित नहीं लिखा और न ही देश ने इस रूप में उनको देखा।

श्री कैलाश सोनी: माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी। हमारा बेसिक अंतर यही है, ऐसा हमारा कहना नहीं है कि 2014 के पहले कुछ हुआ नहीं और ऐसा राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा भी नहीं। आप इसको ठीक से पढ़ लीजिए। उन्होंने यह कभी नहीं कहा और हमने भी कहीं नहीं कहा कि 2014 के पहले कुछ नहीं हुआ। आपके संपूर्ण कार्यकाल में एक बार पूरा देश स्वाभिमान के साथ खड़ा हुआ, उस कालखंड का नाम है माननीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी का कालखंड। हम उस समय छठी क्लास में थे। हमारे स्कूल के सामने लगदोवाली बैठती थी, जो बेल को पका कर बेचती थी। उसको किसी ने कुछ यानी समोसा खाने को दिया, तो उसने कहा कि मैं नहीं खाऊंगी, क्योंकि शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि आज उपवास है। पहली बार हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे छोटा, सबसे बड़े कद का आदमी अमेरिका गया और कहा कि हम कोई भीख का कटोरा लेकर नहीं आए हैं, बराबरी की बात करने आए हैं। सारी दुनिया के अखबारों ने लिखा। यह कांग्रेस का glorious period था।

हमारा जो बुनियादी चिंतन है और जो फर्क है, वह इस बात का है कि किया नहीं गया, ऐसा नहीं है, बल्कि आपकी priorities correct नहीं थी। हिन्दुस्तान की आत्मा से आपका तादात्म्य

नहीं था। आप मानो, न मानो, हिन्दुस्तान की अवाम मान चुकी है कि प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी का कोई पर्सनल एजेंडा नहीं है, कोई पर्सनल एजेंडा नहीं है। जब व्यक्ति समष्टि में परिवर्तित होता है, मैं जब हम हो जाता है,.... अपनी निजी जिन्दगी में, अपनी पारिवारिक जिन्दगी में इस कैरेक्टर का आदमी है। हम कहना चाहते हैं कि इम्पैक्ट बोलने का नहीं है, इस देश का राजनीतिक इतिहास उठा लीजिए पौराणिक से लेकर अभी तक का, इम्पैक्ट आचरण का है। उसके पीछे जो चरित्र खड़ा है, असर उसका होता है। गांधी जी बहुत अच्छा भाषण नहीं करते थे, माननीय जय प्रकाश नारायण जी कोई बहुत अच्छा भाषण नहीं करते थे, बैठ करके घर जैसी बात करते थे, लेकिन उनके पीछे समाज के लिए जो आचरण था, जो कमिटमेंट था, उसके कारण. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ये क्या बोल रहे हैं? जिनके भाषण की वजह से इस देश को स्वतंत्रता मिली, उनके लिए ये बोल रहे हैं कि गांधीजी बहुत अच्छा भाषण नहीं करते थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कैलाश सोनी: हम किसी के बीच में नहीं बोले, हम किसी के बीच में खड़े नहीं हुए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप चेयर को देख कर ऐड्रेस करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: There is a limit to tolerance. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बोलो ...(व्यवधान).... प्लीज़ शांति बनाए रखें। ...(व्यवधान).... आप चेयर को देख कर बोलें, आपके पास दो मिनट का समय है।

श्री कैलाश सोनी: सर, हमारा यह कहना है कि देश की आत्मा से, उनके सरोकारों से तादात्म्य नहीं था और इसलिए हम recognize नहीं हुए। पंचवर्षीय योजना की बात हुई, सारी दुनिया के विकास का इतिहास देखिए, सारी दुनिया के विकास का रास्ता है सड़क। हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सड़क की priority क्या है? जापान, चीन, अमेरिका, इन सबके विकास का रास्ता सड़क थी। हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सड़क की priority क्या थी? साहब, तीन-तीन नदियों के बीच में गांव का आदमी बीमार पड़ जाए, तो 22 आदमी लगते थे लालटेन ले करके ...(समय की घंटी).... और वह बच गए तो बच गए, नहीं तो जय श्री राम। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सोनी जी, आपका एक मिनट का समय है, अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कैलाश सोनी: सर, यह एक-दो दिन नहीं, लगातार यह इस देश के साथ 50 साल हुआ, 60 साल हुआ, लेकिन पहली बार... हम आपको बताना चाहते हैं, हम गांव के परिवेश से आते हैं, बरसात के दिनों में, इन दिनों में जब बारिश शुरू होती है, तो सांप, गोहरे, बिच्छू निकलते हैं, तो गरीब आदमी पड़ोस के आदमी की छत पर जाकर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय खत्म हुआ, इसलिए अब आप conclude करें, otherwise मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कैलाश सोनी: सर, मैं आखिरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि श्रावस्ती की महिला ने कहा, वह अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग से आती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: डा. अमी यज्ञिक । अब डा. अमी यज्ञिक की बात ही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कैलाश सोनी: *

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सोनी जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सोनी जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... डा. अमी यज्ञिक, अब आपकी ही बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी, इसलिए आप बोलो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कैलाश सोनी: *

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी ने आपको दस मिनट का समय दिया था, इसके आगे आपकी कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... डा. अमी यज्ञिक जी, कृपया आप बोलें ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कैलाश सोनी: *

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, it is my chance. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, I have to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman for giving me this opportunity. I am proud to be a part of this discussion. A lot was said in the hon. President's Address, about the achievements of the Government in the past five years, and assurances have been given for the next five years. But, my attention was drawn mainly to three points. Looking to the time constraint, I will stick to those three points. Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao, and one of the speakers on the other side did mention that when we have achieved the target of Beti- Bachao, Beti-Padhao, but, he forgot to mention the CAG report which highlights the data of Haryana and says that this Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao scheme has not achieved the desired result. The funds that were transferred to the scheme have not been used for the targeted people or those girls or to save those girl children and girl children of a particular State. So, when we talk about Beti- Bachao, Beti-Padhao, I go to the ground reality, Sir.

Female foeticides are on the rise; crimes against girl child are on the rise; school drop outs of girl child are on the rise. If you see PCP and DT Act implementation, they are on the rise, which gives rise to skewed sex ratio, and this is what is Beti- Bachao, Beti-Padhao. Girls are not sent to school because of unsafe and insecure environment

on the roads in public spaces. So, women, mothers feel that the girl child should be confined to homes which have resulted in more school drop outs, and if these school drop outs are there, then, where is the Beti-Padhao scheme, and where is the implementation of this Beti-Padhao scheme?

Apart from that, Sir, early marriages are taking place because mothers don't send their girl child to schools. They are afraid of their safety, and that is why the restraint of the Child Marriage Act again goes in the air. So, the Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao scheme has not yielded that result, and here, we are talking about women empowerment through the scheme. With regard to women empowerment, we have to go to the visionary leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhiji who brought the women empowerment in participative democracy, Sir, in the nineties, and as a result of that, the Minister of Panchayati Raj had to give the figures that India saw one lakh and eight thousand women sarpanches in this country only because of 33 per cent reservation in local Panchayati Raj institutions. So, that is called women empowerment.

To talk about 78 women MPs, fine, wonderful. We need more women. But, women are feeling unsafe on roads, in public spaces. So, let us see the assurance of Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao in the coming next five years.

Sir, the second important issue that was missed in the President's Address, is this. The hon. Prime Minister spoke of demonetization as one of the biggest achievements of the Government, and there is not a mention of it. And there is a mention of having a global manufacturing hub in this country. But, the manufacturing sector in micro, small and medium enterprises has completely collapsed. Where is the job? The women who go into the small enterprises have no jobs. And when you are talking about having a global manufacturing hub, you need to have data on domestic hub as well. So, that is about the MSME sector, employment *vis-a-vis* women, employment *vis-a-vis* labour. There is no employment. There is no mention of demonetization, and that has broken the back of the manufacturing sector.

Sir, the third point which is very important is 'Swachh Bharat'. It finds a mention in the President's Address, Sir. But, 'Swachh Bharat', yes, it came as a scheme. Most of us saw top super stars of bollywood with a broom in their hands, industrialists with a broom in their hands. But, what happened to the collected garbage? There is no mention that there is a garbage disposal, sewage treatment and sewage disposal system for urban centres. Where are the dry toilets which have been mentioned by many speakers? What is the treatment given to this waste and what do they do to the

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

environment? So, what is the stand of the country when we talk about global warming and environment, global warming and climate change internationally, when we are unable to bring environmental policies? In the last five years, yes, toilets were built under the Swachh Bharat scheme. But, what happened thereafter? Where is the water connection? Where is the clean drinking water for the people? That needs to be addressed, and not just you carve out a special budget for advertisements in television or print media. That does not make 'Swachh the National Sanitation Policy, with it. So, here, Sir, I would like to make the last point, and that is No. 12.

'A new India was launched post-2014.' Sir, I was born, all the Members sitting here, my parents, their parents, their grand-parents were born in an India which saw Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as an architect of modern India, which saw Mahatma Gandhi's message of truth and non-violence, which saw Dr. Ambedkar's mandate of equality before law, equality to all within the country, to all citizens of this country and we saw the vision of Rajiv Gandhi, a technology era that was ushered in India, a technology era which has been used today by the Government, which does not even give credit to its past leaders, a technology era that brought Silicon Valley to India in the late 90's; we already had the Silicon Valley hub in India. So, what are the Government's achievements? They have not met the targeted promises. They have not delivered on the promises.

Sir, I would conclude by saying that I was very happy to read two lines of Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore: "Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high..." The lines stop at that, Sir. But, the further lines say: "Where knowledge is free..." What about the education sector in India? Why is there privatization and commercialization of education? "Where the knowledge is free and the words come out of the depths of truth, that is where the heaven of freedom lies.... In to that heaven of freedom, My Father, let my country awake!" In that India we are all born. So, I am unable to understand the definition of this 'new India'. What does the ruling Government mean by using the phrase 'new India' in the President's Address? Sir, the citizens really want to know what this new India is, post-2014. What have we been seeing? What we have been seeing all around is an environment which lacks security, safety for women. Love? No, you don't find that brotherhood or sisterhood. We do sing our National Anthem. But where is the spirit of the words which were meant and given to us by our founding fathers of our Constitution? Are we bound by the Constitution? Does the Constitution of India talk about a new India? We talk about our proud India. All of us sitting here, everybody, is born in that India. And that is the India which our founding fathers, our forefathers, our Father of the Nation, dreamt India to be.

Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri S. Muthukaruppan. One Member has already spoken; there are two more from your party. Only twenty minutes' time is left. Please conclude your speech accordingly.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to take part in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Hon. President in his Address highlighted the successful implementation of various schemes of the Government. As mentioned by the hon. President, the election of 78 women MPs presents the picture of a New India. I am extremely happy that the Government is moving forward towards realising their aspirations of building a strong, safe, prosperous and all-inclusive India.

I congratulate the Union Government led by hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, for the commendable efforts taken by them in increasing the support to farmers under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sammaan Nidhi.

Starting a special scheme with an allocation of ₹13,000 crores for the treatment of cattle-related diseases is a welcome step. I believe that through these initiatives, the lives of farmers will be protected.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I sincerely hope that through the new Ministry of Jal Shakti, the systems related to water conservation and management will be made more effective. I am aware that the Union Government is fully conscious of the crisis in the drought-hit areas, especially the areas of Tamil Nadu, and stands by every affected citizen. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Edappady Palaniswamy's Government has demanded ₹ 1,000 crores for eradicating drought in Tamil Nadu before the NITI Aayog. I urge the Government of India to release ₹ 1,000 crores immediately to eradicate drought in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Again, Sir, this is an important issue concerning the lives of farmers of Tamil Nadu. The Government of Karnataka on 21.1.2019 has informed the hon. Supreme Court that it had sent the Detailed Project Report of the Mekedatu Project to the Central Water Commission for according further clearances. This unilateral action of Karnataka is highly objectionable and is a gross violation of the Final Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal and the judgment of the Supreme Court.

I request the Ministry of Water Resources, to instruct the Central Water Commission to withdraw the permission given to the Government of Karnataka for

[Shri S. Muthukaruppan]

preparation of the Detailed Project Report for Mekedatu Project and also reject and return the DPR for this project. I further request the Union Government to direct the Government of Karnataka not to take up any construction activities in the Cauvery basin of Karnataka without the prior consent of the Government of Tamil Nadu. Sir, the only major river system in Tamil Nadu is the Cauvery system and it is also a deficit system. The only solution to provide water to water starved Tamil Nadu is to transfer water from Godavari which is a surplus basin to Cauvery.

Further, Sir, one important view is, the Cauvery Management Board has given an order to release 9.19 TMC water to the State of Tamil Nadu for last month itself. No water, so far, has been properly released. I request the Government of India to ask the Cauvery Management Board to take proper action and give instructions to the State of Karnataka. I urge that utmost priority be kindly given to Godavari-Cauvery link so that the water needs of Tamil Nadu are fulfilled. On the lines of the successful and much acclaimed "Namami Gange" Programme, I request the Union Government to support the scheme of rejuvenation of the Cauvery River which will cost approximately about ₹ 7000 to ₹ 10,000 crores.

Sir, I welcome the 'National Clean Air Programme' that has already been started in 102 cities.

While stressing the need for strengthening the system and spirit of cooperative federalism, I urge upon the Government of India that Tamil Nadu may be sanctioned with a special assistance of ₹ 2000 crores for the special projects to compensate the reduced devolution that the State received under the Fourteenth Finance Commission.

Moreover, I request the Government of India to release arrears of Grants-in-aid. Further, Sir, the Union Government has to pay over ₹ 13,000 crores to Tamil Nadu under various heads such as mandatory devolution of funds to local bodies, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, IGST and GST compensation. Arrears amounting to ₹ 3,201.3 crores under two Centrally sponsored schemes –Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan –aimed at strengthening primary and secondary school education has not been released so far. From this year, these two schemes together with Teacher Education Scheme are integrated to form Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan and ₹ 2,791 crores is being spent by Tamil Nadu Government. The Centre is yet to release ₹ 985 crores towards post-matric scholarship scheme. The guidelines for this scheme were revised last year, transferring a huge financial liability

from the Centre to the States. This liability has increased from ₹ 353 crores to ₹ 1526 crores this year. Of the total IGST dues pending from the Centre, last financial year dues alone comes to ₹ 5,909 crores. If all these dues are cleared by the Centre, revenue deficit of Tamil Nadu will drastically come down. Yesterday, my senior colleague, Dr. Maitreyan has already stated the very same thing in this august House because money is more important to promote special schemes, welfare schemes to the State of Tamil Nadu. We are again and again stressing to immediately release the pending amount from the Government of India to Tamil Nadu. I sincerely believe that a separate fisheries department and a separate fund will definitely help the fishermen of our country.

I appreciate the comprehensive work undertaken for the development of 112 aspirational districts of the country aimed at bringing a positive impact on the lives of crores of poor families. Hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had set the aspirational goals for Tamil Nadu through the Vision 2023 document. So, I am happy to say that the path laid by hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma is being followed by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Edappadi K. Palaniswamy and is also doing the very same thing.

I wholeheartedly appreciate the Union Government for constructing nearly 2 crore new houses in villages during the next three years under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.

I must appreciate the Union Government for plugging the loopholes under Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme. The DBT is benefiting the poorest of the poor. The DBT prevented ₹ 1.41 lakh crores from falling into wrong hands.

The Union Government is tirelessly working for a modern India by providing world-class infrastructure and public amenities in villages and cities. Sir, Chennai Metro has made a successful imprint due to consistent efforts of hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. I request the Government of India to positively consider sanctioning Phase-II of Chennai Metro Rail Project under 50:50 joint venture partnership basis between the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu as was done for Phase-1.

I request to start air operations to Hosur, Neyveli and Ramanathapuram as expeditiously as possible. I also request that an evening flight service between Salem and Chennai may be introduced under UDAN Scheme. I now talk about my place *i.e.*, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi. Coming to the expansion of Thoothukudi airport, I submit that land has already been acquired, compensation has also been paid to land owners and there is no dispute pending. Everything is all right. But, execution of work to

[Shri S. Muthukaruppan]

expand Thoothukudi airport is still pending. So, I request the Government of India for speedy action.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA, *in the Chair*)

Let us ensure that India becomes a superpower with substantial contribution from all States of the country, including Tamil Nadu. I urge upon the Union Government to immediately release sufficient funds for successful implementation of several schemes.

Sir, hon. President's Address has shown us the glorious path of attaining development in all sectors. Let cooperative federalism be the main focus and the role of the States must acquire importance in ensuring the overall development of the country.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Thank you.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, thank you very much for this privilege to be able to speak and support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

The framers of our Constitution included certain provisions in that holy document which guarantees the rights of citizens. What went through the minds of framers of the Constitution when they were making the Constitution it was initially a sense of gratitude to the freedom fighters who laid down their lives to make our country independent. They also thought that communal harmony should be maintained in this country and, lastly a wish to meet the hopes and aspirations of the people.

Sir, although India is a pluralist society, there was a magic in our democracy underlined by civil liberties, personal liberty and the rich colours and hues of different cultures. But, today, religious freedom is endangered and there is a downward trend in spite of a long history of communal harmony between different races, different religions, different colours and different beliefs.

This is further borne out by the fact that certain actions taken by the previous Government have further aggravated this balance between communities.

Coming to the National Citizen Register, Sir, surprisingly after seventy years of our Independence, today, we observe that there is consternation, disbelief and loss of faith in our Constitution. The people who have lived in a certain area for 40-50 years,

are today being rendered Stateless. Forty-one lakh such people were identified during the process of inclusion in the National Citizens Register in Assam. Out of these, twenty-two lakh are Bengali Hindus. So, this is a matter of great concern because even the people who have served in the Army for more than forty years —I know one such case because it was widely reported in the Press —have been declared as non-citizens. So, the time has come for us to condemn unequivocally this unconstitutional process of identifying citizens after seventy years. Tomorrow, if I am asked or you are asked to prove whether we are citizens of India, it would be difficult for us to find the actual documents to satisfy the norms that are basically laid down to divide communities. Sir, this is a very serious situation and needs to be condemned. In fact, last year was the seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. But, today, what message are we giving to the rest of the country? What message are we giving to the international community?

