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Tuesday,

19 November, 2019

28 Kartika, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, 19th November, 2019/28 Kartika, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Mr. Robert Mugabe**, former President of Zimbabwe, on the 6th of September, 2019, at the age of 95 years.

An iconic pan-African leader, Mr. Robert Mugabe played an instrumental role in leading Zimbabwe to its independence in the year 1980. An ardent votary of African issues and pan-African unity, he served as the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe from 1980 to 1987 and as the President of Zimbabwe from 1987 to 2017. He devoted his whole life to the benefit of the people of Zimbabwe. He served as the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement from 1986 to 1989. Mr. Mugabe was a true friend of India and contributed immensely to India-Zimbabwe friendship.

His demise is an irreparable loss to the Republic of Zimbabwe and its people. In his demise, the world has lost one of the tallest leaders of our times.

This House joins the bereaved family, the Government and the people of the Republic of Zimbabwe in mourning the passing away of Mr. Robert Mugabe and conveys its heartfelt condolences to them in their hour of grief.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Mr. Robert Mugabe. I request Members to rise in their respective places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

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

FELICITATIONS BY THE CHAIR TO SHRI ABHIJIT BANERJEE FOR WINNING NOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMICS FOR THE YEAR 2019

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has decided to award the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences

[Mr. Chairman]

in memory of Alfred Nobel (commonly referred to as the Nobel Prize in Economics) for the year 2019 to Shri Abhijit Banerjee, along with Ms. Esther Duflo and Mr. Michael Kremer, for their experimental approach to alleviating global poverty.

With this achievement, Shri Abhijit Banerjee has joined the coveted list of Indian and Indian origin Nobel Laureates. This is indeed a matter of great pride for the entire nation.

Shri Banerjee, an Indian origin economist, who is currently the Ford Foundation International Professor of Economics at MIT, USA, along with his fellow awardees, has been instrumental in developing a new experiment-based approach in devising methods to fight global poverty and address problems pertaining to health and education. As a direct outcome of this experiment-based approach, more than five million Indian children have benefitted from effective programmes of remedial tutoring in schools.

I am sure, the whole House will join me in congratulating the Nobel Laureate, Shri Abhijit Banerjee, on his achievement. We wish him the very best for his future endeavours.

PAPERS LAID ON TABLE

I Report and Accounts (2018-19) of NTPC.

II MoUs (2019-20) between Government of India and NHPC; NHPC Ltd., New Delhi and NHDC Ltd. and PGCIL

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

- I. I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), New Delhi, along with its subsidiary companies, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1462/17/19]

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

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and NHPC Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 757/17/19]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between NHPC Ltd. and NHDC Ltd., for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 758/17/19]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 759/17/19]

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

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

- (I) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 114A of the Insurance Act, 1938:—

- (1) F.No. IRDAI/Reg/10/161/2019, dated the 30th July, 2019, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Re-insurance Advisory Committee) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 745/17/19]

- (2) G.S.R. 619 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2019, publishing the Indian Insurance Companies (Foreign Investment) Amendment Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 812/17/19]

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

- (1) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/3/140/2017, dated the 18th April, 2017, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Payment of commission or remuneration or reward to insurance agents and insurance intermediaries) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2017, along with delay Statements.

- (2) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/6/143/2017, dated the 9th May, 2017, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Appointed Actuary) Regulations, 2017, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 811/17/19]

- (3) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/11/162/2019, dated the 30th July, 2019, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Regulatory Sandbox) Regulations, 2019. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 745/17/19]

- (4) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/12/163/2019, dated the 2nd August, 2019, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Insurance Services by Common Public Service Centers) Regulations, 2019.

- (5) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/13/164/2019, dated the 1st November, 2019, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Insurance Intermediaries) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. For (4) and (5) See No. L.T. 811/17/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 495 (E), dated the 12th July, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R.786 (E), dated the 20th August, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 524 (E), dated the 24th July, 2019, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Purified Terephthalic Acid' originating in or exported from Korea RP and Thailand, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette, in pursuance of sunset review final findings investigation by the Designated Authority.
- (3) G.S.R. 549 (E), dated the 1st August, 2019, rescinding notification No. G.S.R. 276 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2018.
- (4) G.S.R. 550 (E), dated the 1st August, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R.11 (E), dated the 5th January, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (5) G.S.R. 561 (E), dated the 6th August, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R.156 (E), dated the 26th February, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 568 (E), dated the 10th August, 2019, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Homopolymer of Vinyl Chloride Monomer (suspension grade)' originating in or exported from China PR and USA, for a period of thirty months, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette, in pursuance of sunset review final findings investigation by the Designated Authority.
- (7) G.S.R. 600 (E), dated the 26th August, 2019, seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride Resin-whether or not further processed into compound' originating in or exported from China PR and Korea RP, for a period of six months, in pursuance of anti-dumping investigation by the Designated Authority.
- (8) G.S.R. 610 (E), dated the 30th August, 2019, seeking to impose definitive Countervailing Duty on the imports of 'Saccharin in all its forms', originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.
- (9) G.S.R. 632 (E), dated the 4th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 640 (E), dated the 6th September, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R.122 (E), dated the 28th January, 2016, to add/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 641 (E), dated the 6th September, 2019, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 248 (E), dated the 20th March, 2018.
- (12) G.S.R. 656 (E), dated the 14th September, 2019, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 281 (E), dated the 11th April, 2015.
- (13) G.S.R. 657 (E), dated the 14th September, 2019, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Electrical insulators of glass or ceramics/porcelain, whether assembled or unassembled', originating in or exported

from People's Republic of China, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the Notification in the Official Gazette, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.

- (14) G.S.R. 664 (E), dated the 17th September, 2019, seeking to impose definitive Countervailing Duty on the imports of 'Atrazine Technical', originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the Notification in the Official Gazette, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.
- (15) G.S.R. 665 (E), dated the 17th September, 2019, seeking to impose Countervailing Duty on the imports of 'Welded stainless steel pipes and tubes', originating in or exported from China PR and Vietnam, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the Notification in the Official Gazette, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.
- (16) G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 25th September, 2019, seeking to levy dumping duty on the imports of 'Bars and rods of Non-Cobalt Grade High Speed Steel of diameter from 4mm to 163mm having three elements i.e., Molybdenum, Tungsten and Vanadium, with combination of Tungsten and Molybdenum between 4% - 11.5% and maximum 3.5% of Vanadium, and Carbon content between 0.7% - 1.3% and Chromium between 3.5% - 4.6%', originating in or exported from China, Brazil and Germany, for a period of five years, from the date of publication of the Notification in the Official Gazette, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority.
- (17) G.S.R. 696 (E), dated the 28th September, 2019, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 680 (E), dated the 10th October, 2013.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (17) See No. L.T. 807/17/19]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 591 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2019, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 793 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 810/17/19]

Reports and Accounts (2016-17 and 2017-18) of APSIDC Ltd., Hyderabad

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; और सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री रतन लाल कटारिया): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) 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) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited (APSIDC LTD.), Hyderabad, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
 - (ii) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited (APSIDC LTD.), Hyderabad, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (2) See No. L.T. 770/17/19]

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW (Odisha): Sir, I rise to present the 325th Report *
(in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change on "An Expanded

*The Report was presented to the hon. Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 11th November, 2019
and was forwarded to the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha on the same day.

[Shri Ashwani Vaishnav]

Role for the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) in Cancer Treatment in India through an Enlarged Network of the Tata Memorial Centre (TMC)".

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Report is worth reading. I had the opportunity of going through it. I suggest the Members also to study it with all seriousness.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Amar Singh, Member stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the current (250th) Session due to ill health. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 18th November, 2019 to 13th December, 2019 during the current (250th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have permission of the House for remaining absent from 18th November, 2019 to 13th December, 2019 during the current (250th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have a small observation to make that the Secretariat of the Rajya Sabha, after considering the various suggestions, have come out with a new dress code for the Marshals. But, we have received some observations by some political as well as some well-meaning people. So, I have decided to ask the Secretariat to revisit the same, and then take a conclusive decision.

Hon. Members, three Members have given notice under Rule 267. It has been a practice not to allow discussion under Rule 267 and disturb the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not going to allow it ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed it. Zero Hour. Shri Shwait Malik. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will be disturbing the entire House. I will adjourn the House. I will not allow it at all. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not a matter to adjourn the House and discuss it. It is a matter to be discussed. I am allowing discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Action against hoarding of high value notes**

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

(a) whether any action has been taken by Government to tackle the easy hoarding of high value notes like ₹ 2000 notes in view of the fact that the high value notes create huge risk of unaccounted cash; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Income Tax Department (ITD) takes necessary action against the unaccounted cash transactions and undisclosed cash holdings. Any unaccounted cash transaction/holding is subjected to appropriate actions as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, irrespective of the denomination of the currency. Further, to discourage unaccounted cash transactions, the Government has brought in a large number of legislative provisions in the Income Tax Act, 1961 (subsequently referred to as 'the Act'). Some of the recent measures to discourage cash transactions are as under:

- (i) In order to facilitate the digitalization of the economy, Finance (No.2) Act, 2019 introduced Section 269SU w.e.f. 01/11/2019 in the Act to provide that every person, carrying on business, shall, provide facility for accepting payment through the prescribed electronic modes, in addition to the facility for other electronic modes, of payment, if any, being provided by such person, if his total sales, turnover or gross receipts in business exceeds fifty crore rupees during the immediately preceding previous year.
- (ii) In order to discourage cash transactions a new section 194N has been inserted in the Act *vide* Finance (No.2) Act, 2019 w.e.f. 01/09/2019 to provide for levy of TDS @ 2% on the amount of cash withdrawal by a person in excess of ₹ 1 crore from a bank account subject to certain exemptions.
- (iii) The existing threshold of cash payment under section 40A(3) of the Act has been reduced from ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 10,000 in a single day, *i.e.*, any payment in cash above ten thousand rupees to a person in a day, shall not be allowed as deduction in computation of Income from "Profits and gains of business or profession".