We are noticing through the actions of the Central Government that every other law or process, which they seek to bring into operation in this country, is being brought without any consultation with the States. This unilateral attitude of trying to impose their own thoughts and processes is based on a division between communities. The Sarkaria Commission, a much-lauded step taken by the Congress Government in those days, had gone into the issue of Centre-State relations. It had given a detailed account of how the States and the Centre should conduct themselves in the business in the interest of the people. This is not being followed. The Fifteenth Finance Commission, which decided on devolution of taxes and receipts to the States, is not based on a proper premise. The data of the 2011 population Census has been taken as a basis for this. This is very arbitrary. We have demanded in discussions with the Central Government and the Finance Commission that the Terms of Reference need to be changed.

Sir, we talk about planning. 'Planning' is sometimes described as a set of actions taken by the Government —be it a State or the Centre —to achieve preset goals in the shortest possible time. But, unfortunately, there is no Planning Commission today. Our Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, has repeatedly stated that the Planning Commission had financial powers. That could help the State Plans. But, now, we have NITI Aayog. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please be silent. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please be silent. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, the NITI Aayog has no financial powers. The NITI Aayog itself is not really empowered, except to dictate policies. The NITI Aayog has gone overboard by declaring what the National Statistical Commission should do. The Chairman and a Member of the National Statistical Commission resigned in protest because the NITI Aayog took upon itself to backdate the premise for calculation of GDP. The method of calculation of GDP was changed in 2015; where they were showing a 5.7 per cent growth rate, in effect, it was, actually, 3.7 per cent. Sir, data management, data manipulation is sometimes required, because when you give an argument, it has to be backed by data. Many a time, when people write articles, we find, at the bottom of the article the source written. This is important. But data manipulation has become an art, become an art form with this Government. They are, actually, not processing data in a manner in which the people should receive it. The Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, has suggested that the National Development Council, which is a constitutional body, should be merged with the Inter-State Council. This is a request that I make to the Prime Minister of India.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Merge the National Development Council with the Inter-State Council.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have one minute left. Please conclude.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: So, that is that, Sir.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, he has just started.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: The farmers' issue is a big issue. Merely by declaring 25 items under MSP and things like that, the basic issue of input cost of farmers is not going to be addressed. Farmers have to pay 18 per cent, 25 per cent, 28 per cent of GST for several items like tractors, implements, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. If that is not looked into, just giving ₹ 6,000/- dole per year to a farmer family does not count. What about the role of the middlemen? It has not been addressed by the Central Government. The middleman eats away the profits of the farmer. The farmer makes profits if he has a marketable surplus. This is eaten away by the middleman. That is why those aspects need to be looked into. Gimmicry by announcing schemes, doles, etc., is not the answer to the farmers problems. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, he finished on time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Yes, on time. You are always on time. Now, the next speaker is Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder.

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): सर, Joint Session में राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है और उस पर नड्डा जी ने जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से उसको सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। आज आज़ादी के 75 साल बाद देश की प्रगति के लिए सबसे बड़ी जरूरत agricultural industry है। Points तो बहुत ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन मैं अकेले industry पर कुछ points बोलूंगा। देश की 50 परसेंट आबादी उस पर depend करती है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पिछले पांच साल में काफी steps लिए हैं, जिससे किसानों की आमदनी को बढ़ाने के लिए जतन किए जा रहे हैं। मैं अपना टाइम पिछली बातों को रिपीट करने में नहीं लगाऊंगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी किसान हैं और आप सब बातों को जानते हैं। सबसे पहले 15 अगस्त 1955 में, जब पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी, नेहरू साहब थे, speaking from the ramparts of the Red Fort on 15th August, 1955, Jawaharlal Nehru said, "It is very humiliating for any country to import food. So, everything else can wait but not agriculture." As India readies to celebrate 75 years of Independence in 2022, agriculture remains the weakest point of our nation, whose economy is poised to be the third largest in the years to come. Considering that nearly 49 per cent of the workforce is engaged in agriculture and knowing well that real farm incomes have almost stagnated or declined over the past two decades, addressing the acute agrarian distress that prevails remains the biggest challenge for Governments.

As per the findings of *NITI Aayog*, the growth in real farm incomes is around near-zero in the past two years, and before that, in between year 2011-12 and 2015-16, real farm incomes had risen by less than half a per cent every year only.

The Economic Survey 2016 had worked out the average income of a farming family in 17 States of India to be a meagre ₹ 20,000 a year, which means farming families in roughly half the country were surviving on less than ₹ 1, 700 per month, which means ₹ 300 per capita.

Further, recent studies show farm incomes declining to the lowest level in 15 years.

As per ICRIER-OECD study, it has been conclusively estimated that farmers suffered a cumulative loss of ₹ 45 lakh crore in the 17-year period between 2000-01 and 2016-17. Further, as if this is not enough, recent studies show farm incomes declining to the lowest level in 15 years. In reality, agriculture has been a victim of

[सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडरा]

macro-economic policies which aim at keeping food inflation low, provide cheaper raw material for the industry, and meet the obligations of international trade.

Prices have been deliberately kept low to keep consumers and industry satisfied. Policy-makers must treat agriculture as an economic activity, which alone has the capacity to reboot the economy.

We welcome the commitment of Bharatiya Janata Party as indicated in their Manifesto, which promises to invest ₹ 25 lakh crore in agriculture in the next five years, and provide a higher Minimum Support Price (MSP) to farmers. This is due to farmers being not given the rightful price for their produce. We have to upgrade the Minimum Support Price to Assured Income Price.

Second, we suggest some essential steps which Government must consider to take soon. Set up a National Commission for Farmers' Income and Welfare with the mandate to assure a monthly income of ₹ 18,000 per family by way of a top-up approach. This will create a huge demand, thereby reinvigorating the industry and triggering a high economic growth.

Expanding the network of Agricultural Produce Market Committee, regulated markets from the existing 7,600 to a probable target of 40,000 *mandis* should be accorded top priority.

To improve the benefit of cooperatives in farming, the Government seeks to set up 10,000 new Farmer Producer Organisations. It is a welcome step. But we further suggest that for strengthening of Farmer Producer Organisations and encouraging start-ups in agriculture to draw out entrepreneurship should make agriculture an attractive proposition.

Second major point जो इसमें आ रहा है वाइस-चेयरमैन साहब, वह debt है।

Debt on the farming community is a big problem ruining the lives of the farming community in the entire country. Let us come to Punjab. A recent study entitled 'Levels of Living: Farmers and Agricultural Labourers' by the Punjab University has shown that 85.9 per cent of agricultural-dependant households are living in debt. The average debt that a farming household carries is ₹ 5.52 lakh per household. The burden of debt is more for the farm workers wherein the average debt per household is roughly ₹ 68,330.

In simple words, the high productivity achieved was not translating into higher incomes. Punjab, the 'food bowl', has broken all previous records in wheat productivity.

From 50.64 quintals per hectare achieved last year, the average wheat yield has risen to 51.71 quintals per hectare. With such high crop productivity and with 98 per cent cultivable area under assured irrigation, Punjab's farming should have been an epitome of rural prosperity, but wait a minute! There is hardly a day when newspapers don't carry reports of farmers committing suicides, with 10,000 farmer suicides reported in the past ten years. Punjab has, in fact, turned into a hotbed of farmer suicides. The question that arises, and is invariably ignored, is to ascertain why farm indebtedness should be mounting in a frontline agricultural State which has a very high yield of wheat, rice and maize, amongst the highest in the world? Why is it that putting in hard labour, keeping crop pests at bay, an entire night vigil to keep away stray animals, protecting the standing crops from weather anomalies—a farmer is actually at call of work 24 hours of the day—and producing an abundant and top-quality harvest fail to 'get farmers the rightful price? Why is it that despite crop yields improving year after year, more and more youngsters are not only quitting farming but are also leaving the country? In 2018, an estimated 1.5 lakh students had gone abroad for studies, and it is well-known that a majority will not return. Looking at the growing trend, a number of institutes in Punjab have started offering free IELTS courses to their students. Let me illustrate. In 1970, the MSP for wheat was ₹ 76 per quintal. Forty five years later, in 2015, wheat price was ₹ 1,450 per quintal, an increase of 19 times. To understand how farmers have been deprived of their rightful price, I made a comparison with other sections of the society. The basic pay (plus Dearness Allowance) of Government employees in the same 45-year period had gone up by 120 to 150 times, of university college professors by 150 to 170 times and of school teachers by 280 to 320 times. If only the basic pay of employees and teachers, for instance, had risen in the same proportion as farmers, I am sure a majority would have quit their jobs and many suicides reported. In addition, employees get a total of 108 allowances. When was the last time you heard of a house rent allowance being included in the MSP for farmers, an educational allowance for the children, health allowance for the farmer's family members and a travel allowance for them? Why should MSP only take care of out-of-pocket expenses that a farmer incurs plus family labour along with a small profit margin? Why not calculate farmers cost like the way Cost Accountants do for the agribusiness industry?

Farm loan waiver is the immediate relief that farmers need. After all, if for four decades farmers have been denied their legitimate income, have survived on taking credit and repaid that credit drawing more credit from another source, why shouldn't the nation stand with them and see to it that they are relieved of their economic burden

[सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर]

once and for all? Let us give an opportunity to farmers to get rid of the entire economic baggage they carry. Waiving farm loans is not an act of generosity or an attempt at being politically correct. What we need to understand is how and why farmers have been deliberately kept impoverished all these years. Sir, this is the condition of farmers.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is expected that the total quantum of bad loan in agriculture should be around ₹ 3.5 lakh crore, which needs to be waived. Comparison between prior 2014 and 2018, ₹ 3.7 lakh crore of corporate loans have been struck down and no questions of fiscal imbalance caused and from where the money would come have ever been raised. This is regarding agriculture.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)... Your allotted time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं तो फालतू बोल ही नहीं रहा हूँ। देश को जिसकी जरूरत है, अगर वह नहीं होगा, तो देश में और इंकलाब आएगा। हम "Blue Revolution" कहते हैं, "White Revolution" कहते हैं, पहले जो राइस, पैडी का है, वह तो है ही, पर मुझे इसका खतरा है कि जैसे यह चल रहा है उससे अब कहीं कुछ और "Red Revolution" न आ जाए। नेहरू जी ने 1955 में जो बोला था, मैंने वे बातें भी क्वोट की हैं और आज जो हो रहा है, उसको भी बता रहा हूँ, मैं अकेली तारीफ नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ठीक है, पाँच सालों में स्टेप्स लिए हैं, मैं उन पर ज्यादा टाइम नहीं ले रहा हूँ, लेकिन ये स्टेप्स तब माने जाएंगे, जब किसान की suicide रुक जाएगी। मैंने पंजाब को इसलिए सेलेक्ट किया है क्योंकि देश एक है। पंजाब देश का नहीं, बल्कि वर्ल्ड का टॉप किसानों का सूबा है। भारतवर्ष पहले दिन से ही दुनिया भर में अपनी किसानों के लिए नंबर एक जगह पर जाना जाता है, लेकिन आज देश की क्या हालत है? विदर्भ में जहाँ संतरा पैदा होता है, वहाँ भी suicides हैं, जहाँ आंध्र प्रदेश में होता है, वहाँ भी suicides हैं, जहाँ शुगर पैदा होती है, वहाँ भी suicides की घटना है। पंजाब, जो Granary of India, वहाँ भी suicides हो रहे हैं, लेकिन debt सारी कंट्री पर हो रहा है। इसका कारण पॉलिसीज़ हैं। मैं इसलिए यह नहीं कहना चाहता, मैं इस मते का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, मोदी साहब जो पॉलिसीज़ ला रहे हैं, मैं उनका भी धन्यवाद करता हूँ, लेकिन ये सभी स्टेप्स फास्टली, जल्दी से जल्दी लेने होंगे, वरना देश किसी ओर तरफ जा रहा है और कहीं, किसी से कुछ काम नहीं बनेगा। सर, मैं इस मते का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, मैं President साहब का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जो पॉलिसीज़ पी.एम. साहब ला रहे हैं, मैं उनको भी धन्यवाद देकर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनके implementation की जरूरत है। आज इनको implement करने के लिए कहा जाता है ...(व्यवधान)... सर, एक सैकंड, मैं आपसे वही बात कहूँगा, जो फील्ड में होती है। आप भी फील्ड में आते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपका टाइम खत्म हो चुका है, अभी बोलने वाले दूसरे स्पीकर्स भी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: एक सैंकंड ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: जो क्लास फोर है, implement करने वाला, यह देश की बदकिस्मती है कि यह वह क्लास है। रिपोर्ट कहाँ से आती है? यह ग्राम सेवक से, पंचायत सेक्रेटरी से, आशा वर्कर से, आंगनवाड़ी से आती है, जिनकी पे ही कुछ नहीं है, जिनके लिए कोई आन्सरेबल ही नहीं है, यह रिपोर्ट उससे आती है और उस पर देश की सारी प्लानिंग बनती है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए इन सब चीज़ों को देखना चाहिए। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Tiruchi Siva. I want to take the sense of the House. Shri Sanjay Singh has to go; he has a meeting. So, I want to take the sense of the House. The turn is of Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the rotation will change. His name is in the ninth place. We all gave our names on the very first day after the President's Address and we are all waiting. Please, Sir, kindly, understand our situation. The round will change. If you call me next to him, I can agree.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I am calling Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address. It is a convention, of course, to thank the Head of the State. But any of our expression, due to the discontentment in his Address for not having mentioned some of the core issues which we are concerned about, will not be attributed to the President, for the President's Address is only the policy note of the Government. Sir, this Government under the Prime Ministership of Narendra Modiji has started its second innings. They may call it a massive victory, a landslide victory, a glorious victory or anything. I would like to say that we also agree to the verdict of people because our leader Anna said that people's verdict is God's verdict. But they have to keep in mind one thing that they have got no-entry card in the southern States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra and Kerala. So, I would like to say, carry on. But remember that there is a check and balance in this country.

The verdict is not for the entire nation. Why that no entry card in our State? Sir, there is a strong impression during the previous regime of this Government that they have been anti-federal, they have been anti-secular and pro-corporate and anti-public sector. All these things, Sir, have reached our people. Other than the demonetization and the wrong implementation of the GST, these core issues affected us very much and

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

that is the reason why Tamil Nadu gave the whole of this to our party, rather our alliance, and this is also so in Andhra and Kerala. Sir, why we are saying this is that there are many important issues this Government has to address. Earlier they had not, and even now it continues. After the second innings, we thought that they would rectify some of the mistakes they committed earlier because when a person is supported by the people on a large scale, they should always realize. See, humbleness must come to a person when he is elevated to a higher level. So, they should realize. That is what many learned people have said. Realize yourself and through your experiences, correct yourself. But, it does not seem so. Why do we say that? Sir, basically, India is an agricultural country. We may now show ourselves to the world that we are a corporate country or something like that. But, basically, it is an agricultural country. Farmers are committing suicide, everyone knows that. Farmers are quitting agriculture. And, especially, they are demanding two hundred per cent of their production cost and in reality, they don't even get the production cost. Nothing has been said about that in the President's Address. And, second thing is education loan. The students who are coming from a very bad economic background, they get education loans to continue their studies. After their studies, either they don't get employment or because of their family situation, they are not able to repay. Sir, I would like to say to this august House —earlier also I had said and am reiterating, as I think, this is a very apt situation —those students are also brought under the NPA (Non Performing Assets). And, not with that alone it stops; those students are brought under CIBIL category. What is CIBIL category? Those students cannot get any loan for any entrepreneurship like PMEGP or anything, anywhere, in any bank, in the country. So, already the student is not getting employment, is not able to get any loan, but when he is being harassed by the court and the banks, then, what is the future of these young people? So, leave alone this, forgetting the farmers, forgetting the students, what are they concentrating on? Sir, I would like to say one thing. This Government as soon as it took over power, two things happened. One, in the Lok Sabha, their first Bill was Triple Talaq. I will come to that later. Before that, a Committee appointed by the Government headed by Mr. Kasturirangan, on New Education Policy, submitted its report. That came as a bolt from the blue. What! It said that in States where Hindi is not a language, from sixth standard, students should compulsory read Hindi. Sir, I would like to say very humbly that as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we would never relent to that. Bilingual only is our policy and we also enacted a legislation. Why do we say that, Sir? For example, after the enactment of the 1963 Official Languages (Amendment) Act, the 1976 Rules of the Official Language,

clearly says that this official languages rule extends to the whole of India except Tamil Nadu. Sir, some of our friends like Shri Satish Chandra may think that we are anti-Hindi. No. To show we are not anti-Hindi, only in Tamil Nadu, at Chennai, the Dakshin Prachar Sabha headquarter is there, covering the whole of Southern India. Every year, four lakh students study there and get graduated. If we are anti-Hindi, that Sabha will not be there. We say, you have your own language, I will have my own language, but, don't impose anything in this country on anybody. We would be the first person to resist. That is it. So, if anyone understands our stand, they would not mistake us. So, in Tamil Nadu, when Anna was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, his second enactment was that 'only bilingual' - Tamil and English, for link language.

So, when we resisted and the voice came from our party and other interested people, some Ministers came and said that they won't impose Hindi. But, what happened next? The Southern Railways gave a circular. That circular said, "The Station Masters and the Railway officials, when they speak with higher officials, or even announcement in the Railway Stations should either be in Hindi or in English and not in regional language." Do you expect everybody, who is travelling in a train, to know Hindi or English? How will they know? Even a farmer, a layman, a labour would be travelling by a train, and if the announcement is in Hindi or English, what would he do? So, on the persuasion of our leader, Mr. M.K. Stalin, our Members of Parliament met the General Manager of the Southern Railways, and immediately, they gave a circular stating that this was withdrawn with immediate effect. Why do you bring out these unnecessary things? When your Government has to concentrate on some core important issues, which affect the common man, why are you concentrating on this education policy?

Secondly, I said that you are anti-federal. Even yesterday, during the Zero Hour, I spoke about the NEET examination which is conducted for medical and dental colleges. This examination totally deprives the backward-class people, rather the poorest people or the rural people from getting into the medical colleges. Out of interest, only the poor person would like to become a doctor. Students from affluent families will study only as a dignity, just as a status symbol, but a poor person from a cottage, from a slum, when he becomes a doctor, he would have the intention of serving the people. But, this NEET examination prevents those poor students from becoming doctor. So, what did the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly do? With the support of the main opposition party, DMK, and all, it passed two Bills unanimously for medical and dental examinations and sent them for the approval of the hon. President.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, please conclude. There are twenty more speakers. Then, we have to see whether we want to sit ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, kindly listen. When we were discussing, you were also there. Five-and-a-half hours are left now. Only twenty Members are here. At least, you can give 15 minutes to each. So, kindly don't interrupt. You know very well that the President's Address is very important.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I know. That is why, I am urging you that we have to stick to the time limit. Your time is already over. Please conclude within one or two minutes. Otherwise, we will not be able to finish this.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Let me continue, and we have got abundant time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): But, kindly finish within one or two minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, tomorrow, we are skipping lunch, Question Hour and everything only for this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Tomorrow will be decided tomorrow. You talk about today.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: So, the Bill, which was passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly, is lying with the Union Government. It has not been sent to the hon. President. When my colleague, Shri T.K. Rangarajan, asked the hon. President whether he had received any Bill passed by the Tamil Nadu

Assembly, he said, "Nothing has been received in the Rashtrapati Bhawan." So, the Bill, which was passed in a Legislative Assembly, is lying with Government. They haven't said 'no' or 'yes'. That means they are anti-federal. If the decision on a Bill passed in a State Assembly is not regarded by the Union Government, that means it is anti-federal.

Now, Sir, I will come to the next point - anti-secular. Sir, democracy should not only be in practice; it should also appear to be in practice. In this country, something appears to be in practice, but actually it is not so. When partition happened, when Jinnah fought for a nation for Muslims, the Muslims in this country asserted very clearly that they were Muslims, but India was their nation and they decided to stay here.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

We have to give them security. We have to give them protection. The insecurity feeling in them has to be assuaged by each and everyone, but that feeling is not here. Sir, along with this, I would like to say that...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiruchi Sivaji, please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I would like to say that the President's Address emphasises one major thing - one nation, one election. I will come to that. Sir, let the Government clear my queries, or anybody who supports me. At the end of this year, some States are going to face elections. Within next two years, some more States are going to face elections. Recently, in some States, elections were conducted. The Parliamentary election is also over. How will you compile all these elections into one single election?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is very important. Kindly allow. My another point is that as long as Article 356 is in the Constitution, no State Assembly is ensured of its full five-year term.

Will anyone give us an assurance that Article 356 would be removed from the Constitution? We understand that it is for the States. If you talk about Lok Sabha, the 6th Lok Sabha...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(*Time-Bell rings*)... Tiruchi Sivaji, please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we have got much time, please give me two more minutes, I will complete. The term of 6th Lok Sabha was only three years. The term of 8th Lok Sabha was only two years. The term of 11th Lok Sabha was one-and-a-half years, and the term of 12th Lok Sabha was only 13 months. This Government is very strong, but if some other Government comes with lesser strength, and if the Lok Sabha dissolves, then what will happen? You will dissolve all the States and hold the elections together! Sir, all these questions arise and these questions are not being answered. So, instead of that, concentrate on some core issues. Sir, I say it again that some four public sector steel factories are going to be privatized very shortly. The Triple Talaq Bill is being brought very urgently. I would like to conclude after this point. Sir, they say that they are bringing the Triple Talaq Bill in the interest of the Muslim women. I can

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

understand. But at the same time, Sir, you were in the Chair, when I brought a Private Member's Resolution for the welfare of the widows in our country. Sir, there are five crore widows in our country. One-and-a-half lakh widows are in Vrindavan only, who are living with just ₹ 6 per day given by the Government. Sir, the cost of a cup of tea is ₹ 8. How will they live their life? They are pulling rickshaws.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, they are doing hard labour. But that Resolution was voted out by this BJP Government. If you say that you are rising for Muslim women of this country and you are voting out a Widow's Resolution...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao. You please start.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am very sorry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva, you have already spoken for more than four to five minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, maybe my views do not suit you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in a minute.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Please, Sir. I will conclude. I am coming to the final point. So, these all are our contentions. We have given some amendments. The President's Address has addressed some things, but not the core issues. Anyway we support this Motion, and thank the President for his Address. Thank you very much.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I stand today to support the President's Address to the Joint session of Parliament, and I am alarmed at the kind of strange meaning that has been attached to the mandate that was delivered by 130 crore people of this country. As some kind of a soul search by the people who have lost the elections, they have tried to give a different meaning to their defeat. The warped logic that was advanced by the Leader of the Opposition was that this is an election that the NDA has won, Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi has won, but the nation has lost. There are others who say that this victory has not expanded to certain States in the South. There are yet others who give other distorted meaning of the mandate. Let us all remember that this is an election which has seen the highest voter turn-out ever

in the history of independent India, and this is a huge mandate delivered to NDA under the leadership of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. As a ruling party, we have enhanced our vote share. The public support for BJP alone has gone up by 6-7 percentage points, and the number of seats has also increased.

So, I want to explain to you the comprehensiveness of this victory. Only those who want to live in denial, who want to dupe themselves, can only believe that this is not a defeat of Opposition parties. In 224 seats, the BJP polled more than 50 per cent of the popular vote. This was 136 in 2014, this has expanded by almost a hundred seats. In fifteen States of the country, the NDA has won majority of popular vote, more than 50 per cent popular vote. In ten States and UTs, the NDA has won all the seats, not leaving one for the Opposition. And, most importantly, the principal opposition party, which lost the elections, in 20 States and Union Territories in this country, they have not won a single seat. Except Kerala, they have not won seats in double digit anywhere in the country. Only if you want to dupe yourselves, you can say that this was not a comprehensive mandate. Also, the pain of defeat seems to be really so hurtful that they want to simply lower and demean the mandate itself by making such statements like, this was a victory of the media hype, this was because of advertising. If you want to deluge yourselves into believing that this is not a comprehensive mandate, then, I do not know what is it. I just heard the DMK MP saying that you have not won seats in the south. Where is Karnataka, Sir? Is that not a part of south India where we have won 25 out of 28 seats? We have won 50 per cent plus votes. Is Telangana not a part of south India? We have won four Lok Sabha seats from Telangana, from just one Assembly seat which we won four months ago. We have not yet arrived in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala but I will tell you as a famous dialogue, I think, we are just reaching there, we are arriving there. Just wait for us in 2024. The famous filmy dialogue. ...*(Interruptions)*... In 2024, we will arrive in the south India as well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I object to the word 'filmy'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jaya ji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not Recorded

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: *

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, the emergency mindset still is lingering. Today is the black day of democracy. On this day, on June 25th, the Congress Party imposed emergency in this country, and, today, they want to give lessons on democracy. They want to interpret the public mandate in a manner that possibly suits them. ...(Interruptions)... There has been a fake narrative. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: It is there today also. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. You are a very senior Member. ...(Interruptions)... कुछ भी record पर नहीं जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया सदन में शांति बनाए रखें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: *

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: There has been a fake narrative. ...(Interruptions)... They have tried a fake narrative. ...(Interruptions)... There is intolerance bogey; India is unsafe bogey; India is sinking bogey. They have raised many bogeys but, ultimately, truth has triumphed. I want to quote Mahatma Gandhi. In his words of wisdom, he said, Truth by nature is self-evident. As soon as you remove cobwebs of ignorance that surrounds it, it shines clear." And, it is shown in this election. People of this country have rejected the # that were perpetrated, the bogies that were raised somehow to demean India, to demean the ruling party and all this has completely failed. ...(Interruptions)... The # is exposed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, unparliamentary words are being spoken. The Chair must take notice of that. ...(Interruptions)... These unparliamentary words should not be used.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I am reminded of the story. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: यदि किसी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा किसी असंसदीय शब्द का इस्तेमाल होगा, उस पर ज़रूर कार्रवाई होगी। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप बैठें। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया शांति बनाए रखें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Java ji objected to one word and I am also objecting to this. ...(Interruptions)... He may speak anything but the word has to be parliamentary. ...(Interruptions)...

*Not Recorded

Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: All of us have heard the story of the boy who cried wolf. Here, the boy who cried repeatedly, * had to apologise before the Supreme Court because the Supreme Court said, we will not allow you to speak lies and mislead the people of this country.

There are people who are talking about democracy, who are saying that what happened in 1975 is getting replayed now. We have just won a massive mandate and people of this country have re-elected us. And, if there is any dictatorial tendency in the country today, that is evident in Kolkata, not in Delhi. The *devi* of contempt for democracy is today presiding in Kolkata. You cannot even raise..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, wait for a minute.

माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय चेयरमैन साहब यहीं मौजूद हैं, उनसे भी मेरी चर्चा हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि सदन की भावना अनुसार जो भी आपस में विभिन्न नेताओं की बातचीत हुई थी, उसके अनुसार 8 बजे तक सदन चलना का तय हुआ है। बहुत अच्छी बात है, उसके अनुसार सदन चले। उन्होंने मुझे यह भी कहा कि जिसके लिए जो तय समय है, वह सबको मिले और सब अपनी भावना व्यक्त करें और यह भी ensure करें कि जो नाम पहले से लिस्टेड हैं, उन सबको बोलने का अवसर मिले।

चेयरमैन साहब की उपस्थिति में बिजनेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी और ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में तय हुआ था कि हम यह बहस दो दिनों में पूरी करेंगे, पर अभी जो बातचीत हुई, उसके अनुसार कल लंच के पहले तक हम यह बहस खत्म कर लेंगे। यह निर्णय हुआ है। मैं आपको यह सूचना देना चाहता था।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, वही मैं बता रहा था कि हमें इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि आज हम 8 बजे तक बैठें, लेकिन कल 11 बजे से यह बहस शुरू हो जाएगी। इसको आपने भी बता ही दिया है। चूंकि अब बहस का समय दो या तीन घंटे बढ़ गए हैं, इसलिए इसके लिए जो समय का allocation हुआ था, चाहे सत्ताधारी पार्टी के सदस्य हों या विपक्ष के सदस्य हों, आप उनके समय में दो-दो या तीन-तीन मिनट का समय बढ़ा सकते हैं।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، وہی میں بتا رہا تھا کہ ہمیں اس میں کوئی

اعتراض نہیں ہے کہ آج ہم آٹھ بجے تک بیٹھیں، لیکن کل گیارہ بجے سے ہی بحث شروع ہو جائے گی۔ اس کو آپ نے بھی بتا ہی دیا ہے۔ چونکہ اب بحث کا وقت دو ٹی گھنٹے بڑھ گیا ہے، اس لئے اس کے لئے جو وقت کا allocation ہوا تھا، چاہے حکمران پارٹی کے ممبران ہوں یا اپوزیشن کے ممبران ہوں، ان کے وقت میں دو دو ٹی گھنٹے منٹ کا وقت بڑھا سکتے ہیں۔

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री उपसभापति: आपने जैसे ही कहा, उसके बाद ही मैंने इसमें एक-दो मिनट का अतिरिक्त समय इसमें जोड़ दिया है।

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, we have been reminded of some former Prime Ministers and how they exhibited exemplary behavior. We certainly think they were very illustrious leaders of this country. But when you talk of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru who, you said, actually removed a candidate because he was considered to be unsuitable, may I also mention that * ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी बात के अलावा कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बोलें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar died an unhappy man. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rajiv Gandhi ...*(Interruptions)*... You talked about Rahul Gandhi's ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मिस्टर जी.वी.एल. नरसिंहा राव की बात के अलावा और कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Rajiv Gandhi's compassion was explained. You narrated an incident how he removed a General Secretary because he made a comment against somebody. * ...*(Interruptions)*... This is ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: रिकॉर्ड को examine किया जाएगा, उसके बाद जैसा निर्णय होगा, उसके अनुसार कार्रवाई होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपका कथन राज्य सभा की रूल बुक के अनुसार examine होगा, उसके अनुसार कार्रवाई होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया आप अपनी सीट पर जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: The truth is hurtful. ...*(Interruptions)*... * Sir, you should bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... You say that there is communal violence. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I know the truth is hurting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: यह अच्छा दृश्य नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने कहा है कि अगर इसमें कोई unparliamentary शब्द है, तो वह examine होगा, उसको expunge किया जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, please allow me time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय खत्म हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपकी बात के अलावा कुछ और रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने कह दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने कह दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, the largest communal violence incidents happened under their watch. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने कह दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बोरा जी, मैंने कह दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Major incidents happened under Rajiv Gandhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... * From 1966 to 1977, two major communal violence incidents happened. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is not a single act of major communal violence under the rule of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the largest number of communal violence incidents happened in 2008 when you were in office. ...*(Interruptions)*... You followed a divide and rule policy. ...*(Interruptions)*... You failed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: From 2004 to 2009...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen, this will be interesting. ...*(Interruptions)*... From 2004 to 2009, 22 jihadi terrorist incidents happened in India under your watch. ...*(Interruptions)*... And from 2009 to 2014, seven such incidents happened. ...*(Interruptions)*... There were communal and terror incidents. ...*(Interruptions)*... There were two incidents every six months. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया टीका-टिप्पणी न करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Six lakh girls were covered under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नारे लगाना, इस तरह से बात करना सही नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Please bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: जब मैंने कह दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आनन्द जी, मैंने already कह दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी एक मिनट ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, प्लीज़...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष खड़े हुए...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सभी ने कहा, मैंने यह already कह दिया है कि record examine करके राज्य सभा रूल बुक के अनुसार ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री उपसभापति]

जो भी बात होगी, वह निकाल दी जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय आनन्द जी, जो भी असंसदीय बात होगी, वह निकाल दी जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने कह दिया है, वह निकाल दी जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने कह दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप मेरी बात सुन लें। सदन की नियमावली में स्पष्ट है। पहले कोई भी उच्च पद पर विराजमान रहे हों, जिसमें प्रधानमंत्री पद भी शामिल है, दूसरे सदन का कोई व्यक्ति हो या अन्य गणमान्य व्यक्ति हों, उनके बारे में कोई भी सदस्य कोई भी टिप्पणी नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर कुछ कहना है, तो लिखकर नोटिस दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, मैं यही बात कह चुका हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं ऑलरेडी यही बात कह चुका हूँ, ...(व्यवधान)... नियम के तहत यह चीज़ देखी जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I have only placed historical facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

— شری گلہام نبی آزاد (श्री गलाम नबी आज़ाद): इनको अपने शब्द वापस लेने चाहिए।
He should say sorry for this...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: If the historical facts are unfavourable to you, I cannot help it. ...*(Interruptions)*... If truth is hurting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: इनको असत्य बोलने की पढ़ाई ...(व्यवधान)...
† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ان کو استحقاق بولنے کی پڑھائی ---*(مداخلت)*---
श्री उपसभापति: मैंने इनको कन्क्लूड करने के लिए कहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... He will conclude it now. Mr. Narasimha Rao, please conclude. Please conclude your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, SC/ST. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think you should seek apology. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: वेल में आकर नारे लगाना संसदीय मर्यादा के विपरीत है। मेरा आग्रह है कि आप सब अपनी जगह पर जाएं और बैठें। ...(व्यवधान)...

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने आपको इजाज़त नहीं दी है। ...(व्यवधान)... मिस्टर नरसिंहा राव, आप कन्क्लूड करें। ...(व्यवधान)... सिर्फ आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, they are talking about justice for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is this Government which has given

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

social justice to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. ...(Interruptions)... We have more number of SC/ST MPs than the total number of MPs the Congress has in the Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)... You want old India back because you want terrorism to be back. ...(Interruptions)... You want old India back because you want corruption back. ...(Interruptions)... You want old India back because you want to deprive people of this country of basic amenities. ...(Interruptions)... You want to indulge in loot and scoop policies. ...(Interruptions)... This Government is not going to allow. ...(Interruptions)... Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, राज्य सभा में एक मर्यादा होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... एक भूतपूर्व प्राइम मिनिस्टर, जो इस वक्त दुनिया में नहीं है, उनके बारे में ये लोग ऐसा कैसे बोल सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने सुन लिया था। माननीय जया जी को सुना था और मैं ऑलरेडी कह चुका हूं। सपा लाउ जी, कृपया आप बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir. ...(Interruptions)... I am glad that I am participating in this discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: राजीव गाँधी जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सदन के वेल में खड़े होकर इस तरह से कहना, नारे लगाना और यह शर्त रखना कि आप इन्हें बोलने दें, यह कतई जायज़ नहीं है। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप लोग लोकतांत्रिक भावना का सम्मान करें। ...(व्यवधान)... सपा लाउ जी, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Many speakers have already spoken. ...(Interruptions)... I would like to make three comments. ...(Interruptions)... I heartily congratulate the 78 women who became MPs today, but in terms of percentage it is only 14 per cent. ...(Interruptions)... There is so much left to be done to achieve our goal of 30 per cent reservation for women. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only Mr. Ronald's speech will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: However, Sir, I was appalled to hear "The journey of development started in 2014." ...(Interruptions)...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: पहले आप लोग माफी मांगिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मिस्टर मलिक, प्लीज़ आप बैठें। ...(व्यवधान)... सपा लाउ जी, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: With all due respects for all our pioneers and nation builders and many great gone-by PMs, I strongly refuse to accept this very blind and

[Shri Roald Sapa Tlau]

deplorable statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... When I heard the following words that "Efforts will be made to amend the CAB, Citizenship Amendment Bill, while protecting their linguistics, cultural and social identities", I was completely astounded for two reasons. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number one, whether the Government has abundantly seen how the Mizos and other North East tribals dreaded the CAB. ...*(Interruptions)*... They did not seem to bother a bit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are not speaking, I would move to others. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...*(Interruptions)*... You speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your speech would go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, please bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, please bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You start; otherwise, I will call somebody else. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have requested them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, please bring the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने बार-बार अनुरोध किया है कि आप अपनी जगह पर जाएं और बैठें।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, please bring the House in order otherwise my colleague MPs will not be able to hear as to what I am speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I will not be heard. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want everyone to hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: See they are shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will move to other speaker now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I want everyone to hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I sincerely appreciate and also warmly, thank our hon. President for graciously coming to the Central Hall and giving a wonderful speech about the policy of the Government in the joint session of the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, I do want to raise a few

very important issues which I regret that why our President has not mentioned in his Address. ...(Interruptions)... The Union Government has recently brought a Bill called the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 for amendment of Third Schedule to provide the persons belonging to minority communities, namely, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists. ...(Interruptions)...