- (iv) A new section 269ST has been inserted in the Act to prohibit cash receipt of rupees two lakh or more. Further, in order to enforce this restriction on cash transactions, a new section 271 DA has been inserted in the Act so to provide that if a person contravenes the provisions of section 269ST, he shall be liable to pay penalty of a sum equal to the amount of such receipt.
- (v) The limit of cash donation to charitable organization has been reduced from ten thousand to two thousand.
- (vi) The existing rate of deemed profit under section 44AD of the Act has been reduced from 8% to 6% in respect of the amount of total turnover or gross receipts received through banking channel / digital means.
- (vii) Section 269SS of the Income Tax Act, 1961 prohibits a taxpayer from taking/ accepting loans or deposits or a sum of more than ₹ 20,000 in cash. In order to expand the scope of section 269SS and section 269T of the Act an amendment has been made so as to cover payment/advance in relation to transfer of immovable property under said sections.
- (viii) To bring transparency in the source of funding to political parties the provisions of section 13A of the Act have been amended to *inter alia* provide that no donations of ₹ 2000/- or more shall be received otherwise than by an account payee cheque drawn on a bank or an account payees bank draft or use of electronic clearing system through a bank account or through electoral bonds.
- (ix) Amendment of section 43(1) and section 35AD of the Act has been made to limit the capital expenditure in cash at ₹ 10,000 for claiming depreciation or investment linked allowance.
- (x) Amendment of rule 114E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 has been done to capture more cash transactions and reporting entities in Statement of Financial transactions (SFT) framework.
- (xi) The quoting of PAN has been made mandatory in respect of various cash transaction as specified under rule 114B of the Income-tax Rules, 1962.

The Income Tax Department also carries out enforcement actions in suitable cases involving unaccounted income and assets, including unaccounted cash holdings. An

analysis of the search cases involving cash seizures of more than ₹ 5 crores in the last three Financial Years has been carried out. This analysis reveals that the percentage of unaccounted cash seized in denomination of ₹ 2000, out of the total cash seized is 67.91%, 65.93% and 43.22% in Financial Years 2017-18, 2018-19 and the current financial year till date, respectively. Thus, a declining trend is visible in the seizure of unaccounted cash in denomination of ₹ 2000 notes.

PMC Bank loan to HDIL company

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that loan worth ₹2500 crore was given by Punjab and Maharashtra Cooperative (PMC) Bank to HDIL company which was not repaid;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that this was not communicated to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) by PMC Bank;
- (c) whether even after the loan amount was not repaid by HDIL company to PMC Bank, its owner was given a loan worth of ₹ 96.5 crore yet again; and
- (d) if so, the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that during the current inspection, PMC bank has admitted to having a total exposure of ₹ 6226.01 crore (inclusive of interest accrued in the related accounts) as on March 31, 2019 of the HDIL group.

Out of total exposure of ₹ 6226.01 crore (inclusive of interest accrued in the related accounts) as on March 31, 2019 to the HDIL group, only ₹ 439.58 crore was disclosed to RBI and remaining ₹ 5786.43 crore was remained undisclosed.

As regard details of loan given to HDIL, RBI has informed that granular details are currently not available.

RBI has further stated that as this was a case of failure of management at the Board level, it was considered necessary to supersede the Board of Directors of the bank. Accordingly, Reserve Bank of India, in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-Section (1) and (2) of Section 36AAA read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, superseded the Board of Directors of the bank on September 23, 2019 and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

appointed an Administrator in its place for a period of six months. An Advisory Committee comprising of three experienced professionals has also been appointed to assist the Administrator in discharge of his duties in terms of Section 36AAA(5)(a) read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Meanwhile, based on a complaint filed by the bank against its officials and borrowers associated with the fraud/financial irregularities in the bank and manipulation of its books of accounts, the Economic Offences Wing, Maharashtra Police has started its investigations into the matter. Forensic Auditors have been appointed to look into the related transactions.

In addition to the above RBI has taken the following measures to protect the interest of the depositors:

- To enable the bank to improve its position by concentrating on recovery of NPAs /bad loans, RBI imposed All-inclusive Directions on the bank with effect from close of business on September 23, 2019 for a period of six months in terms of which bank is prohibited from making fresh advances. Withdrawals by depositors have been restricted to the notified amount to avoid a run on the bank. These Directions, *inter alia*, restricted payment of deposits beyond a threshold limit and increasing liabilities to prevent the possibility of preferential payment of deposits and prevent reckless lending in the interregnum etc. The bank is also required to take prior approval of RBI before making any payments/expenditures that have not been allowed under these Directions, thus protecting the pool of deposits of the depositors from wasteful expenditures and allowing only for productive/useful purposes.
- The Reserve Bank of India, after reviewing the bank's liquidity position and its ability to pay its depositors and with a view to mitigating the hardship of the bank's depositors has been progressively enhancing from time to time the limit for such withdrawals, which is presently at ₹ 50,000 effective from November 5, 2019. With the latest relaxation, about 78% of the depositors of the bank will be able to withdraw their entire account balance. The withdrawal ceiling is being monitored *vis-a-vis* the bank's evolving depositor and liquidity profile and further action as deemed fit may be taken in the best interest of depositors of the bank.

- Further, the depositors can also withdraw on hardship grounds (medical expenses and non-medical expenses like educational expenses of self or children, marriage expenses of self, other relatives and for livelihood) an amount upto ₹ 1 lakh (with a sub-ceiling of ₹ 50,000 for withdrawal on all non-medical grounds). The power to sanction such hardship withdrawals has been delegated to the Administrator of the bank for speedier resolution of such cases.

Complaints of frauds in public sector banks

*18. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had received a number of complaints of fraud involving a huge sum of ₹ 31,898.63 crore across 18 Public Sector Banks this year;
- (b) if so, the details of measures taken by Government to curb the damage made so far;
- (c) the details of complaints received from April till date, State-wise and bank-wise and specific details of the nature of banking fraud and the losses suffered by banks or their customers;
- (d) whether Government proposes to help customers recover from losses; and
- (e) if so, the details of corrective measures or by-laws proposed to be laid down in order to curb such nuances?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI), frauds as per year of reporting, as reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), during the period from 1.4.2019 to 30.9.2019 is 5,743 involving a total amount of ₹ 95,760.49 crore. As a result of comprehensive measures taken by Government to reduce the incidence of frauds in banks, the amount involved in cases of frauds based on date of occurrence of frauds during the same period is 1,007 involving a total amount of ₹ 2,509.86 crore.

As per data reported by RBI, bank-wise details of frauds reported by PSBs both as per year of reporting and based on date of occurrence is given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See* below). As per data reported by RBI, State-wise data of frauds reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (which include both PSBs and Private Banks) and select Financial Institutions based on the year of reporting and based on the date of occurrence are given in the Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See* below).

Government has taken comprehensive measures to curb the incidence of frauds in banks. The steps taken include, *inter-alia*, the following:

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

and as per their Board-approved policy, and to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore.

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

To help customers recover loss sustained on account of fraudulent transactions, RBI has issued instructions providing for zero liability of a customer if she or he informs the bank regarding an unauthorised electronic transaction within three working days of receiving information in respect of the transaction from the bank and the bank shall credit the amount involved in such transaction to the customer's account within 10 working days from the date of information by the customer. Further, to strengthen customers from fraudulent transactions, RBI has advised banks for corrective measures in respect of security and risk mitigation related to electronic/digital transactions, including, *inter-alia*, the following:

- (1) Steps for securing card transactions include online alerts for all transactions, cards for international usage to be EMV chip and PIN enabled, certification of merchant terminals, and conversion of all existing magnetic strip cards to EMV chip and PIN cards.
- (2) Steps for securing Internet banking/electronic payments include capping the value/mode of transactions/beneficiaries, and daily limit and issue of alert on addition of beneficiaries.
- (3) Steps for securing ATM transactions include requirement of PIN entry for all transactions, and enabling of all ATMs for processing of EMV chip and PIN cards.
- (4) Steps for securing Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs) include informing customers if the same login is provided for PPI and other services offered by the PPI issuers, restrictions on multiple invalid attempts to login to PPI and time-out features, authentication of every successive payment transaction in wallet by explicit customer consent, requirement of additional factor of authentication for debit cards, provision of customer-induced options for capping the number and value of transactions, provision of suitable cooling period for funds transfer on opening of PPI, and issue of alerts for PPI transactions.

Statement-I

Bank-wise data on fraud in Public Sector Banks during the period from 1.4.2019 to 30.9.2019

Amounts in crore ₹

Bank	Based on date of reporting		Based on date of occurrence	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Allahabad Bank	724	6,508.59	6	12.04
Andhra Bank	70	2,570.34	-	-
Bank of Baroda	180	8,273.43	13	26.15
Bank of India	127	5,412.62	29	13.47
Bank of Maharashtra	191	2,480.62	66	424.83
Canara Bank	116	4,400.17	10	46.61
Central Bank of India	346	2,283.34	142	0.33
Corporation Bank	- 59	3,458.26	11	0.03
Indian Bank	87	1,478.40	24	0.69
Indian Overseas Bank	97	4,289.21	9	1.74
Oriental Bank of Commerce	144	3,908.03	39	0.37
Punjab and Sind Bank	5	308.88	-	-
Punjab National Bank	225	10,821.77	31	28.79
State Bank of India	2,939	25,416.75	550	11.13
Syndicate Bank	172	3,547.32	20	4.43
UCO Bank	57	4,474.05	18	0.18
Union Bank of India	157	3,776.17	38	1,844.34
United Bank of India	47	2,352.50	1	94.72

Note: Comprehensive measures have been taken to prevent frauds including directions to banks to examine all NPA accounts above ₹ 50 crore from the angle of possible fraud, initiation of criminal proceedings, enactment of Fugitive Economic Offenders Act 2018, creation of Central Fraud Registry, empowering Bank Heads to request for issue of Look Out Circular, establishment of National Financial Reporting Authority, Straight through processing between Core Banking System and SWIFT, advice to banks to obtain certified copy of passport of promoters/ directors of companies availing loan exceeding ₹ 50 crore etc.

Source: RBI

Statement-II

State/Union-territory-wise data on frauds reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks and Select FIs during the period from 1.4.2019 to 30.9.2019

State/Union-territory	Amount in crore ₹	
	Total	
	Number	Amount
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	0.07
Andhra Pradesh	356	327.42
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0.16
Assam	271	23.17
Bihar	296	444.89
Chandigarh	131	11,926.17
Chhattisgarh	185	224.76
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	0.02
Daman and Diu	11	0.01
Goa	87	0.41
Gujarat	1,080	4,419.54
Haryana	3,479	1,894.75
Himachal Pradesh	101	27.75
Jammu and Kashmir	51	6.86
Jharkhand	202	163.47
Karnataka	1,927	1,095.60
Kerala	612	28.80
Madhya Pradesh	446	1,951.17
Maharashtra	14,449	26,029.89
Manipur	8	0.33
Meghalaya	15	0.14

1	2	3
Mizoram	4	0.05
Nagaland	7	0.14
NCT of Delhi	3,587	38,631.03
Odisha	562	554.89
Puducherry	25	0.46
Punjab	541	3,891.68
Rajasthan	589	38.50
Sikkim	16	1.29
Tamil Nadu	3,833	4,872.89
Telangana	804	5,190.63
Tripura	13	0.56
Uttar Pradesh	1,802	2,434.55
Uttarakhand	131	5.98
West Bengal	1,152	7,764.92
Overseas	25	1,475.34

Source: RBI

Statement-III

State/Union-territory-wise data on frauds occurred in Scheduled Commercial Banks and Select FIs during the period from 1.4.2019 to 30.9.2019

State/Union-territory	Amount in crore ₹	
	Total	
	Number	Amount
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0.03
Andhra Pradesh	137	81.11
Assam	106	1.22
Bihar	155	2.94
Chandigarh	65	0.43

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	78	0.45
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	0.02
Daman and Diu	11	0.01
Goa	32	0.08
Gujarat	748	261.60
Haryana	2,460	89.08
Himachal Pradesh	60	1.94
Jammu and Kashmir	28	0.10
Jharkhand	78	1.38
Karnataka	1,362	17.95
Kerala	297	1.32
Madhya Pradesh	179	27.40
Maharashtra	11,444	212.27
Manipur	1	0.00
Nagaland	4	0.12
NCT of Delhi	2,074	2,113.46
Odisha	115	7.09
Puducherry	19	0.07
Punjab	307	123.19
Rajasthan	351	11.93
Sikkim	4	0.10
Tamil Nadu	2,879	14.93
Telangana	551	3.50
Tripura	5	0.02
Uttar Pradesh	936	9.90
Uttarakhand	48	0.58
West Bengal	361	33.46
Overseas	8	27.02

Source: RBI

Clearing of outstanding dues by PSUs

*19. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to clear outstanding dues of small enterprises and service providers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether after the announcement of Government, some small entrepreneurs have petitioned Government to direct Air India under the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Handlooms and Handicrafts Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) under the Ministry of Textiles to clear their dues;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether payments of these small entrepreneurs and service providers have been cleared by Air India and HHEC and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government has directed Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) to clear outstanding dues of all vendors including small enterprises and service providers.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Government has received petitions from service providers of Air India under Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) for clearing their pending dues. Similarly, petitions for releasing due payments from Handlooms and Handicrafts Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) under Ministry of Textiles (MoT) have been received from bullion parties.

(e) Status of payments from the above are as under:-

- (i) Payments to all small enterprises/ service providers/ undertaking covered under MSME Act are made by Air India Limited (AIL) within the prescribed time limit and date agreed upon with such suppliers. However, in view of cash problems currently being faced by AIL, in case there is delay in releasing their payments, the same is cleared with delayed interest thereon.
- (ii) HHEC has withheld payments of bullion parties in view of the ongoing investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) against such parties.

Cancer treatment under PMJAY

*20. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the treatment of cancer disease will be included in the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY);
- (b) if so, the details of the steps which Government has taken to include cancer treatment under PMJAY; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):
(a) to (c) Since the inception of scheme, the treatment for cancer diseases is included in the benefit packages of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana. All modes of treatment for cancer (Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Radiation Oncology) are covered under the scheme. Details of the packages under PMJAY are available on the website *i.e. www.pmjay.gov.in*.

Diversion of CSR Funds

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to allow corporate sector in India to use their mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) spending for investment in research and development in major institutions and bodies, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government is also considering to divert the CSR funds for the Government projects too, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), enlists the activities that can be undertaken by the companies under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies. The contribution to the technology incubators located within academic institutions were permitted as eligible CSR activity under item (ix) of Schedule VII. However, Government has recently amended Schedule VII vide gazette notification no. G.S.R. 776(E) dated 11th October, 2019 to include contribution

to incubators funded by Central Government or State Government or any agency or Public Sector Undertaking of Central Government State Government, and % contributions to public funded Universities, Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), National Laboratories and Autonomous Bodies (established under the auspices of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology) engaged in conducting research in science, technology, engineering and medicine aimed at promoting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as eligible CSR activities.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. CSR is a Board driven process and the Board of the company is empowered to decide the activities to be undertaken as per Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 taking into consideration the recommendation of its CSR committee.

Ayushman Bharat Scheme in Bihar

†*22. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision to provide free treatment up to ₹ 5 lakh to the poor under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana has been taken by Government;

(b) if so, the details of this scheme;

(c) the number of beneficiaries to whom cards have been issued under this scheme, so far, in Bihar; and

(d) the details of the hospitals selected for treatment under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana in Bihar?

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

(a) and (b) The Government has already launched Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) in September, 2018 to provide cashless hospitalization facilities up to ₹ 5 lakh to around 10.74 crore families (approx. 50 crore individuals) belonging to the poor and vulnerable section of population based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per Socio Economic Caste Census database. Memorandum of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Understanding has been signed with 33 States/UTs for implementing AB-PMJAY. The salient features of the scheme are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) AB-PMJAY is an entitlement-based scheme and there is no requirement of registration or enrolment of eligible beneficiaries for availing the benefits under the scheme. However, in order to inform beneficiaries about their entitlement and also facilitate availing the benefits under PMJAY, cards have been issued. As on 13.11.2019, the number of people who have been issued cards under the scheme in Bihar is 27,63,944.

(d) As on 13.11.2019, the total number of hospitals empaneled under AB-PMJAY in Bihar is 740 out of which 171 are private hospitals and 569 are public hospitals. The details of empaneled hospitals are available at www.pmjay.gov.in.

Statement

Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

1. AB-PMJAY is a 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

Guidelines on organ donation

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

- (a) whether there are any guidelines for organ donation in the country;
- (b) if so, the list of organs donated during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to increase the awareness on organ donation?

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

(a) Yes. The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 (as amended in 2011) and Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Rules, 2014 made thereunder provide guidelines for organ donation. Further, the following guidelines/regulations have also been issued in respect of organ donation and transplantation in the country:

(i) Highlights of National Organ and Tissue Transplant Programme and operational Guidelines for its implementation, in 2015.

(ii) Allocation Criteria for major organs and tissues Kidney, Heart, Liver, Lung, Heart-Lung and Cornea Transplant (Guidelines)

(iii) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)/protocols for management of brain stem dead donors and retrieval of different Organs.

These are available in public domain on the website of National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO) i.e www.notto.gov.in.

(b) As per the data available with National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO), the number of organ donations during the last three years, State-wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The 'National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO)', 'Regional Organ and Tissue Transplant Organizations (ROTTOS)' and 'State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organizations (SOTTOs)' disseminate relevant information about organ donation in the public. A website www.notto.gov.in and a 24x7 call centre with a toll free helpline number (1800114770) have been made operational. A number of activities, for generating awareness and for imparting training to all those associated with transplant activities including doctors and transplant coordinators, such as celebration of Indian Organ Donation Day, seminars, workshops, debates, sports events, walkathons, participation in marathons, nukkad natak, etc. are organized at different places in the Country. Advertisement in print media, audio-visual messages and talks to promote cadaver organ donation are also telecast on Doordarshan and other television channels from time to time.

Statement

State-wise details of Organ Donation in Last Three Years

States	2016		2017		2018	
	Deceased	Living	Deceased	Living	Deceased	Living
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	118	21	99	17	135	64
Assam	0	28	0	12	0	21
Bihar	0	15	0	14	0	15
Goa	0	2	0	0	0	4
Gujarat	157	246	169	240	143	265
Haryana	10	414	5	361	8	422
Karnataka	192	444	192	534	264	479
Kerala	197	156	58	202	27	227
Madhya Pradesh	40	102	46	104	18	110

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	332	62?	358	741	359	667
Manipur	0	3	0	9	0	15
Punjab	0	53	2	53	2	53
Rajasthan	28	46	31	41	15	46
Tamil Nadu	652	959	616	1239	626	1310
Telangana	353	448	324	451	421	471
Uttar Pradesh	6	379	9	600	11	1004
West Bengal	6	774	1	733	37	748
Chandigarh	58	181	94	151	90	153
Delhi	102	1845	87	1902	80	1986
Odisha	0	25	0	22	0	13
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	38	0	35
Puducherry	14	14	19	25	18	25
TOTAL	2265	6781	2110	7489	2254	8133
Arunachal Pradesh	No transplant activity					
Himachal Pradesh	No transplant activity					
Nagaland	No transplant activity					
Tripura	No transplant activity					
Jharkhand	No transplant activity					
Lakshadweep	No transplant activity					
Andaman and Nicobar Island	No transplant activity					
Daman and Diu	No transplant activity					
Chhattisgarh	No transplant activity					
Sikkim	No transplant activity					
Meghalaya	No transplant activity					
Mizoram	Only cornea transplant					
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Only NTORCs registered					
Uttarakhand	Only cornea transplant					

National Clean Energy Fund

*24. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that coal rich States including Odisha have been contributing to enrichment of the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF), the beneficiaries of which have generally been the western States where NCEF Corpus has been used to facilitate generation of solar energy in a big way; and

(b) when Government will sanction the funds required for the promotion of renewable energy in the State and to address the peak power requirement in the State for setting up of storage hydro power plant by Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) was created out of cess on coal produced/imported, through Finance Bill 2010-11. NCEF guidelines of April 2011 were revised in March 2017, to expand the scope of the fund to include clean environment initiatives. Under these guidelines all the States were eligible for NCEF support. Subsequently, the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 was notified in April 2017 which provides that coal cess, along with some other cess would constitute Goods and Services Tax (GST) Compensation Fund and the same would be utilized to compensate the States for five years for potential losses on account of GST implementation. After five years any amount left would be shared on 50% basis between Centre and States.