नेता विरोधी दल (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम आपका आदर करते हैं और हम सदन का भी आदर करते हैं।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مانتے اپ سبھا پکی مہودے، ہم آپ کا آدر کرتے ہی اور ہم سدن کا بھی آدر کرتے ہی۔

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोगों से अनुरोध है कि आप सब अपनी जगह पर जाए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सत्ताधारी पार्टी को यह समझना होगा कि वे सरकार भी खुद ही चलाए और विपक्ष का रोल भी खुद ही करे, ऐसा नहीं होता, बहुत अंतर होता है। सत्ताधारी पार्टी में बरदाश्त करने की हिम्मत होनी चाहिए। विपक्ष के आरोपों को बरदाश्त करने की सहनशीलता होनी चाहिए। अगर हमारे सत्ताधारी पार्टी वाले सरकार भी खुद ही चलाए और विपक्ष का रोल भी खुद ही करें, तो वह चल नहीं सकता। हमने अगर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को कल कुछ कहा, हम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का आदर करते हैं, वे जवाब देने में सक्षम हैं और कल जब बोलेंगे तो जवाब देंगे, लेकिन अगर हमने पहले प्रधान मंत्री की कोई मिसाल दी, दूसरे या तीसरे प्रधान मंत्री की मिसाल दी, जो देश के लिए कुर्बान हुए हैं, जिन्हें देश की कुर्बानी के लिए भारत रत्न मिला है, यदि सत्ताधारी पार्टी के मेम्बर्स पहले प्रधान मंत्री, जो फ्रीडम फाइटर थे, जिनकी उम्र इस भारत को आज़ाद कराने के लिए जेलों में चली गई, तभी आप वहां सत्ता में हैं और हम भी सत्ता में रहे हैं और तभी आज हम लोकतंत्र में हैं, लेकिन उनकी इस तरह से, पहले प्रधान मंत्री की बेइज्जती की जाए और जो तथ्यों पर नहीं है, हमने भी हिस्ट्री पढ़ी है, हमने कहीं नहीं देखा है। अगर वे नहीं होते तो लॉ मिनिस्टर कहां से होते, कोई बीजेपी का प्रधान मंत्री था जिसने अम्बेडकर जी को लॉ मिनिस्टर बनाया था। उन्हें नेहरू जी ने लॉ मिनिस्टर बनाया था। इस तरह की हिस्ट्री को आप इलेक्शन में तोड़-मरोड़ कर पेश कर सकते हैं, लेकिन देश के सबसे बड़े सदन को इस तरह से आप पहले प्रधान मंत्री और उनके लॉमिनिस्टर को एक-दूसरे के खिलाफ पेश कर के यहां बांट नहीं सकते हैं। दूसरे प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी, जो देश के लिए शहीद हुए हैं। आप आज 30-40 साल से उसी मुद्दे पर इलेक्शन लड़ते आए हैं। आप हर बार उसी को दोहराते जाएंगे, मेरे ख्याल में यह उचित नहीं है। हम लीडर ऑफ द हाउस का बहुत आदर करते हैं, भारतीय जनता पार्टी में भी बहुत अच्छे और सुलझे हुए लीडर्स हैं। वे इस तरह की बात नहीं करते हैं, बहुत सारे लोगों ने कल से बात की है, लेकिन इस तरह से कि आप खुद ही हाउस कोन चलाने का साधन बनाएंगे तो कैसे चलेगा?

अगर आप खुद ही हाउस न चलाने का साधन करोगे, तो कैसे चलेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि उस तरफ से माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत गलत बात कही है। उन्हें सदन से क्षमा मांगनी चाहिए और अपने शब्द वापस लेने चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि 8 बजे तक हम सब बैठे और सदन को चलाए। हमने और हमारी पार्टी ने यह तय किया था कि इस वक्त पार्लियामेंट का सत्र पूरा चलना

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

चाहिए। हम उसमें कोई बाधा नहीं डालना चाहेंगे, लेकिन अगर सरकार ही कार्रवाई करने में या सदन को चलाने में बाधा बने, तो हम उसकी मदद नहीं कर सकते हैं। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हमारे देश के और न सिर्फ कांग्रेस के ही बहुत बड़े नेता रहे हैं, वे देश के नेता रहे हैं, विश्व के नेता रहे हैं और उनका बहुत बड़ा contribution इस भारत को आज़ाद कराने के लिए, इस भारत को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए था। इस देश की असली foundation अगर किसी ने रखी है, तो वह पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने रखी है। वे आज हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, तो हम कुछ भी पंडित नेहरू के बारे में कहते जाएंगे, आज हम कुछ भी स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी के बारे में कहते जाएंगे? हम कह सकते हैं कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी आज के रूलर हैं, उस वक्त के अपोजिशन के लीडर डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी ने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को आमने-सामने गालियां दीं, वे भी ज़िंदा थे, लेकिन हमारा कोई हक नहीं बनता है कि हम किसी को गालियां दें। आपने मेरे जितने भाषण देखे हैं, हर भाषण में मैंने, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की तारीफ की है। हर दफ़ा जब भी मैंने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का नाम लिया है, तो उनके साथ-साथ, अटल जी हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं और वे बीजेपी के सबसे बड़े लीडर रहे हैं और मैं हमेशा उनकी तारीफ़ करता रहा हूँ। सरकारी सत्ताधारी पार्टी का इतने बड़े लीडर्स के खिलाफ इस तरह की भाषा का इस्तेमाल करना सही नहीं है। मेरे ख़्याल में यह बात किसी को भी पसंद नहीं होगी, चाहे कांग्रेस हो या विपक्ष का कोई भी दल हो, वह चाहे हमारी विचारधारा से मिलता हो या नहीं मिलता हो, लेकिन नेहरू जी के contribution को और राजीव गांधी जी के contribution को कोई इस तरह से यहां गालियां नहीं दे सकता है।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ستہ دھاری پارٹی کو یہ سمجھنا ہوگا کہ وہ سرکار بھی خود ہی

چلائے اور وپکش کا رول بھی خود ہی کریں، ایسا نہیں ہوتا، بہت فرق ہوتا ہے۔ ستہ دھاری پارٹی میں برداشت کرنے کی ہمت ہوئی چاہئے۔ وپکش کے آروپوں کو برداشت کرنے کی ہمت ہوئی چاہئے۔ اگر ہمارے ستہ دھاری والے سرکار بھی خود ہی چلائیں اور وپکش کا رول بھی خود ہی کریں، تو وہ چل نہیں سکتا۔ ہم نے اگر مائٹے پردھان منتری جی کو کل کچھ کہا، ہم مائٹے پردھان منتری کا آدر کرتے ہیں، وہ جواب دئے ہیں کہ ہم سیکشم میں اور کل جب بولیں گے تو جواب دیں گے، لیکن اگر ہم نے پہلے پردھان منتری کی کوئی مثال دی، دوسرے دن پھر پردھان منتری کی مثال دی، جو دیش کے لئے قربان ہوئے ہیں، جنہی دیش کی قربانی کے لئے بھارت رتن ملا ہے۔ اگر ستہ دھاری پارٹی کے ممبرس پہلے پردھان منتری جو فریڈم فائٹر تھے، جن کی عمر اس بھارت کو آزاد کرانے کے لئے جھڑپوں میں چلی گئی۔ تبھی آپ وہاں ستہ میں ہیں اور ہم بھی ستہ میں رہے ہیں اور تبھی آج ہم لوگ تنتر میں ہیں، لیکن ان کی اس طرح سے

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

پہلے پردھان منتری کی بے عزتی کی جائے اور جو تنہوں پر نہی ہے، ہم نے بھی ہسٹری پڑھی ہے، ہم نے کمی نہی دیکھا ہے۔ اگر وہ نہی ہوتے تو لاء منسٹری کہاں سے ہوتے، کوئی ہی جے۔ پی۔ کا پردھان منتری تھا جس نے امیٹھ کر جی کو لاء منسٹر بنایا تھا۔ انہی نہرو جی نے لاء منسٹر بنایا تھا۔ اس طرح کی ہسٹری کو آپ الیکشن می ٹوڑ مروڑ کر پیش کر سکتے ہی، لیکن دیش کے سب سے بڑے سدن کو اس طرح سے آپ پہلے پردھان منتری اور ان کے لاء منسٹر کو ایک دوسرے کے خلاف پیش کر کے یہاں بات نہی کر سکتے ہی۔ دوسرے پردھان منتری شری راجی گاندھی، جو دیش کے لئے شہی ہوئے ہی۔ آپ آج 30-40 سال سے اسہی مددے پر الیکشن لڑتے آئے ہی۔ آپ ہر بار اسہی کو دوہراتے جاہی گے، می ے خطل می ہی صحیح نہی ہے۔ ہمارے لٹڈ آف دی ہاؤس بہت آدر کرتے ہی، بھارتی جنٹا پارٹی می بھی بہت اچھے اور سلجھے ہوئے لٹرس ہی۔ وہ اس طرح کی بات نہی کرتے ہی، بہت سارے لوگوں نے کل سے بات کی ہے، لیکن اس طرح سے کہ آپ خود ہی ہاؤس کو نہ چلانے کا سادھن بناہی گے تو کسے چلے گا؟ اگر آپ خود ہی ہاؤس نہ چلانے کا سادھن کرو گے، تو کسے چلے گا۔ می سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس طرف سے مائے سدسے نے بہت غلط بات کی ہے۔ انہی سدن سے معافی مانگنی چاہئے اور اپنے شبد واپس لےنے چاہئے۔ ہم چاہتے ہی کہ آٹھ بجے تک ہم سب بٹھی اور سدن کو چلاہی۔ ہم نے اور ہماری پارٹی نے ہی طے کی تھا کہ اس وقت پارلیمنٹ کا ستر پورا چلنا چاہئے۔ ہم اس می کوئی بادھا نہی ڈالنا چاہی گے، لیکن اگر سرکار ہی کارواہی کرنے می ٹی سدن کو چلانے می بادھا بنے، تو ہم اس کی مدد نہی کر سکتے ہی۔ پنڈت جواہر لال ہمارے دیش کے اور نہ صرف کانگریس کے ہی بہت بڑے ریتا رہے ہی، وہ دیش کے ریتا رہے ہی، دیش کے ریتا رہے ہی اور ان کا بہت بڑا Contribution اس بھارت کو آزاد کرانے کے لئے، اس بھارت کو آگے

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

بڑھانے کے لئے تھا۔ اس دیش کی اصلی فاؤنڈیشن اگر کسری نے رکھی ہے، تو وہ پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو نے رکھی ہے۔ وہ آج ہمارے بیچ میں نہیں ہے، تو ہم کچھ بھی پنڈت نہرو کے بارے میں کہتے جا سکتے ہیں، آج ہم کچھ بھی مرحوم راجی گاندھی کے بارے میں کہتے جائیں گے۔ ہم کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ مائٹے پردھان منتری جی آج کے رولر ہیں۔ اس وقت کے اپوزیشن کے لیڈر ڈاکٹر شرما پرساد مکھرجی نے پنڈت نہرو کو آمنے سامنے گالے دیے، وہ بھی زندہ تھے، لیکن ہمارا کوئی حق نہیں بنتا ہے کہ ہم کسری کو گالے دیں۔ آپ نے میں نے جتنے بھاشن دیکھے ہیں، ہر بھاشن میں، میں نے، شری اٹل بھاری واجپئی جی کی تعریف کی ہے۔ ہر دفعہ جب بھی میں نے شری اندرا گاندھی کا نام لیا ہے، تو ان کے ساتھ ساتھ، اٹل جی ہمارے بیچ میں نہیں ہیں اور وہ ہیں۔ کے سب سے بڑے لیڈر رہے ہیں اور میں ہمیشہ ان کی تعریف کرتا رہا ہوں۔ سرکاری سٹن دھاری پارٹی کا اتنے بڑے لیڈرس کے خلاف اس طرح کی بھاشا کا استعمال کرنا صحیح نہیں ہے۔ میں نے خط میں یہ بات کسری کو بھی پسند نہیں ہوگی، چاہے کانگریس ہو ٹیوپکس کا کوئی بھی دل لو، وہ چاہے ہماری وچار دھارا سے ملتا ہو ٹی نہیں ملتا ہو، لیکن نہرو جی کے Contribution کو اور راجی گاندھی جی کے Contribution کو کوئی اس طرح سے یہاں گالے نہیں دے سکتا ہے۔

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने आपको इजाज़त नहीं दी है। आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आज प्रधान मंत्री को हम कितनी बातें बोलते हैं, लेकिन वे गुस्सा नहीं होते हैं। उनसे कुछ सीखिए, वे गुस्सा नहीं होते हैं। लीडर ऑफ द हाउस से कुछ सीखिए।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آج پردھان منتری کو ہم کثرتی بائیں بولتے ہیں، لیکن وہ غصہ نہیں ہوتے ہیں۔ ان سے کچھ سیکھئے، وہ غصہ نہیں ہوتے ہیں۔ لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس سے کچھ سیکھئے۔

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने पहले ही शुरू में कह दिया था कि जो भी चीज़ राज्य सभा रूल बुक और मर्यादा के खिलाफ होगी, तो वह expunge होगी। मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ। जैसे ही माननीय नेता विपक्ष ने कहा, मैंने उसी वक्त निवेदन किया था। विजिला जी, मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ, please speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Can I speak? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please continue. ...(Interruptions)... Please continue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I thought I have started my speech. ...(Interruptions)... No; two minutes have already gone. ...(Interruptions)... Two minutes have already gone. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. ...(Interruptions)... We are so proud. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please speak. ...(Interruptions)... You please continue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, but two minutes have gone. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak or I will. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are so proud to know that India has reached the sixth position among the largest economies in the world. ...(Interruptions)... Under the expansion in Direct Benefit Transfer in the last four and a half years, more than Rs. 605 lakh crores have been transferred to the bank accounts of beneficiaries. ... (Interruptions)... So I have to applaud this. ...(Interruptions)... Regarding the President's Address, the *Ayushman Bharat Yojana* gives health protection cover to 50 crore poor people. ...(Interruptions)... So far 26 lakh poor patients have availed this facility. ...(Interruptions)... Our leader, *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* became very, very popular ...(Interruptions)... and she was the leader of masses only because of implementing the Health Insurance Scheme very successfully in our State, where lakhs and lakhs of patients are treated every year completely free of cost. ...(Interruptions)... I do have to mention some perennial issues pertaining to the State of Tamil Nadu because they have not been addressed in the President's Address. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the Union Government has brought the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 for amendment of 3rd Schedule which provides that for the persons belonging to the minority communities, namely Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, the aggregate period of residence or service of Government in India, as required, shall be not less than six years; that is,

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

if they reside for six years, they are eligible to get the citizenship. They will not be treated as illegal migrants. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा आग्रह है कि concerned Member को अपनी बात कहने दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा आग्रह है कि well में खड़े हुए सभी सदस्यगण कृपया अपनी जगह पर जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय सदस्य कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मिस्री जी, कृपया अपनी जगह पर जाएं।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Let the hon. Member make his point. I appeal to the Opposition to allow the hon. Member to make his point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया सदन में शांति बनाए रखें।

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I have taken names of former Prime Ministers and I have said in my own words that they were very illustrious leaders. I did not try to say anything to disparage them. I have made a statement based on the information that is available in public domain. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. I am a new Member. If it is not a convention to take the names of the former Prime Ministers, I would like to withdraw my statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: This is enough.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, you continue your speech now.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Now, I would like to submit that Sri Lankan Tamils are persons of Indian origin resident in Sri Lanka, who had migrated to the Island during the British period and working as coffee and tea plantation labourers. These labourers are Tamil-speaking plantation workers for ages and are called as Indian Tamils and Hill country Tamils. After Independence, post colonial rulers of Sri Lanka and the majority Singalese thought that the presence of Indian origin Tamils in the Central part might have an adverse effect on the electoral politics of Sri Lanka. So, subsequently, the Government passed the Ceylon Citizenship Act, 1948 and the Indian and Pakistani Resident Act which deprived the citizenship rights to one million Tamil residents in Sri Lanka.

To address this serious human rights issue, India and Sri Lanka decided to share the burden by an agreement called the India-Ceylon Pact, 1964, known as the Srimavo-Shastri Pact, which was confirmed by another agreement between India and Sri Lanka

in 1974 called the Srimavo-Gandhi Agreement. According to this, India agreed to accept 5,25,000 people as Indian citizens and Sri Lanka agreed to provide citizenship to three lakh people of Indian origin.

According to our records available with the Department of Rehabilitation of the State of Tamil Nadu, only 4,60,000 people have arrived in India and have registered themselves as repatriated Indian citizens from Sri Lanka. Now, they are considered as Stateless Indian-origin Tamils from Sri Lanka and the Stateless Indian origin Tamils from Sri Lanka are kept together with the Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in the State-organized camps in Tamil Nadu. They have no State identification and they are considered as Srilankan citizens. Their repeated claims for Indian citizenship were refused on legal grounds as illegal migrants. They are not illegal migrants. There are 20,000 children born in India to these refugees. Most of these people are living in India for more than 25 years. About 90 per cent of the population belong to the Hindu religion. So, as these Sri Lankan refugees fulfil all the required criteria other than they are mentioned as illegal migrants, I want that the new Indian Citizenship (Amendment) Bill also takes into account the Sri Lankan refugees and give them Indian citizenship.

Now, through you, I bring to the kind notice of the Union Government the most important issue, which is already spoken by the senior Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva, NEET. NEET is more of a disadvantage than advantage to our State's rights. Our Chief Minister has also mentioned this in his memorandum to our Prime Minister. The National Board of Examination has introduced NEET for admissions to post-graduate courses like MD, MS, the post-graduate diploma courses and under-graduate medical courses from the academic year 2017-18. Since it infringes on the rights of the State Government and abates the policy of Government, the State of Tamil Nadu is consistently opposing the introduction of NEET in any form of admission to under-graduate or post-graduate medical and dental education. Several times, the Government of Tamil Nadu has insisted on the Central Government not to implement NEET.

Sir, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed two Bills on 1.2.2017, the Tamil Nadu Admission to MBBS and BDS Courses Bill, 2017, and, the Tamil Nadu Admission to Post-Graduate Courses in Medicine and Dentistry Bill, 2017. Now, these are awaiting the President's assent. Sir, I would like to urge upon the Government to immediately get the assent from His Excellency the President. The file has to be submitted by the Ministry of Home Affairs. It has to see the light of the day.