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) under its various schemes provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for development of renewable energy. At present, MNRE has no scheme for providing CFA for Storage Hydro Power Plants.

Development of Buddhist sites in Odisha

*25. SHRI AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to promote Buddhist circuits in the State of Odisha, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government plans to include Buddhist sites in the State of Odisha for development; and

(c) the details of budgetary allocations made for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination and as part of its on-going activities, annually releases domestic and international print, electronic and online media campaigns under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products in the different States and Union Territories of the country including the Buddhist Circuits in the State of Odisha. Promotions are

also undertaken through the Website and Social Media accounts of the Ministry. In addition, the India Tourism Offices in India and overseas undertake various promotional activities with the objective of showcasing the tourism potential and products of the country including the Buddhist circuits in the State of Odisha. Some of the important promotional initiatives taken in this regard are:

- (i) To showcase and promote the Buddhist Heritage in India and to boost tourism to the Buddhist sites in the country, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India organizes an International Buddhist Conclave biennially. Participants in the Conclave include eminent Buddhist scholars, opinion makers, tour operators and media personalities from overseas.
- (ii) The Ministry of Tourism has organized Road Shows in Yangon (Myanmar), Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam), Phnom Penh (Cambodia) and Bangkok (Thailand) in May 2018 for promotion of India's Buddhist Heritage.
- (iii) Again in 2019, Buddhist Heritage sites were promoted through various Road Shows organised in East Asia, South East Asia, America, Australasia and Europe.
- (iv) The Ministry of Tourism has produced a short film on Buddhist sites in the country which has been promoted through the digital and electronic media.
- (v) The Ministry of Tourism has launched a dedicated website on important Buddhist sites in India *i.e* www.indiathelandofbuddha.in. This website aims to promote and showcase the rich Buddhist Heritage in India.

(b) and (c) Ministry has identified Buddhist Circuit as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme-integrated development of Tourist Circuits in the country. All sites in the country related to Buddhism including the ones in Odisha are covered under this circuit. 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. Based on above criteria, Ministry has sanctioned five projects for ₹ 355.26 Crore under the Buddhist Circuit theme covering the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

Ministry of Tourism under its schemes of Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. The details of project sanctioned to the State of Odisha under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/Year of Sanction	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Swadesh Darshan (2016-17)	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit	70.82
2.	PRASHAD (2014-15)	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00
TOTAL			120.82

Framework to make India a five trillion dollar economy

*26. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance has a specific plan or framework to make India a five trillion dollar economy;

(b) whether Government has formulated any concrete steps to boost the Gross Domestic Product rate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Indian economy needs to grow at a high and robust growth rate along with high levels of investment to become a US\$ 5 trillion economy. Government has been undertaking continuous measures for improving the investment climate and boosting the economic growth rate of the economy. Introduction of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) in 2016 is a significant step towards cleaning and strengthening the financial system of the country. Implementation of Goods and Services Tax in 2017 stands out as the

most important measure for improving ease of doing business in the country. This is reflected in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business 2020 Report which improves India's ranking by 14 positions from 77 in 2018 to 63 in 2019. Make-in-India programme is a major initiative towards increasing the indigenous capacity of the country to produce world class goods and services. Continuous liberalization has resulted in record and unprecedented inflows of foreign direct investment into the country. All along Government has kept inflation low, fiscal spending disciplined and current account deficit manageable to ensure macroeconomic stability so necessary to sustaining a healthy investment climate in the country. More recently government has cut corporate tax rate from 30 per cent to 22 per cent to boost investment activity in the country. In particular, the corporate tax rate has been cut to 15 per cent for new domestic manufacturing companies which is amongst the lowest in the world. This complements a cut in the repo rate by 135 basis points during 2019 by the Reserve Bank of India and mandating of banks to link their lending rates with external benchmarks for reducing the cost of capital for investors.

Action plan on preserving and promoting Ayurveda

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

(a) the number of Ayurvedic educational institutes/ Ayurvedic hospitals functioning in the country at present and their locations;

(b) whether Government has formulated any action plan to preserve the ancient medical system of Ayurveda and to promote the research and development in this system, if so, the salient features of this action plan; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any action plan to increase the production of herbs used in this system, if so, the features thereof and if not, whether Government is proposing for any such action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The number of Ayurvedic educational institutes/Ayurvedic hospitals State/UT-wise functioning in the country furnished in Statement-I (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The following efforts are being done by Ministry of AYUSH to preserve the ancient medical system of Ayurveda and to promote the research and development in this system:-

- Ministry of AYUSH Signed MoU with Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the promotion and development of Ayurveda Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) enterprises. Both the Ministries will organize 50 Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDPs). First Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) was organized at Karnal, Haryana on 29.08.2019.
- Ministry of AYUSH signed MoUs with Ministry of Railways for the establishment of AYUSH wings at 05 Railway Zonal Hospitals. AYUSH OPDs have started to function in these Zonal Hospitals. Ministry of Railway has also created 25 posts of AYUSH Medical Officers.
- Ministry of AYUSH also signed MoUs with Ministry of Defence for the establishment of Ayurveda units under the health establishments of Ministry of Defence/Directorate General of Armed Forces Medical Services (DGAFMS). Under the MoU, Ayurveda Units will be established at Palliative Care Centre, Base Hospital Delhi Cantt., Army Research and Referral Hospital, Delhi Cantt., Air Force Hospital, Hindon, Ghaziabad and Five identified Ex- Service men Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) Polyclinics in Delhi -NCR. Ayurveda Units at Base Hospital Delhi Cantt. and ECHS Polyclinic, Lodhi Road, New Delhi have started to function.
- Ministry of AYUSH started celebrating 'Ayurveda Day' every year with different theme on the day of Dhanvantari Jayanti (Dhanteras) for promotion, propagation and popularization of Ayurveda since year 2016.
- Establishment of All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) as an apex institute which is dedicated exclusively for research in the field of Ayurveda.
- With an aim to bring synergy between Traditional Wisdom of Ayurveda and Modern diagnostic tools and technology, a full-fledged Pathology, Biochemistry and Microbiology units, equipped with all modern diagnostic tools are available at AIIA.
- Drug development, Standardization, Quality control, Safety evaluation and

Scientific validation of Ayurvedic medicines are the areas being addressed by AIIA.

- Lifestyle disorders, chronic debilitating diseases, Disorders of Nervous System, Degenerative diseases are the thrust areas for clinical research.
- AIIA has signed MoUs with different national and international organizations to strengthen Ayurveda researches and generate evidences further to globalize the science. In this direction, Integrative AYUSH Clinics, Integrative Oncology are established that are serving the needy.

•The (CCRAS), an Autonomous body under Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India is an apex body in India for undertaking, coordinating, formulating, developing and promoting research on scientific lines in Ayurvedic Sciences. The Council has been executing its research programmes with a network of 30 peripheral Institutes/centres/units with the headquarters office responsible for control, monitoring and supervision. These research activities are done as per Research Policy available at the link http://www.ccras.nic.in/sites/default/files/CCRAS%20Research%20Policy_2018.pdf.

With the mandate of revival and retrieval of texts from Ancient manuscripts and rare books and search and collection of information, descriptive notes, editing and publication of rare medical manuscripts/books on AYUSH, the National Institute of Indian Medical Heritage, an institute of CCRAS is working in the field of preservation of Ayurveda with two objectives: (i) Promotion of knowledge of history of medicine amongst medical students, teachers, interested public; (ii) Promotion of Research into the History of medicine in India during the Ancient, Medieval and Modern period and elucidation of the inter-relations between the Evolution of Medicine, in India and in other centers of civilization in ancient and medieval times.

- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is actively involved in research on population and distribution of medicinal plants, their extraction patterns, indigenous uses, mapping captive cultivation, generation of their spectral signatures, scientific validation of the biological activities of the extracts of medicinal plants reported in the Ayurveda and their value chain management. CSIR is also involved in the development of the database on medicinal plants of the Indian Himalayan region for National Medicinal

Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH, New Delhi in a network mode. This database contains information on about 1582 plant species of therapeutic value, including Ayurveda, dwelling in Indian Himalayas. Further, to promote ancient medicinal system, 13 medical plants were targeted for development of technology packages for the production of good manufacturing practices (GMP) grade medicinal plant extracts under ongoing CSIR-Phytopharmaceutical Mission Project.

- CSIR-Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) has been set up in collaboration with the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) to prevent misappropriation of and, to protect Indian traditional knowledge. TKDL contains Indian traditional medicine knowledge available in public domain from classical/traditional books related to Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha in a digitized format and is available in five international languages (English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese). So far about 3.6 lakh formulations have been transcribed in TKDL database. Access to the TKDL database is currently provided to 13 Patent Offices worldwide through non-disclosure Access Agreements.
- CSIR is also engaged in *ex-situ* conservation of medicinal plants through setting up of herbal gardens at various places. A germplasm centre has also been established at the Centre of High Altitude Biology located in District Lahaul and Spiti which dwells to maintain germplasm of *Trillium govanianum*, *Aconitum heterophyllum*, *Picrorhiza kurrooa*, *Fritillaria roylei*, *Dactylorhiza hatagirea*, *Saussurea costus*, *Inula racemosa*, and *Hippophae* species.

(c) To increase the production of herbs/medicinal plants used in Ayurvedic medicines, the Ministry of AYUSH is implementing Medicinal Plants Component under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) since 2015-16. The Medicinal Plant Component of NAM scheme aims at supporting large scale cultivation of herbs/medicinal plants on farmer's land with backward linkage through establishing nurseries and forward linkage through post-harvest management facilities like Drying Yard, Storage Godowns, Processing Units etc. throughout the country. As per the operational NAM scheme guidelines the cultivation of herbs/medicinal plants is supported by providing subsidy @ 30%, 50% and 70% of cost of cultivation. Under NAM scheme presently 140 species of medicinal plants are prioritized for cultivation throughout the country and the assistance in this regard is provided to different states as per the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) approved for concerned State.

The CCRAS has initiated a Project for increasing the production of raw material entitled development of Micro Forest of Medicinal Plants- AUSHADH ARANAYAM in its 4 institutes. Details thereof is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) under its Phytopharmaceutical Mission project aims at bringing around 30 medicinal herbs in an area of about 400 ha under captive cultivation of selected Himalayan medicinal plants (such as *Saussurea lappa*, *Inula racemosa*) in a coordinated manner to meet the industrial demand for high quality raw botanical drug. Efforts are also going for revival of more than 25 rare, endangered and threatened (RET) medicinal herb like *Picrorhiza kurroa*, *Podophyllum hexandrum*, *Trillium govanianum* and *Fritillaria roylei*.

Statement-I

Number of Ayurvedic educational institutes/Ayurvedic hospitals functioning in the country

(A) State-wise number of Ayurveda hospitals as on 1-4-2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Ayurveda hospitals
A. States/Union Territories		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	11
6.	Delhi	2
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	42
9.	Haryana	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	33
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Ayurveda hospitals
12.	Jharkhand	1
13.	Karnataka	170
14.	Kerala	126
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40
16.	Maharashtra	70
17.	Manipur	2
18.	Meghalaya	3
19.	Mizoram	1
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Odisha	8
22.	Punjab	5
23.	Rajasthan	117
24.	Sikkim	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	2
26.	Tripura	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2104
28.	Uttarakhand	402
29.	West Bengal	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1
31.	Chandigarh	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	0
36.	Telangana	9
TOTAL (A)		3186
(B) CGHS and Central Government Organizations		19
TOTAL (A+B)		3205

Source: AYUSH in India 2018.

(B) State-wise Number of Under Graduate Ayurveda Colleges/Institutes in India as on 1.4.2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Ayurveda colleges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	8
4.	Chhattisgarh	6
5.	Delhi	2
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	29
8.	Haryana	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	72
13.	Kerala	18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24
15.	Maharashtra	75
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Odisha	6
18.	Punjab	17
19.	Rajasthan	12
20.	Tamil Nadu	6
21.	Telangana	5

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Ayurveda colleges
22.	Uttar Pradesh	69
23.	Uttarakhand	16
24.	West Bengal	3
25.	Chandigarh	1
26.	Puducherry	1
ALL INDIA		393

Source: AYUSH in India 2018

Note:- It also include Ayurveda PG colleges.

(C) State-wise Number of Post Graduate Ayurveda Colleges/Institutes in India as on 1.4.2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Ayurveda colleges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	1
5.	Delhi	2
6.	Gujarat	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
9.	Jharkhand	1
10.	Karnataka	35
11.	Kerala	11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Ayurveda colleges
13.	Maharashtra	41
14.	Odisha	2
15.	Punjab	3
16.	Rajasthan	4
17.	Tamil Nadu	1
18.	Telegana	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10
20	Uttarakhand	5
ALL INDIA		137

Source: AYUSH in India 2018.

(D) State-wise Distribution of Exclusive Ayurveda Post Graduate Medical Colleges as on 1.4.2018.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Ayurveda colleges
1	Delhi	1
2	Gujarat	1
3	West Bengal	1
ALL INDIA		3

Source: AYUSH in India 2018.

(E) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences

List of Institutes/Centers comes under CCRAS -

Sl. No.	State	Name of Institute/Centers/Unit	OPD/IPD centres
1	2	3	4
I.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(1) Regional Research Center of Ayurveda, Port Blair	OPD
2.	Andhra Pradesh	(2) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin disorders, Vijayavada	OPD & IPD
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	(3) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Itanagar	OPD
4.	Assam	(4) Research Ayurveda Regional Institute for Castro-Intestinal Disorders, Guwahati	OPD & IPD
5.	Bihar	(5) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Infectious Diseases, Patna	OPD
6.	Delhi	(6) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi	OPD & IPD
7.	Gujarat	(7) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Skin Disorders, Ahmedabad	OPDV
8.	Himachal Pradesh	(8) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Nutritional Disorders, Mandi	OPD
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	(9) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Urinary Disorders, Jammu	OPD & IPD
10.	Karnataka	(10) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Metabolic Disorders, Bangalore	OPD
11.	Kerala	(11) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Neuromuscular & Musculoskeletal Disorders, Cheruthuruthy	

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	40
		(12) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Life style related Disorders, Trivandrum	OPD & IPD	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
12.	Madhya Pradesh	(13) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, Gwalior	OPD & IPD	
13.	Maharashtra	(14) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Cancer, Mumbai	OPD & IPD	
		(15) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Mother and Child Health, Nagpur	OPD & IPD	
14.	Nagaland	(16) Regional Ayurveda Research Centre, Dimapur	OPD	
15.	Odisha	(17) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Hepatobiliary Disorders, Bhubaneswar	OPD & IPD	
16.	Punjab	(18) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Respiratory Disorders, Patiala	OPD	
17.	Rajasthan	(19) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Endocrine Disorders, Jaipur	OPD & IPD	
18.	Sikkim	(20) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Gangtok	OPD	
19.	Tamil Nadu	(21) Dr. Achanta Lakshmipati Research Centre for Ayurveda, Chennai	OPD	
20.	Tripura	(22) Regional Ayurveda Research Centre, Agartala	OPD	Starred Questions
21.	Uttar Pradesh	(23) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute for Eye Diseases, Lucknow	OPD	
22.	Uttarakhand	(24) Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Ranikhet	OPD	
23.	West Bengal	(25) Central Ayurveda Research Institute for Drug Development, Kolkata	OPD & IPD	

Statement-II*Details of Aushadh Aranay - Bijaropanam*

- On the occasion of 3rd Ayurveda Day 2018, launched the project entitled "AUSHADH ARANAYAM" by Honorable MoS (IC) AYUSH as Intra-mural research (IMR) project as "Development of Micro Forest of Medicinal Plants by using Miyawaki Method of Plantation"
- Initiated at different in-house gardens of CCRAS viz. RAIFR, Pune; RARI, Jhansi; RARI, Ranikhet; and RARIMD, Bengaluru.

Primary objectives;

- To conduct experimental trials to create micro forest of medicinal plants by using *Miyawaki* method.
- To develop forest of medicinal plants under controlled condition without Miyawaki method for comparison.
- Study of growth pattern of medicinal plant species grown under experimental trial and controlled condition as per standard protocol.
- Comparative Analysis of growth pattern with control group.
- Live photographs of medicinal plant species at different stages of growth.
- To develop standard agro technique protocol using Miyawaki method for different medicinal plants forest.

Secondary objectives:

- To conserve ecological status of medicinal plants of respective phyto-geographical region.
- To study the feasibility of Miyawaki method for medicinal plants.
- To maintain biodiversity of the selected region.
- To restore the land of Institute garden.

Loans to meet financial requirements of farmers

*28. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who have been provided loans by the banks for various agricultural implements including tractors during the last three years, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to meet the financial requirements of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The number of accounts in which agricultural term loans which *inter alia* includes purchase of agricultural implements such as tractors and machinery were provided by banks during the last three years, are as under:

Year	No. of accounts in which agricultural term loans (investment credit) was disbursed by banks
2016-17	2,10,08,000
2017-18	2,25,03,000
2018-19	2,98,35,000*

(Source : NABARD) (* provisional data)

Separate data on bank loans for financing of agricultural implements including tractors is not maintained by RBI and NABARD.

In addition, 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.

Government of India implements an interest subvention scheme under which short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh are provided to farmers at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.

Details of state-wise disbursement of crop loan and term loan during the last three years by Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are given in Statement (*See below*).

Some of the major steps taken by the Government to meet the financial requirement of farmers and welfare of people engaged in agriculture sector are as under:

- The Priority Sector Lending (PSL) directions of RBI mandate all Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks to earmark 18% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever is higher, as on the corresponding date of the previous year, for lending to Agriculture including loans to farmers. Further, a sub-target of 8% for small and marginal farmers has also been fixed.
- Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets. Details of achievement made in respect of agriculture credit flow during the last three years as reported by NABARD is as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Year	Achievement
2016-17	10,65,755.67
2017-18	11,62,616.98
2018-19	12,54,762.20*

(Source : NABARD) (* provisional data)

- Under the KCC Scheme, a flexible limit of Rs.10,000 to Rs.50,000 has been provided to marginal farmers (as Flexi KCC) based on the land holding and crops grown including post harvest warehouse storage related credit needs and other farm expenses, consumption needs, etc., plus small term loan investments without relating it to the value of land.
- The benefits of KCC along with interest subvention have been extended to Animal Husbandry and Fisheries farmers.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Under the interest subvention scheme, to provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% per annum is available for the first year on the restructured amount. Such restructured loans will attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by the 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).