The State of Tamil Nadu has a significant number of private institutions which are widely accessed by the students from Tamil Nadu and now we are deprived of that

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

right. Sir, NEET is based on the CBSE syllabus and everyone knows this. This will affect the poor Tamil students from competing on an equal footing. This NEET will help students who have money, who can spend more money on coaching classes in coaching centres. The rural population will be disadvantaged. So, non-English, non-Hindi-speaking students will slowly lose their control over education in our State. I urge upon the Central Government to immediately look into it and it should not infringe on the rights of our State. In order to cover the students' welfare, I think, the States which have developed higher education will pay a price in terms of reduced seats! If we are left out, we will be in a state where we will have reduced seats in Tamil Nadu where our allocated States will go to others. These are all built by our own money. Our State Government has built many medical colleges from our own money. But, our children will be deprived of the rights because, from our Government-run school children, only four got into Government medical colleges; from Government-aided schools, only three got into Government medical colleges; from private State Board schools, only 20 got into Government medical colleges whereas 611 CBSE students got into the Government colleges. Only one student who studied in a Tamil medium school went into a private medical college. So, out of 1.41 lakh students registering for the examination, we have an opportunity to accommodate 2,900 Seats in our State from the Government quota. But, 1,277 candidates alone got into medical colleges after taking the examination once again. So, they have studied for one year in the coaching centres. Indirectly, we are promoting some corporate bodies who are, in turn, making money from the students. So, it is high time that our President assented to the Bills and the Tamil Nadu students are exempted from NEET.

In order to safeguard the interest of the students, we are constantly opposing the policy of the Government in admissions and we want that to be implemented immediately.

Sir, Dam Safety Bill is a very important Bill. I request to withhold the process of legislation on Dam Safety. Our hon. Chief Minister has written to the Government of India not to legislate an Act on dam safety because in the Dam Safety Bill, 2018 introduced in the Lok Sabha, the first proviso in Section 23 (1) specifies that where the specified dam in one State is owned by another State, then the National Dam Safety Authority would act as the State Dam Safety Organisation for the particular dam. This implies that the dam owning State would have no rights over the safety and maintenance of the dam located in another State, especially the Mullaperiyar Dam which is very, very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Our Mullaperiyar Dam and Perambikulam Dam, Thoonakkadavu and Peruvuripallam Dams —It is in a cluster —are owned, operated and maintained by the Government of Tamil Nadu by virtue of Inter-State Agreements, but are located in a neighbouring State. Further, the Constitution Bench of the hon. Supreme Court of India upheld the rights of Tamil Nadu on Mullaperiyar Dam in the judgment on 7.5.2014.

Therefore, to deny Tamil Nadu the right to be the Dam Safety Authority with regard to these four dams and vesting the powers to the National Dam Safety Authority would tantamount to encroaching on the rights of Tamil Nadu. It is also a violation of the federal principles enshrined in our Constitution. Therefore, I request, on behalf of our Government, that the Clause should be suitably amended to ensure that the Dam Safety Organisation of a State have jurisdiction over the dams owned, controlled, operated and maintained by it even though they are located in another State and not to proceed further till Tamil Nadu's genuine concerns are, addressed. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Before I begin my speech, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for his massive victory in the Lok Sabha elections and we are thankful to the people of our country to give a massive and clear mandate in favour of Narendra Modi. *Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas* is not only a slogan today, but in reality this is the policy, this is the principle, this is the philosophy of our Government. Without discrimination, equal justice, equal respect, equal right is given to every citizen irrespective of caste, religion and community. Sir, India is an agricultural based economy. We are getting our food only because of the hard work of our farmers. Our farmers make our country self-sufficient in food production.

The Government took several measures to improve facilities to our farmers, including increase in the MSP, 100 per cent foreign investment in food processing industry, Soil Health Card, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, etc. Within three months, Sir, just within three months, to double the standard of living of our farmers, the Government is doing its best. Just within three months, ₹ 12,000 crores have been distributed to our farmers under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana. Not only that, the Government has already decided to distribute more than ₹ 90,000 crores annually under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana to our farmers.

Sir, we salute our soldiers. They protect our boundaries. They fight against enemy. They sacrifice even their lives to defeat our enemy. So, to encourage our soldiers, the Government has increased scholarship given to children of our soldiers.

[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

The Government has already decided to increase it. The sovereignty of our country today is well protected under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modiji.

Sir, deficit finance is the major reason for inflation. By reducing deficit finance, the Government is successfully controlling inflation rate in our country.

Sir, economic development always plays an important role in the standard of living of our citizens. Today, India is the fastest growing economy in the world. Deficit finance is reducing, inflation is coming down and Foreign Exchange reserves are increasing. It is a healthy sign to our economy. Our foreign policy is fantastic. We are doing a very good job on the foreign policy front. Due to strong foreign policy, the world community today is giving highest regard to India.

On climate change issue, India's stand supported widely by the world community. Not only that, the world community today stand with us. India is fighting against corruption and terrorism. Masood Azhar, a global terrorist, is responsible for terrorist attacks on India. Due to him many of our brothers and sisters, fathers and children lost their lives. Sir, India has been demanding, for a very long time, to declare Masood Azhar as a global terrorist.

Though initially this move was opposed by China, yet because of the proper diplomacy of our country and the tough stand taken by our hon. Prime Minister ...*(Time-Bell rings)*... Sir, this is my maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not been informed. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not your maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have been informed that this is not your maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: No; no, Sir. This is my maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may speak next time. But, on this issue, you have only seven minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: No; no, Sir, this is my maiden speech. And, it is the convention of the House that ...*(Interruptions)*... So, ultimately, the United Nations declared Masood Azhar as a 'Global Terrorist'.

I come from the North-Eastern Region. I come from Assam. We are facing a lot of problems. Please allow me to speak on this issue.

First, we are suffering from the problem of illegal foreign migrants, especially illegal infiltrators from Bangladesh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, this is not your maiden speech. Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have been informed by the Table that this is not your maiden speech. Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I took oath on 15th June. ...(*Interruptions*)... I was a Member of Parliament earlier too. But, in this term, this is my maiden speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get time on some other issue. But on this issue, you have to conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am giving you two more minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are a very senior Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I am speaking on a burning issue in the North-Eastern Region. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know, Mr. Baishya, you are speaking on a burning issue. सारे सदस्य बर्निंग इश्यूज़ पर बोलते हैं, but I have time limitation. I may inform you that in 'Others' category there are 7-8 more Members who have yet to speak, whereas total time is just 33 minutes. Even then, I have given you nine minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude within two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are a very senior Member, Mr. Baishya. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the illegal foreign migrants are a big problem for us. If it is not controlled, if it goes on this way, the son of the soil of Assam will suffer. The only solution to this is to immediately seal the Indo-Bangladesh border. I have trust in the new Home Minister. I believe the Government would immediately seal the Indo-Bangladesh border in the interest of the country.

The per capita income of Assam used to be the highest before Independence. Now, it is constantly reducing. One of the major reasons for this is flood. Every year, lakhs of *bighas* of cultivated land is destroyed due to floods in Assam and the North-Eastern Region. The floods have totally destroyed our economy. I humbly request the Government to declare the flood problem of Assam as the national problem and save our State, save our people.

Sir, there are three paper mills in Assam —one is Ashok Paper Mill at Jogighopa, second one is the Hindustan Paper Mill at Jagiroad, and the third one is also Hindustan

[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

Paper Mill at Cachar. These paper mills are closed today. Thousands of people have become jobless. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already taken twelve minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot give you any more time. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, thousands of workers who gave their services to the nation, while working in those paper mills, have become jobless. They are not getting salary. They have no food to eat. They do not have any money for their medical treatment. Even one person from those workers has committed suicide. ...(*Time-Bell rings*)... Keeping in view the gravity of the problem, I request the Central Government to look into this problem and immediately resume functioning of these paper mills. Thank you very much.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री राम नारामण डूडी - अनुपस्थित। श्री राम विचार नेताम। आपके पास 10 मिनट हैं।

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा यहाँ जो अभिभाषण प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उस संदर्भ में माननीय भारतीय जनता पार्टी के हमारे वर्तमान में कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष और पूर्व में भारत सरकार के कैबिनेट मंत्री, आदरणीय जगत प्रकाश नड्डा जी द्वारा धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है। मैं भी उस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के साथ अपनी भावनाओं को समाहित करते हुए अपनी कुछ बातें यहाँ रखना चाहूँगा।

महोदय, यहाँ बहुत सारे तर्क-वितर्क हो रहे हैं, बहुत सारी बातें हुई हैं। मैं सुन रहा था, विपक्ष की ओर से अलग-अलग आकड़ें भी प्रस्तुत हुए हैं। अभी वर्तमान में पूरे देश की जनता ने जो जनादेश दिया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी विपक्ष उस जनादेश का सम्मान करने का साहस नहीं कर पा रहा है। अच्छा होता कि देश की जनता ने जो जनादेश दिया है, वे उसका सम्मान करते। हमारे देश के ऐसे यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में आज देश विकास ही नहीं कर रहा है, बल्कि कई गुणा गति से आगे बढ़ रहा है। हमारे देश ही नहीं, बल्कि देश के बाहर दुनिया के कई देश भी आज माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व और कृतित्व का लोहा मान रहे हैं। महोदय, आज अगर हम देखें, जैसा कि पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी बताया कि देश के अधिकांश राज्यों में अभी लोक सभा के जो रिजल्ट्स आए हैं, उनमें 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोगों ने हमारे देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री जी के समर्थन में वोट दिया है। मुझे अफसोस होता है कि लोक सभा चुनाव के पहले पूरे देश में चाहे मीडिया हो, चाहे विपक्ष के लोग हों, उन्होंने किस प्रकार का वातावरण बनाने की कोशिश की। माननीय प्रधान मंत्रीजी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार दिन-रात मेहनत करके देश के विकास के लिए, देश की बेहतरी के लिए, देश के गरीबों के उत्थान के लिए, उनका जीवन-स्तर कैसे सुधरे, उसमें कैसे विकास हो, हमारे देश के अधिकांश हिस्सों में हमारे जो गरीब लोग निवास करते हैं, अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लोग निवास करते हैं, दलित वर्ग के लोग निवास करते हैं, उनके जीवन में कैसे रोशनी आए, उन गरीबों के घर तक कैसे बिजली

पहुँचें, वहाँ तक कैसे प्रकाश हो, वहाँ तक रोड़, नाली, बिजली, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य की कैसे बेहतर व्यवस्था हो, इसकी चिंता करने वाली सरकार के खिलाफ जिस प्रकार से एक तरह से एक negative approach लेकर विपक्ष ने अमर्यादित भाषा का प्रयोग किया, मैं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रति नतमस्तक हूँ, पूरे देश की जनता आज उनको सम्मान की निगाहों से देख रही है। यही कारण है कि लोक सभा में विपक्ष के जो आरोप-प्रत्यारोप थे, उनकी जो अमर्यादित भाषा थी, उसका जवाब देने के लिए देश की जनता ने एकमत होकर आज उनके खिलाफ मतदान करके उनका सूपड़ा साफ किया।

महोदय, आज यही कारण है, चाहे सुदूर अंचल का कोई भी राज्य हो, पूर्वांचल के राज्य हों या नार्थ-ईस्ट की स्टेट्स हों, जहाँ भी आदिवासी बहुल स्टेट्स हैं, वहाँ भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोक सभा के उम्मीदवार भारी मतों से जीतकर आए हैं। अगर हम जीत के अंतर को देखें, तो हैरान करने की बात है कि लगभग 200 सांसद ऐसे हैं, जो 2 लाख से भी अधिक मतों से जीत कर आए हैं। आखिर क्या कारण है? इसका कारण यही है कि हमारे देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गांव, गरीब, किसान, मज़दूर, नौजवान, बच्चों और बुजुर्गों के लिए, देश की बेहतरी के लिए, देश के मान-सम्मान और स्वाभिमान के लिए दिन-रात परिश्रम किया, मेहनत की। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार ने 24 घंटों में 16 घंटे से ले करके 18-18 घंटे तक काम किया और समय का एक-एक क्षण, जीवन का एक-एक कण सेवा में लगा दिया। अगर विपक्ष इस चीज को समझ गया होता, तो आज उसका यह हथ्र नहीं होता। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी समय है। चाहे हमारे देश की तरुणाई हो, महिला वर्ग हो, दलित एवं अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग हों, आदिवासी समुदाय हो, इन सभी को अगर किसी ने खुशियाँ देने का काम किया है, तो हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है। उनके नेतृत्व में जो काम हुआ है, वह काम "भूतो न भविष्यति", अर्थात् न कभी हुआ है, न कभी हो पाएगा। लेकिन आज भी विपक्ष के लोग अपनी मानसिकता का त्याग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। आप अपनी मानसिकता को त्यागिए और देश की मानसिकता को समझिए। आज हमारा देश विकास की दिशा में चल पड़ा है, चल ही नहीं पड़ा है, बल्कि दौड़ने लगा है। विकास ने आज जो रफ्तार पकड़ी है, उसे देखते हुए आप समझिए कि आज देश की जनता क्या चाहती है? देश की नब्ज को आप पहचानिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आप इस नब्ज को पहचाने होते, तो आपकी यह स्थिति नहीं हुई होती। सांप-नाथ, नाग-नाथ सबने मिल करके हमारे नेतृत्व को चैलेंज करने की कोशिश की, उसे धराशायी करने की कोशिश की, इसका हथ्र क्या हुआ?...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, ये सांप-नाथ, नाग-नाथ क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये किसको सांप-नाथ, नाग-नाथ कह रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं देख लूंगा, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I'll examine it. ...**(Interruptions)**... हम देख लेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं रिकार्ड पर देख लूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बात कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे माननीय महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा जो बातें रखी हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: क्या ये शब्द अपने आप के लिए कह रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... इन शब्दों को कहने का क्या अर्थ है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, माननीय मिश्रा जी, मैं देख लूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: हम न्यू इंडिया की बात कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे माननीय महामहिम जी के द्वारा न्यू इंडिया को लेकर जो एप्रोच है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सर, किस तरह के शब्दों का ये उपयोग करते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय पुनिया जी, आप वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, बैठ करके बात करना शोभा नहीं देता ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: आज गांव, गरीब, किसान, मजदूर, नौजवान, बच्चे, बुजुर्ग, झोंपड़ी में रहने वाले लोग, उनके लिए कुछ बेहतर करने का समय है। जब हम 2022 में, देश की आजादी के 75वें वर्ष में आएंगे, तो देश में किसी भी गरीब के पास झोंपड़ी का घर नहीं होगा, बल्कि उसके पास भी अपना पक्का मकान होगा। यह सपना लेकर काम करने वाली हमारी ही सरकार है। हमारी सरकार ने हरेक घर तक प्रकाश पहुंचाने का काम किया है, ताकि हर गरीब के घर तक बिजली पहुंचे। हर गरीब के पास पक्का मकान हो, उनके घर में शौचालय हो। आपको भी ये सब काम करने से किसने रोका था? देश की आजादी के इतने सालों के बाद भी हम इतना काम भी नहीं कर पाए हैं।

महोदय, आज हमने 18,000 गांवों तक बिजली पहुंचाने का काम किया है, तो क्या यह तारीफ करने की बात नहीं है? आप इस बारे में नहीं सोच सकते थे? आपको यह काम करना चाहिए था, लेकिन आपने नहीं किया, तो उसकी सजा आपको भुगतनी पड़ेगी। केवल पांच साल ही नहीं, आप यह समझ लीजिए कि आने वाले पांच-दस नहीं बल्कि पच्चीसों सालों तक इस सरकार को हटाने वाला कोई नहीं है और न ही कोई पैदा होने वाला है, इसलिए आप अपने भविष्य को देखिए और भविष्य को देख करके अपना रास्ता अख्तियार करिए। हम भी अच्छे काम करते। हमारी सरकार गांधी जी के सपने को पूरा करने का काम कर रही है। जब हम काम कर रहे हैं, हम स्वच्छता के लिए एक अभियान चला रहे हैं, हम एक मिशन मोड में काम कर रहे हैं और आप गंदगी फैलाने का काम कर रहे हैं ! उपसभापति महोदय, आज आप रेलवे स्टेशंस में जाइए, ऑफिसेज में जाइए, अस्पतालों में जाइए या किसी भी संस्थान में जाइए। ...(समय की घंटी)... आप सभी जगह स्वच्छता देखिएगा।

श्री उपसभापति: नेताम जी, अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री राम विचार नेताम: लेकिन आपकी जो मानसिकता है कि वह स्वच्छ नहीं रहना चाहिए, वहाँ गंदगी कैसे फैलाएँ, इस मानसिकता को त्यागिए। इस मानसिकता को त्याग कर के आप अच्छे रास्ते पर चलने की कोशिश कीजिए। हमारी सरकार ने गांव, गरीब, किसान, मजदूरों के लिए, आदिवासियों के लिए, उनकी बेहतरी के लिए जो काम किया है, इस बारे में आप सोचिए कि यह ऐसी सरकार है। यही नहीं, हमारे देश के ही नहीं, बल्कि विदेश के लोग भी आज तारीफ के

पुल बांध रहे हैं। अमेरिका जैसे देश के मंत्री आज तारीफ करते हैं कि मोदी है तो मुमकिन है। वे तारीफ कर रहे हैं, हम नहीं बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नेताम जी, अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट का समय और है।

श्री राम विचार नेताम: महोदय, मैं आपकी कृपा चाहूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं तो वैसे भी आपके सामने बहुत कम ही बोल पाता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति महोदय, आज हमारी सरकार है। इस सरकार ने हमारे अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लिए इतने अच्छे काम किये। उनके लिए बुनियादी सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने का काम किया। जब प्रथम बार एनडीए की हमारी सरकार बनी, स्वर्गीय अटल जी के नेतृत्व में उस समय जो सरकार बनी तो हमारे अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लिए, उनके विकास के लिए, उनकी बेहतरी के लिए, उनको कैसे विकास की मुख्य धारा में लाया जा सके, इसकी कल्पना करके अनुसूचित जनजाति मंत्रालय का निर्माण किया। इसके साथ-साथ, हमारी सरकार द्वारा ही उस समय मंत्रालय के साथ-साथ आयोग का भी गठन हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब मैं दूसरे वक्ता को बुलाऊँगा। ...(व्यवधान)... अब मैं दूसरे वक्ता को आमंत्रित करूँगा।

श्री राम विचार नेताम: महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने सिर्फ वह मंत्रालय ही नहीं बनाया, बल्कि मंत्रालय बनाकर जो काम करना शुरू किया है, उसमें उनके लिए एकलव्य स्कूल की स्थापना की। ...(व्यवधान)... उनके रहने के लिए आश्रम छात्रावास की अच्छी व्यवस्था की। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री रोनल्ड सपा लाउ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: उनके लिए institution की अच्छी व्यवस्था की। ...(व्यवधान)... उनके लिए कोचिंग की अच्छी व्यवस्था की। यह सब करने के बाद, आज पूरे देश का हमारा आदिवासी वर्ग यह समझने लगा है कि यह सरकार गरीबों की चिन्ता करने वाली है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नेताम जी, अब आपकी बात रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।