- 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)
- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) has been launched as a voluntary and contributory old age pension scheme for all land holding small and marginal farmers for entry age group of 18 to 40 years. The scheme provides for an assured monthly pension of Rs. 3000 per month, to the eligible beneficiaries of the scheme, on their attaining the age of 60 years.

*Statement**Agriculture Credit Disbursement during the last three years by Commercial Banks,
Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan	Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan	Crop Loan	Term Loan	Total Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Delhi	837769.8321	1156395.14	1994164.972	653926.31	1298853.49	1952779.8	188088.07	2254113.57	2442201.64
2.	Haryana	3627486.496	1320620.632	4948107.128	3883484.44	1654662.87	5538147.31	4115280.39	2197326.62	6312607.01
3.	Himachal Pradesh	441953.2993	169661.2571	611614.5564	1090564.56	343275.6	1433840.16	669340.58	232436.64	901777.22
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	670230.3405	59443.72323	729674.0637	924882.27	205505.52	1130387.79	1053257.51	258454.11	1311711.62
5.	Punjab	5803430.418	1626716.406	7430146.824	5297747.92	2019139.37	7316887.29	5356323.49	2329566.16	7685889.65
6.	Rajasthan	5787553.137	1642832.467	7430385.604	6358254.75	1733105.55	8091360.3	6169450.71	2157236.39	8326687.1
7.	Chandigarh UT	75278.83906	65315.76435	140594.6034	129324.76	106394.81	235719.57	40837.25	158282.13	199119.38
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	2777.292288	10481.3683	13258.66058	2673.86	5500.46	8174.32	2394.27	3060.09	5454.36

9.	Assam	156819.6594	453387.7504	610207.4098	150692.24	524838.24	675530.48	91935.4	602116.55	694051.95
10.	Manipur	5899.358849	19212.81606	25112.17491	3676.79	21782.13	25458.92	3796.14	20997.37	24793.51
11.	Meghalaya	28170.2256	8660.827266	36831.05286	28662.96	6410.66	35073.62	13606.02	6081.11	19687.13
12.	Mizoram	3035.5618	8400.071425	11435.63322	2324.91	15168.7	17493.61	1716.26	34552.87	36269.13
13.	Nagaland	7290.049312	5649.157747	12939.20706	8263.27	12238.44	20501.71	8321.3	12618.83	20940.13
14.	Sikkim	10797.20536	5372.442215	16169.64758	6574.83	5922.37	12497.2	5704.52	9939.51	15644.03
15.	Tripura	33507.7812	117804.7532	151312.5343	70474.85	162097.76	232572.61	41035.04	223328.56	264363.6
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3596.869097	9901.334798	13498.20389	4205.19	7818.32	12023.51	3057.7	9829.36	12887.06
17.	Bihar	1421862.405	1196595.971	2618458.375	1443514.1	1477779.56	2921293.66	1592676.96	1622595.94	3215272.9
18.	Jharkhand	282139.796	155859.3871	437999.1831	210039.84	167839.96	377879.8	174290.03	221717.33	396007.36
19.	Odisha	1581164.222	545332.2427	2126496.465	1565001.97	712103.59	2277105.56	1735592.45	999082.91	2734675.36
20.	West Bengal	1294390.768	2195181.554	3489572.322	1484358	2602426.83	4086784.83	1226349.57	3367769.93	4594119.5
21.	Chhattisgarh	936350.2565	287391.8761	1223742.133	1083965.94	429474.96	1513440.9	635554.31	397296.12	1032850.43
22.	Madhya Pradesh	4290984.779	1323921.633	5614906.412	4591768.91	1411924.63	6003693.54	4481399.15	1729881.35	6211280.5
23.	Uttarakhand	367117.6105	283425.8076	650543.4181	469267.66	318380.99	787648.65	530012.45	497384.73	1027397.18

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5959266.021	2199135.39	8158401.411	6151245.23	2253564.25	8404809.48	6071036.41	2793672.61	8864709.02
25.	Goa	21884.90207	79242.76199	101127.6641	33917.76	89897.11	123814.87	34058.1	98999.68	133057.78
26.	Gujarat	3386445.6	2041224.153	5427669.753	3965037.59	2290752.26	6255789.85	4041688.57	2614151.37	6655839.94
27.	Maharashtra	4133883.122	4004500.509	8138383.631	2737137.32	4510738.22	7247875.54	3245458.32	5435452.27	8680910.59
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	2713.046965	5304.051313	8017.098278	1304.2	5280.02	6584.22	1103.74	5115.43	6219.17
29.	Daman and Diu UT	1278.97597	2179.34719	3458.32316	1215.66	2110.3	3325.96	986.07	3399.45	4385.52
30.	Andhra Pradesh	6139148.289	3147713.848	9286862.137	7869068.09	3366467.06	11235535.15	8411562.61	4038413.58	12449976.19
31.	Telangana	4728922.01	2059613.422	6788535.432	4496082	1387055.03	5883137.03	2737997.67	3022608.4	5760606.07
32.	Karnataka	4167717.576	3640554.54	7808272.116	4414577.49	3499794.13	7914371.62	3778731.3	3509286.23	7288017.53
33.	Kerala	4441564.734	2332311.719	6773876.454	5475924.52	2941708.81	8417633.33	5837519.66	3225715.91	9063235.57
34.	Puducherry	333856.3006	195152.1224	529008.4231	184596.92	76034.73	260631.65	215797.85	62439.81	278237.66
35.	Tamil Nadu	7959389.934	5255066.749	13214456.68	10527616.13	5273772.39	15801388.52	12521511.75	6283533.12	18805044.87
36.	Lakshadweep UT	54.929	272.368	327.297	50.78	454.92	505.7	140.11	152.21	292.32
TOTAL		68945731.64	37629835.36	106575567	75321424.02	40940274.04	116261698.1	75037611.73	50438608.25	125476220

Source: NABARD

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

Deposits by Nizam of Hyderabad in London Bank

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

(a) whether Government has received and examined the verdict of judgment of England and Wales High Court regarding India's claim over the millions of pounds deposited by the Seventh Nizam of Hyderabad State in a London Bank; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) On 02 October 2019, the UK High Court upheld the claims of India in the 70 years old Hyderabad Funds; Case.

The matter relates to the Fund, which currently amounts to nearly 35 million Pound Sterling, that has been lying frozen with the National Westminster Bank, London due to contesting claims by India, Pakistan and the two grandsons of the 7th Nizam of Hyderabad.

The UK High Court has now given the verdict that India, along with the two grandsons of the 7th Nizam of Hyderabad, is entitled to the Fund.

While giving verdict in the favour of India, the Court rejected Pakistan's claim that the Fund has been intended as; payment for arms shipment or as an outright gift by the then Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad to Pakistan.

The Court has adjourned the proceedings and fixed a hearing on 19 December 2019 on consequential matters.

Impact of merger of PSBs

*30. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed merger of 10 Public Sector Banks into four banks is to speed up credit disbursal as an important aspect, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the merging banks will be forced to spend a lot of time and energy in ensuing integration of processes and technology which may cause unprecedented delays, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the merger will help meet their capital requirements, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Government, after considering inputs from 10 Public Sector Banks and Reserve Bank of India and in-principle approval accorded to amalgamation by bank Boards concerned, has conveyed in-principle approval to the amalgamation of Oriental Bank of Commerce and United Bank of India into Punjab National Bank, Syndicate Bank into Canara Bank, Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank into Union Bank of India and Allahabad Bank into Indian Bank.

The amalgamations are aimed at creating strong banks which would have number of strengths and advantages including, *inter alia*, enhanced scale and business volumes to enable cost efficiencies for investment in technology and process integration as well as greater financial capacity to enable increased flow of credit.

The banks while sharing their views on amalgamation have underscored planning for time-bound integration of processes and technology and have put in place institutional arrangements for expeditious integration without disruption of normal banking operations.

Government has recently infused capital amounting to Rs. 38,630 crore in these banks to augment their capital base. Further, strong amalgamated banks would be better placed to themselves generate resources for meeting their capital requirements through harnessing of synergy benefits.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Cultivation of medicinal plants along the banks of river ganga

†161. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five km. long green belt for the cultivation of medicinal plants will be developed on the banks of river Ganga, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has earmarked any such similar project of cultivation of medicinal plants along the banks of river Ganga in the State of West Bengal; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) For promoting cultivation of medicinal plants, the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India is implementing "Medicinal Plants" component under "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission" (NAM) since 2015-16 throughout the country. As per the operational NAM scheme guidelines, the cultivation of medicinal plants is supported in different States based on the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) submitted by concerned State and approved by the NAM Directorate of Ministry of AYUSH. Under NAM scheme, the Ministry of AYUSH has supported cultivation of medicinal plants in state of Bihar, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal through which the river Ganga flows.

Apart from this, the Ministry of AYUSH under its "Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" has also supported a project titled "Dissemination of Vetiver (*Chrysopogon zizanioides*) agrotechnology in flood-prone contaminated area of Ganga river of Uttar Pradesh" to Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (C1MAP), Lucknow. Under the project Vetiver plantation has been done in catchment area of river Ganga in different location of Kanpur and Varanasi districts.

In addition, National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), Ministry of Jal Shakti has also supported a project titled "Promotion of cultivation of medicinal plants on Ganga basin in Uttar Pradesh" to Uttar Pradesh Forest Department covering 10 districts of the state viz. Prayag Raj, Pratapgarh, Fatehpur, Kaushambi, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Chandauli and Ballia.

However, the Government has no such proposal to develop a five km. long green belt on the banks of river Ganga through cultivation of medicinal plants.