श्री राम विचार नेताम: *

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, ...(Interruptions)... When I heard the following words, "Efforts will be made to amend the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill while protecting linguistic, cultural and social identities", I was completely astounded for two reasons: one, whereas the Government has abundantly seen how the Mizos and other north-eastern tribals dreaded the CAB, they don't seem to be bothered at all; two, the north-eastern tribals jointly fought,

[Shri Ranald Sapa Tlau]

bitterly through the winter of 2018 to completely stop the proposed Bill in the North-East during your first unsuccessful stint. The pending CAB directly poses a direct and deadly threat to the already vulnerable north-eastern States. In spite of all the sporadic protests last year, it hurts me to learn that the Government has a very cold heart and it chose to further hurt their sentiments by trying to bring back the lapsed Bill, possibly with the same content. For your kind information, Sir, the Chakma Buddhists in Bangladesh included in the Bill is where the crux of the matter lies. Historically, Chakmas entered the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh from Arakan in Myanmar around the year 1500 and are permanently settled there ever since. Thus, Mizoram has never been their homeland. Due to the construction of Kaptai Dam in the 1960s, a few affected Chakmas migrated to three north-eastern States, namely Mizoram, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh. Thus, endless communal clashes forced the Bangladesh and Indian Governments to make a bilateral agreement in May, 1992 to deport them, which never worked and, again in 1995, which never worked either. Genuine Chakma Indian citizens deserve to be fairly treated. However, the rapid increase in Chakma population in the three north-eastern States, estimated to have tripled, has been very alarming, which the Government continues to ignore. Sir, whenever I raised questions in Parliament on whether the BSF on duty along the Mizoram-Bangladesh border has made any detention or deportation of Bangladesh people, the answer was that no case has ever been reported. Interestingly, Sir, whereas the Buddhists in Tibet, or the Rohingyas in Myanmar, who are going through religious persecution of a more severe nature and longer than the Bangladesh Chakma Buddhists, are both excluded in this pending Bill, it is only obvious that the Bangladesh Chakma Buddhists are cleverly and insightfully included in the Bill only to assimilate the Mizo population in Mizoram. This is the reading of my people. This forces me to state that the law-abiding Mizo citizens of India today largely feel being alienated, hated, ignored and conspired by the ruling Party. Sir, they dream of a day when all Indians will have the freedom to follow any religion or no religion at all and will be treated equal before the law. I have said this before and I have said it again. Sir, all the patriotic North-East tribals who pledge to staunchly oppose the CAB to the end, will immediately support it if, one, the Bangladesh Chakma Buddhists are excluded from the Bill, or, two, if the Government promises in writing that no Chakma refugee will allow to be settled in any of the North-Eastern States which are already vulnerable. Sir, I earnestly appeal through you to the Government that while the sentiments and aspirations of the Mizo people and the North-East tribals are ignored, *Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas & Sabka Vishwas* will only remain a distant dream for them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have one more minute and then conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: I am concluding. And I am afraid, Sir, endless suppression of their aspirations to be heard and respected will only lead to sporadic violence, bloodshed and cessationist movement making them very relentless and uncompromising. In the 2014 election campaign, the then PM candidate, Modiji, publicly promised to send back all the illegal foreigners from the North-East. This promise was repeated by Rajnath Singhji in 2016 in West Bengal. My people are eagerly waiting to see if our leaders are irresponsible or responsible in their statements. Coming to conclusion, Sir, I would like all the Members of this august House to know that we are eagerly waiting for the full implementation of the NRC in the North-Eastern States. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am moving to the next speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Lastly, Sir, I humbly submit that the peace-loving and development-oriented North-East tribals will stay fully contented if the hill and valleys of Mizoram and other North-Eastern States are immediately made free from future infiltrators.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद। इस सत्र में हमें यह पहली बार मौका मिल रहा है कि आपके सामने हम अपनी बात रखें। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर आए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर जब हम लोग खड़े हुए हैं, जैसी परम्परा है, उसके समर्थन में खड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ कुछ बातें हैं, जिन्हें यहां रखना ज़रूरी है, क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति जी जब बोलते हैं, वह कैबिनेट द्वारा जो दस्तावेज उन्हें दिया जाता है, वही बोलते हैं

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि करीब-करीब जितने भी सत्तापक्ष के लोग यहां बोले, उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा इतना बड़ा जनादेश आया है, हम इतनी बड़ी संख्या में जीतकर आए हैं, वह सही है जो गिनती यहां गिनाई गई और जो रिजल्ट आया, जो गिनती आप बता रहे हैं, वही गिनती निकली है, लेकिन इस पर बहुत बड़ा doubt या प्रश्न चिन्ह है क्योंकि जब हम लोग अपनी consultancy में जाते हैं, लोगों से मिलते हैं, हमें लोग पकड़कर, घेरकर केवल यही पूछते हैं कि हमारा वोट गया कहाँ? हमारी consultancy के अमुक बूथ पर 1200 वोट थे, जिसमें से 1150 मुस्लिम समाज के थे, उन लोगों ने पूछा कि हमारे वोट कहाँ चले गए? ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमने कहा कि उन्होंने तीन तलाक का बिल लाया है, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कृपया सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपस में बात न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आपने नहीं दिया, लेकिन उन्होंने वोट दे दिया होगा। सारे लोग वहां अचम्बित हैं। मैं किसी एक constituency की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, पूरे देश में लोग अचम्बित हैं। ये भी अचम्बित हैं और खुद कह रहे हैं, अभी आपने सुना होगा, हमने भी सुना, इतनी देर से बार बार कह रहे हैं कि पहले आप कहते थे कि हमारी हालत बड़ी खस्ता है, हमें बड़े खराब वोट मिलेंगे लेकिन देखिए कितने वोट लेकर आए हैं। ये भी नहीं जानते थे। इस विषय पर जब भी इन लोगों से इलेक्शन के दौरान और इलेक्शन से पहले वार्ता होती थी, इनके जो लोग चुनाव लड़ रहे थे, उनसे भी जब हमारी क्लियर बात होती थी, हमने कहा कि अबकी बार आपका क्या होने वाला है? वे बोले कि क्यों, क्या होने वाला है? उस पर वे बोले कि क्यों, क्या होने वाला है? हमने कहा कि आपके पास न वोटर्स रह गए, न जनादेश रह गया, लोग आक्रोशित हैं, लोग आपको वोट नहीं देना चाहते हैं, वे आपको वोट देंगे नहीं, तो आपकी क्या स्थिति होगी? उन्होंने कहा कि मैं यह मानता हूँ कि ये सब चीजें आपके पास हैं, आप लोगों के पास हैं। ये मेरे खिलाफ हैं, लेकिन हमारे पास एक चीज तो है। हमने पूछा कि वह कौन-सी चीज है? वे बोले कि हमारे पास ईवीएम है। ईवीएम तो आपके पास नहीं है? हमने पूछा कि यह आप ईवीएम में कैसे कर लेंगे? इसके बारे में तो कुछ बताइए, कुछ प्रकाश डालिए कि ईवीएम में कैसे करेंगे, यह हमको भी बताइए। वे बोले कि अगर आपको इस पर प्रकाश डलवाना है, तो आपके राज्य सभा में हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य हैं, अभी इस समय वे मौजूद नहीं हैं, नरसिंहा राव जी, अभी वे बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने इस पर 100 पन्ने से ज्यादा की किताब लिखी है कि कैसे ईवीएम हैक होती है? उन्होंने इसको full proof के साथ लिखा है कि ईवीएम तो हैक हो जाती है और हैक होगी। जब आपको यह जानना है, तो आप उनसे मिल लीजिए, वह आपको तरीका बता देंगे।

मान्यवर, इसको समझने के बाद, इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जब मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को पढ़ रहा था, तब मुझे समझ में आया कि शुरुआत में बाकी और कुछ न कह करके सबसे शुरू में किस चीज का धन्यवाद दिया गया? पैरा 4 में शुरुआत होती है और वहां से धन्यवाद किस को दिया जाता है? धन्यवाद दिया जाता है विश्व में सबसे बड़े चुनाव को सम्पन्न कराने वाले चुनाव आयोग को। अबकी बार चुनाव आयोग का क्या रोल रहा है? अगर उनको ये धन्यवाद नहीं देते, तो यह बहुत ही गलत काम होता। इन्होंने यह सही किया, अच्छा काम किया। इनको कम से कम चुनाव आयोग को धन्यवाद देना ही चाहिए, क्योंकि चुनाव शुरू होने से लेकर चुनाव खत्म होने तक हम लोग समझते थे कि बीजेपी प्लस मीडिया प्लस सीबीआई प्लस ईडी प्लस बाकी संस्थाएं, लेकिन बाद में तो यह हुआ कि चुनाव आयोग भी उसमें प्लस हो गया है। लोगों ने तो यह तक कहना शुरू कर दिया कि चुनाव आयोग ने इलेक्शन खत्म होते-होते अपने को बीजेपी से विलय कर लिया। पहले तो समर्थन बाहर से था outside, फिर outside समर्थन की जगह वह आकर उनसे मिल ही गए। इसलिए इन्होंने इसमें धन्यवाद दिया है।

मान्यवर, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इसके बाद लिखा है कि चुनाव प्रक्रिया में सफल प्रशासन तंत्र और सुरक्षा बलों... इनको प्रशासन तंत्र को तो धन्यवाद देना ही चाहिए। हम लोग

खुद भुक्तभोगी हैं, 182 वोट से जीत declare हो गई कि हम जीत गए और उसके बाद अचानक मालूम पड़ा कि प्रशासन तंत्र के पास लखनऊ से फोन आ गया कि अगर ये सीट हार गए, तो कैसे हार गए, यह तो नहीं हारना है। उसके बाद हम 182 वोट से हार गए। हम कहते रह गए, हमने स्वयं इलेक्शन कमिशन में बात की, वहां बात की, उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, नहीं, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है, जब आपको बता दिया गया, तो आप जीत ही गए। हमने कहा कि देख लीजिए, जीतने का नतीजा क्या हुआ? आधे घंटे के बाद 182 वोट से हरा दिए गए। दोबारा से counting कराया गया। उन्होंने कहा, वह खराब हो गया, इसलिए हम फ्रेश counting करेंगे। बैलट की recounting की गई और हरवा दिया गया। इसी तरह से मेरठ में किया गया, पहले कहा गया कि चार हजार वोटों से जीत गए। वह बाहर निकल गए, उसके बाद 4400 वोटों से हरवा दिया। आप इस तरह से चुनाव की जीत लेकर आए हैं, जिस पर आप अपनी पीठ ठोक रहे हैं और पीठ ठोकनी भी चाहिए, क्योंकि आप इस तरीके से जीत करके आए हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ आपको यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि अब आपने गवर्नमेंट बना ली, आप सत्ता में आ गए, इसलिए अब लोग आपसे प्रश्न करेंगे। अब इलेक्शन कमिशन और ईवीएम की बात पीछे रह जाएगी, मीडिया की बात पीछे रह जाएगी, लेकिन आपसे यह पूछेंगे कि आपने 5 साल में दलित समाज, अल्पसंख्यक समाज के लिए लिंगिंग से लेकर, कोड़ों से लेकर क्या-क्या नहीं किया? आप कहते हैं कि ये मेरे साथ हैं, यह समाज मेरे साथ है। आप उनको शादी करने से रोकते हैं, आप दलित समाज के लोगों को शादी के समय घोड़े पर सवार नहीं होने देते हैं, आप 17-17 घंटे तक वीडिया बना कर एक अल्पसंख्यक समाज के व्यक्ति को तब तक कोड़े मारते रहते हैं, जब तक वह मर नहीं जाता है। यह अभी तीन दिन पहले की खबर है। आपकी इस तरह की योजना अभी इलेक्शन के बाद भी चल रही है, इलेक्शन के पहले भी चल रही थी, इसलिए यह समाज इसको जान ही रहा है कि आप उनके साथ किस तरह से व्यवहार कर रहे हैं।

आज आपने बेरोजगारी को 45 वर्षों के beyond पहुंचा दिया है, यह सबसे कमजोर हो गई। आपने सारी जगह रिज़र्वेशन खत्म करने का तरीका निकाल लिया। आपने सबको privatization करने का काम कर दिया, जितने भी गवर्नमेंट के काम थे, उन सबको ठेकेदारी में दे दिया। जितने public sector organizations हैं, उनको बेचने का काम कर रहे हैं? यह बेचना किसको है? इसमें आपको डबल फायदा है, एक तरफ रिज़र्वेशन खत्म हो जाएगा और इस तरह से दलित समाज यानी एससी, एसटी, बैकवर्ड क्लास का रिज़र्वेशन खत्म हो जाएगा, दूसरी तरफ आपके जो कार्रपोरेट हाउसेज़ हैं, जिन्होंने बीसियों हजार करोड़ आपको दिए, तो आपका धर्म भी बनता है कि आप उसको वापस करिए। अब आप वापस कर रहे हैं और वापस करने का तरीका आपने यह अपनाया है कि आप 100 रुपए की चीज़ उन्हें दो पैसे में देने का काम कर रहे हैं। आप उनसे बैंक लोन उठवाते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि विदेश भाग जाइए। जब कोई विदेश भाग जाता है, तो आप कहते हैं कि ऐश कीजिए, हम यहाँ पर हैं, आप चिंता क्यों कर रहे हैं? आप जाइए, आराम कीजिए, हम आपकी देखभाल कर रहे हैं। आप इस चुनाव में हमारी देखभाल कर रहे हैं, चुनाव के बाद पाँच साल तक हम आपकी देखभाल करेंगे। जब आप इनसे छूटेंगे, तब ही तो गरीबों के बारे में सोचेंगे! आपने इतनी सारी स्कीम्स बताई, 90 हजार करोड़ रुपए के बारे में बताया। ये 90 हजार करोड़ रुपए किनके जमा हो गये? यह गरीबों का जमा हुआ है।

[श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा]

उन्होंने सोचा कि आप एकाउंट खोलने पर 15 लाख रुपए डाल देंगे। उन्होंने लाइन में लगकर अपने एकाउंट्स खोले। उनके पास पैसा नहीं था, वे 15 लाख के इंतजार में रहे। वे रोज बैंक में जाते रहे कि पैस कब मिलेंगे, तब उनको पता लगा कि वह तो जुमला था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे 90 हजार करोड़ रुपए कहाँ गये? आपने 90 हजार करोड़ रुपए लेकर उन विदेशियों को दे दिए, जो उसे लेकर विदेश भाग गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: आप थोड़ा गठबंधन पर भी बोल दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मिश्रा जी, अब आप conclude करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब समय हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। ये हमारे प्रदेश के मित्र हैं और हम लोग वकालत से ही संबंधित रहे हैं। ये हमारा समर्थन करेंगे, हमेशा करते रहे हैं, अभी भी करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मिश्रा जी, conclude करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: हमारे लीडर इस समय यहाँ नहीं हैं। हमारे लीडर की जिम्मेदारी बहुत बढ़ गई है, क्योंकि पिछले पाँच साल हम लोग टकटकी लगाकर देखते रहे, उनके साथ बैठते रहे। वे तब उस विभाग के मंत्री थे और आज भी हैं। हम लोग कहते रहे कि आपने रिजर्वेशन का बिल cold storage में डाल दिया, उसको लाकर दिखा तो दीजिए। आप उसे ला नहीं रहे हैं, तो दिखा ही दीजिए। अब पाँच साल निकल गए हैं, लेकिन वह नहीं आया। यह उसी तरह से है, जैसे कि राम मन्दिर कभी नहीं बनेगा। राम मन्दिर का मुद्दा अब 2021-22 के बीच में उठेगा, वह उससे पहले उठने वाला नहीं है। हमारे शिव सेना के सदस्य कह रहे थे कि राम मन्दिर बनाएंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राम मन्दिर की बात पाँच साल बाद कीजिएगा। आप अभी बात क्यों कर रहे हैं, अभी उसकी बात नहीं होनी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने गरीब सवर्णों के लिए आरक्षण की बात की। आपने कहा कि हम गरीब सवर्णों को आरक्षण दे रहे हैं, आपने कहा कि हम बाबा साहेब के संविधान की रक्षा कर रहे हैं। आपने केवल बाबा साहेब का नाम लेने के लिए बाबा साहेब के संविधान की बात की। इस सरकार में संविधान के टुकड़े-टुकड़े करने का काम हो रहा है। इस तरह के actions हो रहे हैं कि literally डेमोक्रेसी का मर्डर हो रहा है। जिस तरह से कार्य हो रहा है, उसमें डेमोक्रेसी बनाए रखने की जगह democracy is being murdered.