Measures for implementing ayush medicine system

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the State-wise measures adopted for the implementation of AYUSH medicine system and the District hospitals where action for their establishment has been taken; and

(b) the details of AYUSH policy of Government and action plan for its implementation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) for development and promotion of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) through States/UTs. The Mission *inter-alia* makes the following provisions:

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and Districts Hospitals (DHs).
- (ii) Up gradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.
- (iii) Setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital.
- (iv) Upgradation of State Government Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Educational institutions.
- (v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions in the States where it is not available in Government Sector.
- (vi) Strengthening of State Government/State Government Co-operatives/Public Sector Undertakings Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies
- (vii) Strengthening of State Drug Testing Laboratories for ASU&H Drugs
- (viii) Support for cultivation of Medicinal Plant including processing and post-harvest management

Further, Public Health being a State subject, opening of AYUSH hospitals comes under purview of respective State/UT Governments. However, under NAM, the number of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals approved since inception of NAM, State/UT-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) National Health Policy- 2017 *inter-alia* makes provision for mainstreaming of AYUSH with following objectives:

- (i) To provide comprehensive set of preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services
- (ii) This policy ensures access to AYUSH remedies through co-location in public facilities.
- (iii) The policy recognizes the need to standardize and validate Ayurvedic medicines and establish a robust and effective quality control mechanism for AYUSH drugs.
- (iv) Policy recognizes the need to nurture AYUSH system of medicine, through development of infrastructural facilities of teaching institutions, improving quality control of drugs, capacity building of institutions and professionals.
- (v) Development of sustainable livelihood systems through involving local communities and establishing forward and backward market linkages in processing of medicinal plants.
- (vi) To strengthen steps for farming of herbal plants.

Ministry of AYUSH is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) to fulfill the said Policy objectives. The details of schematic provisions are mentioned against the reply of question (a).

Statement

The number of units assisted for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital under National AYUSH Mission since inception of NAM

Sl. No.	State/UT	Location	No. of unit approved					
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	-	-	-	-	-	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	1	-	-	-	-	-
		Visakhapatnam	-	-	1	-	-	-
3.	Aasam	Goalpara	-	-	1	-	-	-
		Majuli	-	-	1	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	Patna	-	1	-	-	-	-
5.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	-	1	-	-	-	-
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa	-	1	-	-	-	-
7.	Goa	North Goa.	-	1	-	-	-	-
		South Goa	-	1	-	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	Surendernagar	-	-	1	-	-	-
		Bardoli	-	-	-	1	-	-
9.	Haryana	Hisar	-	1	-	-	-	-

54 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

10.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	-	-	1	-	-	-
		Mandi	-	-	-	1	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar	-	-	-	1	-	-
		Kupwara	-	-	-	1	-	-
		Bilawar	-	-	-	-	1	-
		Kulgam	-	-	-	-	1	-
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	-	-	-	-	-	1
13.	Karnataka	Gadag	-	-	1	-	-	-
		Mangalore	-	-	1	-	-	-
14.	Kerala	Trissur	-	-	1	-	-	-
15.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	-	1	-	-	-	-
16.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	-	-	1	-	-	-
		Sindhudurg	-	-	-	1	-	-
		Pune	-	-	-	1	-	-
		Ahmadnagar	-	-	-	1	-	-
17.	Manipur	Moreh, Chandel District	-	-	1	-	-	-
		Churancandpur	-	-	1	-	-	-
		Kwakeithel Konjeng Leikai	-	-	1	-	-	-
		Keirao AC, Imphal East District	-	-	-	1	-	-

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	56
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	-	-	1	-	-	-	Written Answers to
		Indore	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		Narsinghpur	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		Chitrakoot	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		Mandleshwar	-	-	-	-	1	-	
19.	Meghalaya	Sohra (Cherapunje), CHC, East Khasi Hills	-	-	1	-	-	-	[RAJYA SABHA]
		Umtrew Village, Rhi Bhoi District,	-	-	-	-	1	-	
20.	Nagaland	Noklak, Tuensang District	-	1	-	-	-	-	
		Razha, Chedema	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		Sapangya (Chungtia)	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		Yachem, Longleng	-	-	-	-	1	-	Unstarred Questions
21.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		Behrampur	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		Balasore	-	-	-	-	-	1	
22.	Puducherry	Villanur	-	1	-	-	-	-	
		Yanam	-	-	-	1	-	-	

23.	Punjab	Moga	-	1	-	-	-	-	Written Answers to [19 November, 2019] Unstarred Questions
		Dyalpur Sodhia Zirakpur	-	1	-	-	-	-	
24.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		Ajmer	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		Churu	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		Bikaner	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		Jaipur	-	-	-	-	1	-	
		Sikar	-	-	-	-	-	1	
25.	Sikkim	Kyongsa, West Sikkim	-	1	-	-	-	-	
		Theni	-	-	1	-	-	-	
26.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvannamalai	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		Pudukkottai	-	-	-	-	1	-	
27.	Telangana	Anantgiri, Vikarabad, Rangareddy Distt.	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		Bhupalpalli (V&M), Jayashankar Bhupalpalli District	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		Siddipet Head Quarters	-	-	-	1	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	58
28.	Tripura	Paradise Chowmuhani, Agartala	-	-	-	1	-	-	Written Answers to
		Belonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	-	1	-	-	-	-	[RAJYA SABHA]
		Bilhour, Kanpur	-	1	-	-	-	-	
		West Katli, Lucknow	-	1	-	-	-	-	
		Badrasi, Varanasi	-	1	-	-	-	-	
		Nawab Ganj, Bareilly	-	1	-	-	-	-	
		Basti	-	-	1	-	-	-	
		Sirathu Koushambi	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		Sonbhadra	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		Orai Jalaun	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		Sant kabir Nagar	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		Saharanpur	-	-	-	1	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		Deoria	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		Lalitpur	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		Amethi	-	-	-	1	-	-	
		Kanpur Dehat	-	-	-	1	-	-	

		Firozpur, Balia District	-	-	-	-	1	-	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[19 November, 2019]
		Maharajganj	1	-	-	1	-	-		
		Rai Bareilly	-	-	-	-	1	-		
		Agara	-	-	-	-	1	-		
		Baghpat	-	-	-	-	1	-		
		Fatehpur	-	-	-	-	1	-		
		Haldwani	-	-	-	1	-	-		
30.	Uttarakhand	Jakhnidhar, Tehri	-	-	-	-	1	-		
		Tanakpur, Champawat	-	-	-	-	1	-		
31.	West Bengal	Topsikhata, District Alipurduar	1	-	-	-	-	-		
		Paschim District Midnapur	-	-	1	-	-	-	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	59
TOTAL			2	14	25	31	13	6		

AYUSH educational institutes

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

(a) the State-wise details of the institutes providing the best education in each system of AYUSH and the year-wise numbers of such educated teachers, trainers and doctors and the scale of the people employed in the services; and

(b) the measures taken to develop the quality of the practices of AYUSH and to repose the public faith in them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) At present there is no system of evaluation and ranking of AYUSH educational Institutes in comparison to each other. However Central Government grants permission only to those AYUSH Institutes who are fulfilling the basic eligibility criterion as per IMCC Regulation. The details of the AYUSH institutes permitted for the Academic Year 2019-20 are available in public domain and can be accessed at <http://ayush.gov.in/tenders-vacancies-and-announcements/news-and-events>.

The initial Pay scale of the people who are appointed on regular basis under Central Government is Pay Level 10 + NPA (Revised) in the Pay Matrix as per 7th CPC. The Pay scale in the Private sector is depends on the demand-cum-supply, experience and skill of the practitioner.

(b) The Central Government has taken following measures to develop quality of the practices of AYUSH and to repose the public faith in them:

- (a) Central Government has published Standard Treatment Guidelines and list of essential drugs.
- (b) Central Research Councils for all AYUSH streams have been established by Ministry of AYUSH through which research on medicinal plant, Drug standardization, Pharmacological research, Clinical research, Literary research and their documentation are carried out.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) National Eligibility Entrance Test (NEET) for all AYUSH Educational Institutions for admission for Undergraduate Course has been introduced.
- (d) All India Post Graduate Entrance Test (AIPGET) for all AYUSH Educational Institutions for admission for Post graduate Courses has been introduced.
- (e) AYUSH National Teachers Eligibility Test to be conducted for appointment of all teachers in AYUSH institutions and an unique verification code for such teachers shall be allotted by CCH/CCI before their appointment, is being introduced.
- (f) Aadhar based Geo location enabled attendance system for teaching staff, non-teaching staff, hospital staff and PG students is under process of implementation.

Financial aid for establishing ayurvedic centres

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

- (a) what steps are being taken by Government to promote Ayurveda in the country;
- (b) whether any financial assistance has been given to those who set up Ayurvedic centres; and
- (c) if so, the total quantum of assistance provided during the last financial year?

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

The Ministry has also been observing Ayurveda Day on Dhanwantari Day every year since 2016 to create awareness regarding Ayurveda and its benefits.

(b) and (c) There is no scheme presently with the Ministry which gives financial assistance to those who set up Ayurvedic centres.

Central regulatory system for AYUSH based medicines

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

(a) whether a Central Regulatory System is being constituted to check the quality of AYUSH based medicines in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the details of the functioning of such systems in Kerala;

(b) if not, the existing mechanism for that purpose at present; and

(c) whether the recruitment of the technical persons were completed, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have exclusive provisions for regulation and quality control of Ayurvedic medicines. Central Government frames and amends the legal provisions and issues directions to the State Governments from time to time on the basis of emerging regulatory needs. As such State Governments are responsible to appropriately enforce the regulatory provisions for licensed manufacturing and quality control of Ayurvedic medicines, for which Licensing Authorities, Drug Controllers, Inspectors and Government Analysts are appointed.

Ministry of AYUSH has a Drug Control Cell to deal with regulatory matters of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy drugs and to coordinate with State Licensing/Drug Control Authorities in this regard. A vertical structure of AYUSH has been created within Central Drugs Standard Control Organization since 05.02.2018 to oversee the regulation of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy (ASU&H) drugs from Central level. Nine regulatory posts have been created. Technical Officers of the Ministry of AYUSH have been given additional charge of the central regulatory posts

of Inspector, Assistant Drug Controller and Deputy Drug Controller of AYUSH till the recruitment rules are finalized and regular incumbents are recruited.