श्री उपसभापति: मिश्रा जी, प्लीज़ conclude करें।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर, अभी तो नौ मिनट हुए हैं। किसी को 14 मिनट दिए, किसी को 15 मिनट दिए। हम लोगों को आपने 'others' में डाल दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका पाँच मिनट ही समय था, हमने आपके लिए समय बढ़ाया है। आप प्लीज़ conclude करें। अभी आपकी पार्टी के एक और वक्ता हैं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आपने हमें 'others' में डाला है, आपने पार्टी में नहीं डाला है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: जो वर्गीकरण है, वह यहाँ से आया है। आप प्लीज़ conclude करें।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आपने देखा कि इलेक्शन आ रहा है, तो इलेक्शन से पहले आपने गरीब सवर्णों को 10 प्रतिशत आरक्षण दे दिया। आपने गरीब सवर्णों के लिए भी कुछ नहीं किया। बेरोजगारी सिर्फ दलित समाज, बैकवर्ड समाज या एसटी के लिए नहीं थी, इसमें अपर कास्ट के लोग भी थे। जो यंग लड़का पढ़कर निकलता है, उसे कहीं नौकरी नहीं मिल रही है। आपने सारे employment exchange ही खत्म कर दिए। पहले employment exchange के बाहर भीड़ दिखती थी। 45 वर्षों में जितना unemployment नहीं था, उससे ज्यादा आपने बढ़ा दिया। आपने सोचा कि हमें सवर्णों का वोट कैसे लेना चाहिए, तब आपने कहा कि हम आरक्षण देने जा रहे हैं। आप आरक्षण किसको दे रहे हैं? सबसे बड़ा धोखा आपने इस आरक्षण में किया है। आपने सवर्णों को जो 10 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण दिया है, उसमें 50 प्रतिशत की कैटेगरी में जो सवर्ण आते थे, उनमें से 95 प्रतिशत लोगों को आपने उस 10 per cent में डाल दिया। अब वे उसी में compete करेंगे, बाकी जो रिजर्वेशन के बाहर वाला 40 प्रतिशत कोटा बच रहा है, उसे वे ही लोग एंजॉय करेंगे। आपने तो गरीब सवर्णों साथ भी धोखा किया है। आपने उनको भी इस रिजर्वेशन के तहत सही condition में नहीं डाला।

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ conclude करें।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर, मैं दो मिनट और लूंगा। आप इकोनॉमी की बात करते हैं, अर्थव्यवस्था की बात करते हैं। अर्थव्यवस्था आज किस गर्त में पहुँच गई है, यह सब लोग देख रहे हैं। गवर्नर ने इस्तीफा दे दिया, डिप्टी गवर्नर ने इस्तीफा दे दिया और आप कहते हैं कि हमारी इकोनॉमी बहुत अच्छी है। आपने इस तरह की पॉलिसीज़ बनाई हैं कि इन लोगों ने साफ मना कर दिया कि हम इसके भागीदार नहीं हो सकते हैं, क्योंकि वे यह भी जानते हैं कि आगे चलकर आप उनके खिलाफ मुकदमे चलाएँगे। आज कोई बाबू फाइल साइन क्यों नहीं करता? वह इसीलिए साइन नहीं करता, क्योंकि आपने ऐसे-ऐसे कानून बनाए हैं कि यदि आपको किसी एक विपक्षी नेता को तंग करना है, तो आप उसका नाम सीवीसी, ईडी और अन्य ऐसी चीजों में डालने के लिए उसमें अधिकारियों को भी इन्वॉल्व कर देते हैं। 20-20 साल पुराने ... (व्यवधान) ... (समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप कन्क्लूड करें।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I will take one more minute. इलेक्टोरल रिफॉर्म के बारे में बहुत-सी बातें की गई हैं। इलेक्टोरल रिफॉर्म के बारे में दोनों साइड से बात हुई है। हमारे कांग्रेस के ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कन्क्लूड करें।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट चीज़ है। डेमोक्रेसी का बेसिक रूट इलेक्शन है। हम लोग आज यहाँ किस बेसिस पर हैं, इलेक्शन के बेसिस पर हैं। इलेक्शन कमीशन तो इलेक्शन करा रहा है, लेकिन आप 10th Schedule को देखिए और उसमें अमेंडमेंट कराइए। आज उन्होंने कहा कि आप सब जगह खरीद-फरोख्त कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं उनको भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब वे लोग सत्ता में थे, तो कांग्रेस पार्टी भी यही कर रही थी। जब वे सत्ता में थे, तब वे लोग कर रहे थे, आज ये कर रहे हैं। सीबीआई, सीआईडी का वही काम वे कर रहे थे, आज ये कर रहे हैं और जो लोग बीच में हैं, वही पिसते हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: मिश्रा जी, आप कल्लूड करें।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: इसलिए इलेक्टोरल रिफॉर्म लाना बहुत जरूरी है और उसमें इस तरह की चीजों को खत्म करना है। इसके लिए आपको अलग से एक डिस्कशन लाना पड़ेगा। आपको वह लाना चाहिए, जिसके लिए हम लोग आपको नोटिस देंगे। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि बैलेट पेपर से चुनाव हो। जितने भी चुनाव बैलेट पेपर से होते हैं, उनमें इनकी जमानत जब्त हो जाती है, ईवीएम से लड़ते हैं, जीत जाते हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कन्क्लूड करें। अब मैं अगले स्पीकर को आमंत्रित करूँगा।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, मैं आधा मिनट और लूँगा। हम सत्ता पक्ष से यह जानना चाहते हैं कि अगर ईवीएम में गड़बड़ी नहीं हुई, तो इनके पास कौन-सा जादू था या इनके साथ वह कौन-सा जादूगर इन्वॉल्वड है, जिसने आज से तीन महीने पहले कह दिया कि ये 303 सीट्स जीतेंगे और ये हर स्पीच में कहते थे कि हम 303 ही जीतकर आएँगे? इसका क्या कारण है, इसको बताने का काम करें।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री आर.के. सिन्हा।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर, अब मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। मैं अपनी पार्टी, बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। साथ ही, मैं अपनी पार्टी की लीडर, बहन मायावती जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी वजह से आज हमको अपनी बातें आपके सामने रखने का यह मौका मिला, धन्यवाद।

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा (बिहार): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने अंततः मुझे मौका दे ही दिया। इसके साथ-साथ, मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इतना बढ़िया अभिभाषण दिया है, जोकि ऐतिहासिक है, पढ़ने लायक है और समझने लायक है। जो समझते हैं, वे तो प्रशंसा करेंगे ही और जो समझकर भी नहीं समझते हैं, उनका तो कोई इलाज ही नहीं है। चुनाव आयोग के प्रयासों की सराहना पर प्रश्न उठाए जा रहे हैं। निष्पक्ष चुनाव, विश्व का सबसे बड़ा चुनाव, सबसे ज्यादा मतदान और एक राज्य को छोड़कर पूरे देश में शांतिपूर्ण चुनाव, यह पूरा विश्व देख रहा था। अब यदि इसकी सराहना राष्ट्रपति

महोदय ने की, तो उस पर प्रश्न-चिन्ह लगाना संवैधानिक संस्था का अपमान करना है। लोकतंत्र का सम्मान बनाए रखना बहुत ही आवश्यक है और यह दुःख की बात है कि इतने बड़े चुनाव में कुछ तत्त्वों ने राज्य की राजधानियों से लेकर दिल्ली, दिल्ली से लेकर पाकिस्तान और पाकिस्तान से लेकर लंदन तक जाकर चुनाव की प्रक्रिया पर सवाल उठाए, सेमिनार किए और अततः इन सबसे देश की प्रतिष्ठा धूमिल करने की कोशिश की। जो बहुत ही घटिया हथकंडा था और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया के लिए शर्मनाक भी था। मैंने अभिभाषण पर माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष का भाषण ध्यान से सुना। वे यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं इसलिए ज्यादा बात नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन मैं उनसे और सबसे यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि इस सदन की मर्यादा को मेंटेन किया जाए और किसी के बारे में अपमानजनक बातें न की जाएं। इससे पूरा देश, जो हमारी कार्यवाही को देख रहा है, उससे हम सब की प्रतिष्ठा पर आंच आती है। ऐसा काम नहीं होना चाहिए।

महोदय, अभिभाषण में जो भविष्य की प्राथमिकताओं के बारे में बात हुई है, बहुत सारी चर्चा हो चुकी है, इसलिए मैं सारी बातों को नहीं कहना चाहूंगा, लेकिन जिन प्राथमिकताओं की चर्चा हुई है, उन्हीं की नींव पर खड़े होकर वर्ष 2022 तक एक नए भारत को बनाकर खड़ा करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस चुनाव में सबने अपने-अपने विचार रखे, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि चुनाव में सबसे खूबसूरत चीज़ यह हुई है कि जो आजादी के बाद से समाज को जाति के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर, अगड़े-पिछड़े, दलित-महादलित के नाम पर बांटने का प्रयास किया जा रहा था, वह ध्वस्त हो गया है और देश की जनता ने विकास के नाम पर वोट दिया है। माननीय सतीश चंद्र जी कह रहे थे कि हमारे वोट कहां चले गए, वे वोट हमारे पास आ गए। हमारे पास इसलिए आ गए, क्योंकि आपने काम नहीं किया। आपने काम किया तो सिर्फ एक परिवार के लिए किया और भाई-भतीजे के लिए भी करेंगे, लेकिन यदि आप सच्चे अर्थ में देखेंगे तो पिछले पांच साल में नरेन्द्र भाई ने काम किया है और गरीबों का दिल जीता है, तब जाकर यह स्थिति पैदा हुई। आज हमारी पार्टी को और एनडीए को अच्छी संख्या में अल्पसंख्यकों के वोट मिले हैं और खास करके गरीब अल्पसंख्यकों के वोट मिले हैं, क्योंकि उनको मकान मिला, गैस मिली, बिजली मिली और उनको सड़क मिली तो उन्होंने देखा कि बदलाव आ रहा है और वे आश्वस्त हुए कि कम से कम कोई ऐसा है जो कह रहा है कि हम गरीबों के लिए कुछ करेंगे, तो कर रहा है। गरीबी मिटाने का नारा वर्ष 1970 से चल रहा है, गरीब बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और गरीबी मिटने का सारा उल्टा काम हो रहा है, लेकिन पहली बार इस संसद में जब वर्ष 2014 में सेंट्रल हॉल में प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को चुना गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि ये सरकार गरीबों की सरकार होगी। उन्होंने सिद्ध करके दिखाया कि गरीबों के लिए, जो समाज के पिछले पायदान पर खड़ा आदमी है उसके लिए काम हुआ है और उसके एवज़ में इतना बड़ा जनाधार, इतना बड़ा जनादेश माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को मिला है। किसान भाइयों और बहनों की आय में वृद्धि के लिए जो कार्य किए गए हैं या जो किए जाने वाले हैं, वे प्रशंसनीय हैं, लेकिन मैं यहां पर एक बात कहना चाहूंगा।

मैं अपनी सरकार से आग्रह कर रहा हूं कि हम जब किसान की बात करते हैं, तो हम थोड़ा ध्यान जैविक कृषि पर भी दें और प्राकृतिक कृषि की तरफ वापस जाएं। हम जहर बो

[श्री आर.के. सिन्हा]

रहे हैं, जहर काट रहे हैं, जहर खा रहे हैं और अस्पताल में जा रहे हैं। यह कोई बात नहीं है। हमारी पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों में जो भी कृषि मंत्री हुए या जो भी नेता हुए, उनका शायद कभी जमीन से संबंध नहीं रहा होगा, इसलिए ऐसा हो गया। जो गलती हो गई है, अभी भी उसे सुधार लीजिए। जैविक कृषि कीजिए। आज पशु के साथ जब हम जुड़ेंगे, तो समेकित कृषि करेंगे। पशुपालन, मत्स्य पालन, मुर्गी पालन सब कुछ गांव में होगा, तो आप देखेंगे कि किसान खुशहाल होगा और बीज खरीदना नहीं पड़ेगा, खाद खरीदनी नहीं पड़ेगी, कीटनाशक खरीदना नहीं पड़ेगा, तो किसान की आम दुगुनी हो जाएगी। इसलिए जैविक कृषि पर ज्यादा जोर होना चाहिए। जैविक कृषि पर जोर दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस पर कुछ और ज्यादा जोर होना चाहिए। अभी दुनिया भर में जैविक उत्पादों की मांग बढ़ रही है और जैविक उत्पाद अच्छे मूल्यों पर बिक रहे हैं। अगर हम वर्ष 2022 तक किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने की सोच रहे हैं, तो हमें जैविक कृषि की ओर ध्यान देना होगा। मवेशियों का महत्व बहुत ही आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण है। उनसे आपको दूध भी मिलता है, खाद भी मिलती है, कीटनाशक भी तैयार होता है, तो उसकी जो भी सहायता की स्कीम ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अभी की गई है, वह भी बहुत बढ़िया है। महोदय, अभी 10 मिनट पूरे नहीं हुए हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: दस मिनट पूरे होने में सिर्फ एक मिनट रह गया है

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: महोदय, हमें थोड़ा-सा समय दीजिए। मैं एक-दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि बहुत आवश्यक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप दो मिनट में कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: मैं बहुत ही धन्यवाद देता हूं। देरेक साहब मेरी बात पर ध्यान दीजिए। देरेक साहब मैं आप ही को कह रहा हूं। कम से कम आपने बंगला में भाषण किया और यह बहुत ही अच्छा काम किया, क्योंकि सभी को मातृभाषा में बोलने का अधिकार है और बोलना बहुत अच्छा लगता है। बंगला प्रिय भाषा है। * "I can also speak a little bit. It may not be very smooth, but I can speak." तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि मातृभाषा में अगर यहां पर उद्बोधन हो, तो कितना अच्छा लगेगा। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि हम भोजपुरी भाषी, जो करोड़ों की संख्या में इस देश में अभी तक इससे वंचित हैं, कुछ सदस्यों ने भोजपुरी भाषा में शपथ लेने की कोशिश भी की, लेकिन उनको मना कर दिया गया, क्योंकि आठवीं सूची में हम नहीं हैं, तो हम भोजपुरी में बात नहीं कर सकते हैं। मातृभाषा में आप जो बात करते हैं, वह बहुत सशक्त होती है, बहुत अच्छी होती है। लेकिन देरेक साहब आपसे एक निवेदन है... मैं आपका बहुत सम्मान करता हू। आपके quiz competition को कभी मिस नहीं करता था। उससे बड़े ज्ञान की वृद्धि होती थी। लेकिन राजनीति में आने के बाद और थोड़ी गलत संगत में जाने के बाद, आपके ज्ञान में कुछ कमी हो गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप कन्क्लूड करिए। माननीय आर.के. सिन्हा जी, आपके 11 मिनट पूरे होने वाले हैं।

* English Translation of the Bengali portion.

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। उनका भी इतिहास पढ़ लीजिए। वे कांग्रेस के बहुत ही सक्रिय नेता थे। जो कांग्रेस का नागपुर अधिवेशन हुआ, उसकी पूरी व्यवस्था उन्होंने की, वे जेल भी गए, बाद में भले ही वे वैचारिक मतभेदों के कारण अलग हो गए, लेकिन यह कहना कि वे आज़ादी के संघर्ष में नहीं थे, उचित नहीं है। इसी प्रकार वीर सावरकर के बारे में आपने कहा, सोशल मीडिया के बारे में भी आपने कहा। सोशल मीडिया का दुरुपयोग तो हुआ है। उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए और निष्पक्ष जांच होनी चाहिए कि सोशल मीडिया का दुरुपयोग किसने किया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आपने जो यह कहा कि फेसबुक का हमसे समझौता था।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आर.के. सिन्हा जी, अब मैं दूसरे वक्ता को आमंत्रित कर रहा हूँ।

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: तो फेसबुक और गूगल में राष्ट्रवादी शक्तियों द्वारा पोस्ट की हुई चीजों को ब्लॉक किया गया ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: डा. एल. हनुमंतय्या।

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: और मेरे पास इसके प्रमाण हैं। इसलिए कृपा करके जो भी बात कहें, वह थोड़ी गंभीरता से कहें। अब मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। आपने बंगाल के बारे में कहा कि वह एक नम्बर का प्रान्त है।

श्री उपसभापति: अब प्लीज conclude करें।

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: है, एक नम्बर का प्रान्त है।

श्री उपसभापति: हनुमंतय्या जी, प्लीज बोलिए।

श्री आर.के.सिन्हा: लेकिन एक नम्बर का प्रान्त है, हिंसा में, गुंडागर्दी में और अराजकता में।

श्री उपसभापति: सिन्हा जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है। अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।

श्री आर.के. सिन्हा: धन्यवाद, महोदय।

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH (Karnataka): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, which was given on 20th of this month.

Sir, there are two to three important things which are already discussed and expressed by our colleagues. I want to know this. This country has got different kinds of people. There are suppressed and oppressed ones. Majority of the people from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is not in the mainstream. They are still downtrodden. They have not come to the mainstream. But, in the President's Address, I do not find a single word about the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and

[Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah]

their agonies. This shows the direction of the Government, what they are thinking and where they are moving. They may claim that they have won a lot of seats from reserved categories but it is not mentioned as to what they will do for the next five years. It is a direction from this Speech. I am feeling very sorry that the great President of India has not spoken anything about the suppressed classes of this country which form about 25 per cent of the population. Sir, 25 per cent population comes to 30 crore. Thirty crore people are not taken care of by this and I am thinking as to what will happen to them in the days to come.

Sir, I want to tell them that in Karnataka, we have passed a law called Special Component Programme and Tribal Special Component Programme which will allot the amount of Budget according to their population. Sir, there are only two States in the country which have this. One is Andhra Pradesh and another one is Karnataka. After passing this Bill, Karnataka is dedicating ₹19,000 crore out of a Budget of ₹ 2,25,000 crore. After that, the development of those people will not be just a word or just talking about them. I find in this Speech that Baba Saheb Ambedkar's Death Memorial has been protected. That is the greatest achievement of this Government. Sir, I am really surprised to see that Baba Saheb Ambedkar's Mahaparinirvana Memorial is not necessary today. You may do it but what about the people? What is the Budget of the Central Government? Why can't you bring a legislation for Special Component Plan and Tribal Component Plan? Can it not be implemented by the Central Government so that the population of this country which constitutes about 30 crore will get the money proportionate to their population, which will be allotted to them and their development will be done? I want to ask this from the Central Government. If they are really interested in the welfare of these people, they should immediately bring forward that law. I request the President of India and the Government of India to bring forward this law at all India level. It was the direction of the Planning Commission a long time ago during the 70s.

But the Planning Commission's direction was not followed by most of the States. That money was not spent on them. That is why they have not come into the mainstream even today. The atrocities on dalits were never mentioned in this. Most of my colleagues spoke about that. We are talking about *Swachh Bharat*. This Government has spent on advertisement for the *Swachh Bharat* but salaries were not given to people who are doing that manual job by their own. Sir, I wanted to tell you that there are about two lakh people who carry human excreta on their head but minimum salary is not paid to them. Is this the *Swachh Bharat* you are talking about?

Sir, a new idiom has come, that is, *Nav Bharat*. I wanted to ask you this. Is *Nav Bharat* without dalits? Is *Nav Bharat* without minorities? Whatever the Government claims today as such a big victory, I wanted to ask this, through you. Fifteen per cent of the minorities were not represented in the elections. They were not given the tickets by the ruling party and they say *sabka vikas* and *sabka vishwas*. What is that vishwas you are talking about when 30 crore dalits, 15 crore minorities were kept away and you are talking about *sabka vishwas*. What is this?

I also wanted this to bring to your notice. We are talking about *Swachh Bharat* again. A new Department called *Jal Shakti* is started with a new Minister. Sir, 47 per cent of the toilets built in this country in the Government schools are not getting water. We have built toilets but there is no water. We have built drinking water units. The Government is spending ₹ 10 lakhs to 12 lakhs but the borewells have dried and there is no water in them. Almost 30 per cent of units, which were built by the Government, have been locked. What are you going to do with this? There is no vision of what is going to be done tomorrow.

Sir, there is one more thing which I wanted to tell you. Education is another important area which this Government has not taken into consideration. Compulsory primary education is our goal. There is a law but what is happening. In primary schools alone, there are ten stratas. One is international school, one is CBSE school, one is ICSE school, one is Government school. All Government schools are filled by lower and poor class children. The upper castes have joined the public schools, international schools and all that. I would request the Government and now, I demand, through you, why there should not be common education, at least, at primary level, leave alone higher education about which I am not talking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: When that is the case, I demand common education and that common education should be given in their State language. Please nationalize primary education at least. Then everybody would be equal and everybody would get the education properly.

Sir, I just wanted to make my last point. There is *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*. What is that *Beti Padhao*? I must tell you what Karnataka has done. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: One second, Sir. In the last Government, from LKG to any level, up to her Doctorate level, there is completely free education for girls. That is the real *Beti Padhao*. What has this Government done? You have not given the scholarships to the girls. Government schools have not been given proper infrastructure and we are giving slogans and we are spending money on their advertisement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would move on to the next speaker now.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Thank you very much.

श्री उपसभापति: नेक्स्ट स्पीकर माननीय वीर सिंह जी हैं। माननीय संजय सिंह जी को आवश्यक कार्य है, वे जल्दी जाना चाहते हैं, अगर आप सहमत हों, तो संजय सिंह जी को पहले बोलने दें।

श्री वीर सिंह: सर, ठीक है।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर, उसके धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में सरकार की ओर से बहुत बड़े-बड़े दावे किए गए और परंपरा के अनुरूप सरकार की बातों को महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के श्रीमुख से कहलवाया जाता है, लेकिन उन दावों में कितनी सच्चाई है, यह जानना बहुत जरूरी है।

मान्यवर, हम अपनी बात प्वाइंट नम्बर 12 से शुरू करते हैं, जिसमें यह कहा गया कि मेरी सरकार राष्ट्र-निर्माण की उस सोच के प्रति संकल्पित है, जिसकी नींव 2014 में रखी गई। मान्यवर, क्या 2014 में भारत के राष्ट्र-निर्माण की नींव रखी गई? इसका मतलब बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर का इस राष्ट्र के निर्माण में कोई योगदान नहीं? राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी का इस राष्ट्र के निर्माण में कोई योगदान नहीं? इसका मतलब पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का इस राष्ट्र के निर्माण में कोई योगदान नहीं, लाल बहादुर शास्त्रीजी का इस राष्ट्र के निर्माण में कोई योगदान नहीं, चौधरी चरण सिंह जी का इस राष्ट्र के निर्माण में कोई योगदान नहीं। आप सब को छोड़ दीजिए, क्या स्वर्गीय पंडित अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी का भी इस राष्ट्र के निर्माण में कोई योगदान नहीं? आप जब अपनी तारीफ करने लगते हैं, तो अपने लोगों को भी भूल जाते हैं, कम से कम यह तो मानिए कि सात साल उनका कार्यकाल रहा, उसकी तारीफ आप कर देते, लेकिन व्यक्तित्व का संकट है, जो आपने कहा है, कैसे तारीफ करें, कैसे चर्चा करें?

मान्यवर, नये भारत की बात कही गई। निश्चित रूप से नया भारत बना है, 2014 से हमने नया भारत देखा है। इस नये भारत के अंदर मॉब लिंगिंग करके लोगों को मारा गया। हमने देखा है वह नया भारत, जिसमें 15 लाख रुपये का वायदा करके, इस देश के लोगों को धोखा देने का काम किया गया। हमने देखा है, वह नया भारत जिसमें दो करोड़ लोगों को हर साल नौकरी देने की बात कहकर 84 प्रतिशत रोजगार घटा है। हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी के बाद पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि 45 वर्षों में बेरोजगारी का स्तर अगर सबसे ज्यादा बढ़ा है, तो इस कार्यकाल में बढ़ा है। मान्यवर, हमने नया भारत देखा है। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, जिस दिन प्रचंड बहुमत लेकर आए, हम सब ने उनको बधाई दी, शुभकामनाएं दी और उन्होंने एक बात कही थी कि सरकारें बहुमत से चलती हैं, लेकिन देश सर्वमत से चलता है। यह सुनकर बहुत अच्छा लगा, हमारा मन प्रसन्न हो गया, लेकिन हमने देखा वह सर्वमत का दृश्य, हमने देखा कि किस तरह का वातावरण इस पार्लियामेंट के अंदर बनाया गया, लोक सभा के अंदर बनाया गया। हमने उसको

देखा है। मान्यवर, संविधान के तहत लोक सभा और राज्य सभा का गठन हुआ है, यह लोकतंत्र का सर्वोच्च मंदिर है और इस सर्वोच्च मंदिर में कोई जय श्रीराम का नारा लगा रहा है, कोई अल्लाहु अकबर का नारा लगा रहा है, कोई जय माँ काली का नारा लगा रहा है, कोई राधे-राधे का नारा लगा रहा है। आप इन नारों से खुश हो सकते हैं, लेकिन यह धर्म के प्रचार का अड्डा नहीं है। यह मुल्क के संविधान का अड्डा है। यह बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर की रक्षा का अड्डा है। मान्यवर, जिस सपने को लेकर हमारे वीर सपूतों ने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी, उस सपने की रक्षा करने का यह मंदिर है। यहां पर नारे लगाकर हम एक-दूसरे के ऊपर खुश हो सकते हैं। वंदे मातरम् पर सवाल उठाए जाते हैं। आप मुसलमानों की देशभक्ति पर सवाल उठाते हैं और कुछ लोग ऐसी टिप्पणी भी करते हैं, जो मेरी समझ में भी नहीं आती है।

मान्यवर, मैं अन्ना जी के आंदोलन के मंच का संचालन कर रहा था। मेवात से एक मुस्लिम लड़की आई थी और मंच के संचालन के समय उसने मुझसे कहा कि मैं आपको समर्थन देने आई हूँ और मैं भाषण देना चाहती हूँ। जब उस मुस्लिम लड़की ने अपना भाषण समाप्त किया, तो उसने कहा कि भारत माता की जय, भारत माता की जय, वंदे मातरम् और मैं उस विचारधारा से सहमत नहीं हूँ, मेरा इस्लाम इतना कमजोर नहीं कि वह वंदे मातरम् कहने से खत्म हो जाए। इस तरह की सोच के लोग हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हैं। मैं सुल्लानपुर के एक छोटे से शहर में काम करता था, वहां मेरे साथ शमशाद भाई काम करते थे, वे आपसे ज्यादा तेज भारत माता की जय का नारा लगा सकते हैं, वंदे मातरम् का नारा लगा सकते हैं। आप आज इस नये भारत में क्या कर रहे हैं? मान्यवर, झारखंड में क्या हुआ? वहां पर चोरी के आरोप में एक आदमी को पीट-पीटकर मार दिया गया, इसलिए कि वह मुसलमान था।

महोदय, एक वर्ग विशेष से था। क्या इसकी चिन्ता इस सदन को नहीं होनी चाहिए? क्या धर्म के नाम पर इस देश में बंटवारे चलते रहेंगे? यह विविधता में एकता वाला देश है। यहां पर सभी धर्म, सभी जातियों और सभी वर्गों के लोगों को सम्मान से रहने का हक है, लेकिन आपको तो दाढ़ी से आपत्ति हो जाती है और आपको तो टोपी से आपत्ति हो जाती है। अच्छा हुआ, आप सन् 1857 में नहीं थे, वरना दाढ़ी रखकर जिन उलेमाओं ने अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ते हुए अपने सिर कटवाए, उनके बलिदान को आप शर्मिंदा करते। आप यदि मुसलमानों का इतिहास जानना चाहते हैं, तो पढ़िए शहीद अशफाक उल्ला को, जब फैजाबाद की जेल में उन्हें फांसी के फंदे पर लटकाने के लिए ले जाया जा रहा था और जब उनसे पूछा गया कि उनकी कोई अंतिम इच्छा है, तो वह बताएं। तब उन्होंने कहा कि —

"कुछ आरजू नहीं है, बस आरजू है इतनी कि
रख दे जरा सी कोई खाक-ए-वतन कफ़न पर।"

यह है मुसलमानों का इतिहास, आप पढ़ लेना।

महोदय, बहादुरशाह ज़फ़र के इतिहास को पढ़ लेना। उनके बेटों का सिर कटवा कर रंगून की जेल में उनके सामने रखा गया। अंग्रेज़ पुलिस अफसर, जब बहादुरशाह ज़फ़र को गिरफ्तार करने आए थे, तो उनका मजाक उड़ाते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि—

[श्री संजय सिंह]

"दमदमे में दम नहीं, अब खैर मांगो जान की,

ऐ ज़फ़र ठंडी हुई शमशीर हिन्दुस्तान की,"

तो बहादुरशाह ज़फ़र ने उस अंग्रेज़ अफसर को जवाब दिया कि—

"गाज़ियों में बू रहेगी जब तलक ईमान की,

तख्ते-लंदन-तक चलेगी तेरा हिन्दुस्तान की।"

हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों के इतिहास को पढ़िए। यदि आप उनके इतिहास को पढ़ेंगे, तो उनके प्रति आपके मन में सम्मान पैदा होगा। दाढ़ी, टोपी और "वंदे मातरम" और "अल्लाहु अकबर" कहने से यदि किसी का धर्म कमजोर हो जाता है, तो माफ़ कीजिएगा, आपका धर्म और आपके धर्म की व्याख्या, बहुत कमजोर है। हिन्दू धर्म, जिसे हम मानते हैं, वह तो कहता है "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" यानी पूरा विश्व हमारा परिवार है। हम और आप भारत माता की जय बोलते हैं। आप भी ज़ोर से भारत माता की जय बोलते हैं और हम भी ज़ोर से भारत माता की जय बोलते हैं, लेकिन मुझे बताइए कि दुनिया में ऐसी कौन सी माँ है, जो अपने बच्चों में भेद करेगी और दलित बच्चे को अलग निगाह से देखेगी, मुसलमान बच्चे को अलग निगाह से देखेगी, पिछड़े बच्चे को अलग निगाह से देखेगी और सिख बच्चे को अलग निगाह से देखेगी? माँ तो वह माँ होती है, जो अपने कमजोर बच्चों का ज्यादा ख्याल रखती है। यदि भारत माता की जय लगानी है, तो दिल से लगाइए और हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले 130 करोड़ हिन्दुस्तानियों का साथ दीजिए, तब इस देश का विकास होगा।

"चमन में इख़िलात-ए-रंग-ओ-बूखे बात बनती है

हम ही हम हैं, तो क्या हम हैं, तुम ही तुम हो तो क्या तुम हो"

इस धारणा और इस विचारधारा को बदलिए।

मान्यवर, आपने संघीय ढांचे का उल्लेख किया। आप देश के संघीय ढांचे को कैसे मजबूत कर रहे हैं, इसका दिल्ली में हमने बहुत अनुभव किया है। आपने एक ऐसी सरकार को, साढ़े चार साल तक चलने नहीं दिया, जिसके इतिहास को अगर आप समझेंगे, तो आपको थोड़ी शर्मिंदगी जरूर होगी। एक ऐसी सरकार, जिसने दिल्ली में बिजली के दाम आधे किए, जिसने पानी 20 हजार लीटर तक मुफ्त करने का काम किया, जिसने मोहल्ला क्लीनिक का मॉडल बनाया, जिसकी चर्चा आज अमेरिका, फ्रांस और जर्मनी में हो रही है। एक ऐसी सरकार, जिसने सरकारी स्कूलों का कायाकल्प किया। एक ऐसी सरकार, जिसने अपने बजट का 26 प्रतिशत हिस्सा शिक्षा पर खर्च किया। एक ऐसी सरकार, जिसने अपने बजट का 20 प्रतिशत भाग हैल्थ के ऊपर खर्च किया। ऐसी श्री अरविन्द केजरीवाल सरकार के खिलाफ आप रोज CBI छोड़ देते हैं, रोज ED छोड़ देते हैं और 25-25 विधायकों को गिरफ्तार कर के जेल में डाल देते हैं।

मान्यवर, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कहा गया है, मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, आप कह रहे हैं, बल्कि आपके प्रधान मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य है कि हम देश में पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट को बढ़ावा देना

चाहते हैं। वाह भाई, आप पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली में यदि अरविन्द केजरीवाल जी महिलाओं को मेट्रो में फ्री सफर कराना चाहते हैं, तो आप उसमें अड़ंगा डालते हैं और कहते हैं कि आठ महीने तक हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। फ्री मेट्रो से ट्रैफिक कम होगा, प्रदूषण कम होगा और जो मेट्रो घाटे में चल रही है, उसे हम अपने मुनाफे के बजट में से पैसे देंगे और उसका लाभ होगा।

मान्यवर, यदि हम बेरोजगारी की बात करें, तो जैट एयरवेज के हजारों कर्मचारी आपकी नीतियों के कारण बेरोजगारी के कगार पर पहुंच गए हैं और अब तक उनके चार कर्मचारी आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। लाखों की संख्या में शिक्षा मित्र उत्तर प्रदेश में आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। प्रेरक शिक्षक लाखों की संख्या में हैं, वे पूरे देश में आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मान्यवर, सब को 10-10 और 12-12 मिनट का समय बोलने के लिए दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपके भी 10 मिनट पूरे हो रहे हैं।

श्री संजय सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी किसानों की जमीन के अधिग्रहण का सवाल आया है। यहाँ पर, सदन में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि वे सबको मुआवज़ा दे रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जौनपुर के क्षेत्र में, बुंदेलखंड के क्षेत्र में किसानों की जमीन को तो ले लिया गया, लेकिन बहुत सारे लोगों को आज तक मुआवज़ा नहीं दिया गया।

महोदय, बेरोजगारी के कारण नौजवान आत्महत्या कर रहा है। आप सीमा की सुरक्षा के बड़े-बड़े दावे करते हैं, लेकिन जवानों की सबसे ज्यादा शहादत आपकी सरकार के दौरान हुई है। किसान खेत में मर रहा है, जवान सीमा पर मर रहा है और आप यहाँ पर बड़े-बड़े वादे, बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कर रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस देश के लोगों का ख्याल रखिए। अगर आप इस देश को आगे लेकर जाना चाहते हैं, तो बड़े मन से आगे बढ़िए, बड़े मन से इस देश की व्यवस्था को आगे चलाने का काम कीजिए।

मान्यवर, "आयुष्मान भारत" की बड़ी चर्चा हुई। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मान्यवर, बस यह बात कहकर खत्म कर रहा हूँ। आपने आयुष्मान भारत की चर्चा की, आपने कहा कि हम लोगों ने 50 करोड़ लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सेवा में, उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिए 5-5 लाख रुपये की बीमा योजना का ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। मान्यवर, "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" की सच्चाई क्या है? उस योजना में आपने इतनी शर्तें लागू कर दीं कि अगर आपके घर में मोटर साइकिल है, तो आपको आयुष्मान योजना का लाभ नहीं मिलेगा, अगर आप ठंडा पानी पीते हैं, आपके घर में फ्रिज है, तो आपको आयुष्मान योजना का लाभ नहीं मिलेगा, अगर आपके पास 50 हजार रुपये का किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड है, तो आपको आयुष्मान योजना का लाभ नहीं मिलेगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुला रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: अगर आपकी 10 हजार रुपये की आमदनी है तो आपको आयुष्मान योजना का लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। दिल्ली में तो केजरीवाल जी की सरकार ने 14 हजार रुपये न्यूनतम मजदूरी तय कर दी है, लेकिन आप मजदूरों को भी आयुष्मान योजना में कवर नहीं करते हैं और आपके मंत्री, सरकार के मंत्री ऐसी चिट्ठी लिखते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसी भावना से लिखते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री के.जे. एल्कोसा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं एक मिनट में खत्म करूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कन्क्लूड करें। आपके already ग्यारह मिनट हो गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, एक मिनट। मैं अंत में इस सरकार के लिए चंद लाइनें पढ़कर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। सर, ये अदम गोण्डवी की लाइनें हैं,

हिंदू और मुस्लिम के अहसासात को मत छेड़िए,
अपनी कुर्सी के लिए जज्बात को मत छेड़िए।
हममें कोई हूण है, कोई शक, कोई मंगोल है,
दफन है जो बात, अब उस बात को मत छेड़िए।
गर गलतियाँ बाबर ने कीं, जुम्हान का घर फिर क्यों जले,
ऐसे नाजुक वक्त में हालात को मत छेड़िए।
छेड़िए एक जंग मिल-जुलकर गरीबी के खिलाफ,
दोस्तों मेरे मज़हबी नगमात को मत छेड़िए।

आप सबका साथ, सबका विकास कीजिए। मैं इन्हीं पंक्तियों के साथ, ऐसी शुभकामनाओं के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा जी, आप बोलिए, अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी।

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का जो मौका दिया है, मैं उसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। जनसंघ के एक बहुत बड़े नेता पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय, जो बहुत बड़े चिंतक थे और विचारक थे, उन्होंने "अंत्योदय" का सिद्धांत प्रतिपादित किया था। उन्होंने समाज में जो सबसे नीचे है, सबसे पिछड़ा है, उसके उत्थान की बात कही थी, उन्होंने एकात्म मानववाद का प्रतिपादन किया था और मोदी सरकार उस विचार पर चल रही है। मोदी सरकार ने समाज की आखिरी पंक्ति में खड़े व्यक्ति का उत्थान करने का कार्य किया है, विकास की पावन गंगा गरीब तक पहुंचाई है, गाँव तक पहुंचाई है, दीन-हीन

व्यक्ति तक पहुंचाई है। उन्होंने हर गरीब के सिर पर पक्की छत दी है, हर गरीब को स्वच्छ ईंधन दिया है, हर गरीब के घर बिजली पहुंचाई है, हर गरीब के घर में शौचालय दिया है। वे हर गरीब के घर मेडिकल सुविधा पहुंचा रहे हैं, हर गरीब के लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और हर गरीब को पेंशन दे रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी का सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास अर्जित करने का सपना है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कांग्रेस ने आदिवासी समाज को एक वोट बैंक समझते हुए उनका पचास-पचपन सालों तक वोट लिया। देश की आजादी के बाद से उनके लिए ऐसी जितनी भी योजनाएं चलीं, उन पर अगर किसी ने मजबूत काम करने का प्रयास किया है, तो अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की सरकार ने और माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है। 1999 में अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने अलग से जनजातीय मंत्रालय बनाया।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय किरोड़ी लाल मीणा जी, आप दो मिनट बोल चुके हैं, आपके पास कुल 10 मिनट समय था, शेष 8 मिनट आप कल बोलेंगे।

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Wednesday, the 26th June, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at eight of
the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 26th June, 2019.*