Ayurveda medicines for treating lifestyle diseases

166. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce Ayurveda as an effective treatment for life-style diseases in view of the increasing popularity of this Indian System of Medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government proposes to launch effective Ayurvedic medicines developed on a large scale for the foreign markets and if so, the details thereof along with the efforts made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Ministry of AYUSH in collaboration with Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has implemented a project *viz* Integration of AYUSH (Ayurveda) with National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) program in the identified Districts. So far 9,87,446 patients have been screened and 93117 patients have been enrolled for long term management through Ayurveda interventions, Lifestyle modifications and Yoga.

Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), under Ministry of AYUSH has developed AYUSH-82, a formulation through extensive research methodologies and the same has been commercialised for further benefit of public at large.

CCRAS has developed AYUSH-QOL-2C for improving Quality of life of breast & cervical cancer patients in collaboration with All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi and St. Jones Medical College (Bengaluru).

In addition to this, CCRAS has validated 82 classical Ayurvedic formulations and 11 new drugs on more than 32 diseases conditions, lifestyle diseases such as Diabetes,

Bronchial Asthma, Hypertension, Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS), Iron deficiency anaemic, Osteoarthritis, Rheumatoid arthritis, Haemorrhoids, Computer vision Syndrome, Obesity etc.

(c) To encourage the export of AYUSH products, under Central Sector Scheme for promotion of International Cooperation, (IC Scheme), incentives are provided to AYUSH drug manufacturers, entrepreneurs, AYUSH institutions and Hospitals etc. for registration of AYUSH products (Market Authorisation) with regulatory bodies of different countries such as Food and Drug Administration of United States (USFDA)/ Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA)/ Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency of United Kingdom (UK-MHRA)/ Natural and Non-prescription Health Products Directorate of Canada (NHPD) etc.

Promotion of AYUSH system of medicines

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

(a) the details of policies/programme undertaken by Government to promote AYUSH for population control at the domestic, as well as at international level; and

(b) the measures being taken by Government for development, promotion and construction of better infrastructure and facilities for AYUSH treatment and alternative medical treatment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No such policies/programmes are undertaken by the Ministry of AYUSH to promote AYUSH for population control at the domestic, as well as at international level.

(b) Public Health is a State subject and taking measures for development, promotion and construction of better infrastructure and facilities for AYUSH treatment falls under the purview of States/UTs. However, the Ministry under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) provides financial assistance to States/UTs for some such activities. Under NAM, support is extended for setting up of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospitals, up-gradation of standalone Government AYUSH hospitals & dispensaries, supply of essential medicines to standalone Government AYUSH hospitals & dispensaries as reflected in State Annual Action Plan by them.

Under the NAM Scheme, financial assistance is also being provided to the States/UTs for promotion of AYUSH system as per the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) received from the States/UTs.

Further, the Ministry through its Research Councils, National Institutes and other autonomous bodies facilitates better infrastructure for AYUSH treatment in the country.

Under the Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of Information Education and Communication (IEC) in AYUSH, the Ministry of AYUSH takes up initiatives to create awareness about and to promote AYUSH systems of medicine including Ayurveda. These initiatives include organizing Arogya Fairs/Melas, Conferences, Exhibitions, Seminars, Workshops, Symposium and Ayurveda Parvs and also undertaking publicity campaigning through electronic multimedia, print media and social media amongst the citizens in the country.

Funds allocated/granted to telangana under AYUSH

168. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated/granted under various schemes of the Ministry to the State of Telangana during the last three years;
- (b) the details of funds released under such schemes to the State during the last three years;
- (c) the details of funds yet to be released/ due to the State; and
- (d) the time-frame fixed by which these funds would be released to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The details of the funds allocated/granted and funds released to State of Telangana under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under NAM, State Government of Telangana has submitted State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) for the current financial year 2019-20 and eligible amount of ₹ 934.178 lakhs has been released by the Ministry of AYUSH as per NAM guidelines.

Statement

The details of the funds allocated/granted and funds released to State of Telangana under National AYUSH Mission (NAM) during the last three years

Year	Initial funds allocated/granted (Central Share)	Balance instalment of Grant-in-aid released against previous year approved SAAP	Central Share approved	Grant-in-aid released	Total* Grant-in-aid released
1	2	3	4	5	6 (3+5)
2016-17	791.40	16.480	1319.758	1314.216	1330.696
2017-18	625.10	5.544	1049.567	1049.567	1055.111
2018-19	715.50	-	690.364	690.364	690.364

* Total grant-in-aid released during the financial year includes the supplementary budget made available for the Mission.

Yoga and naturopathy institutions in TSP areas

169. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the institutions providing the services of Yoga and Naturopathy in Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas under Schedule V in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up similar institutions in other Tribal Sub-Plan areas of the country;

(c) if so, the time; by which these are likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Ministry of AYUSH, through its autonomous bodies namely Morarji

Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi, Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi and National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune, actively promote various activities related to Yoga and Naturopathy in the country.

(b) There is no such proposal currently with this Ministry.

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

Promoting research in AYUSH system of medicines

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

(a) the measures taken by Government to encourage and promote research in AYUSH system of medicines across different States; and

(b) what has been the response of different States and UTs so far towards these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Ministry of AYUSH has set-up five autonomous Research Councils, namely. Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy (CCRYN), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) as apex bodies for undertaking coordinating, developing and promoting research on scientific lines in AYUSH systems. The activities are carried out through 83 institute/Centres/Units located all over India.

Ministry has also implemented Extra Mural Research (EMR) scheme with the aim to expand the ambit of research in AYUSH systems by involving reputed individual scholars, scientists and teaching institutions/ research organizations. Under this scheme grant-in-aid are provided to private/ public organizations for conducting research on various aspects of AYUSH systems. EMR is a Central Sector Scheme of the Ministry of AYUSH where the funds are released to institutes/ organizations and not to the states.

Conservation of medicinal plants

171. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been creating a repository to conserve medicinal plants; and

(b) if so, the details of financial assistance given in last three years for conservation of medicinal / plants and infrastructure development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) For conservation of medicinal plants, the Ministry of AYUSH under its "Central Sector Scheme on Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" is supporting different activities *viz. in-situ* Conservation by way of establishing Medicinal Plants Conservation & Development Areas (MPCDAs), *in-situ/ex-situ* Resource Augmentation in forest areas and " ex-situ Conservation by way of establishing Herbal Gardens throughout the country. To conserve the medicinal plants raw drugs, the Ministry of AYUSH under its above said Central Sector Scheme has also supported a project to establish National Raw Drug Repository (NRDR) at Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Jhansi (CCRAS), Uttar Pradesh.

The financial assistance given in the last three years under above central sector scheme for conservation and infrastructure development through projects sanctioned on above activities throughout the country is as below:

Year	Financial Assistance Provided (₹ in Crore)
2016-17	31.69
2017-18	30.18
2018-19	26.21

Share acquisition of Associated Journals Limited

172. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken steps to probe the 99.1 per cent share acquisition of Associated Journals Limited by the Young Indian Private Limited, if so, the progress till date; and

(b) if not, whether the Ministry is aware of the alleged illegalities to the acquisition and being probed by the Income Tax Authorities and the Ministry of Urban Development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Ministry has ordered an inquiry in the matter and directed Registrar of Companies (ROC), Delhi to give report on the Associated Journals Limited. The company replied to the notice issued by the ROC, stating that the matter is sub judice before the Competent Court of Law. Therefore, no progress in the matter could be made. Further, Income Tax Authority, Delhi, shared information in the case of Associated Journals Limited and Young Indian which was sent to ROC and Regional Director, Northern Region. No reference in this matter has been received from Ministry of Urban Development.

CSR spending by Nav-ratna and Mini-ratna companies

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

(a) the total year-wise CSR spending by each of Nav-ratna and Mini-ratna companies and each of 10 corporate entities having the highest turnover during the last three years;

(b) whether any mechanism is available to ensure transparency in such CSR spending, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) amounts of CSR money spent by aforesaid companies during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) On the basis of filings made by the Companies in the MCA 21 registry, the details of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) spent by various public and private sector for the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given below:

Nature of Company	Year of Filing					
	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in ₹ Cr.)	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in ₹ Cr.)	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in ₹ Cr.)
PSUs	532	4,214.67	546	3,295.98	527	2,553.36
Private Companies	17758	10,302.52	18993	11,033.55	20870	11,067.15
TOTAL	18290	14,517.19	19539	14,329.53	21397	13,620.51

(Data upto 30.06.2019) [Source: National CSR Data Portal]

All data related to CSR as filed by individual companies in MCA21 registry is available in public domain which can be accessed at www.csr.gov.in.

The entire CSR architecture is disclosure based and a Board driven process. CSR mandated companies are required to file details of its CSR initiatives annually in MCA21 registry and are readably available in public domain. The Board of the company is empowered to decide the activities to be undertaken as per Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 taking into consideration the recommendation of its CSR committee. Centralized Scrutiny and Prosecution Mechanism was setup to monitor CSR compliance by companies. Whenever any violation of CSR provisions is reported, action against such non-compliant Companies are initiated as per provisions of Companies Act, 2013 after due examination of records.

CSR spending in Madhya Pradesh

†174. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by various industrial units in Madhya Pradesh under CSR; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the amount spent, area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Under the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), the provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is applicable to companies incorporated under the Act. Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 mandates every company having net worth of Rs. 500 crore or more, or turnover of Rs. 1000 crore or more, or net profit of Rs. 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year, to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, towards CSR in any of the eligible activities enumerated in Schedule VII of the Act. On the basis of filings made by the companies in the MCA 21 registry, the details of the CSR amount spent by various companies in Madhya Pradesh for the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given below:

CSR Spent in Madhya Pradesh			
Financial Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Amount (In ₹ Crores)	185.51	286.60	147.43

(Data upto 30.06.2019)

[Source: National CSR Data Portal]

All data related to CSR as filed by companies in MCA21 registry is available in public domain which can be accessed at www.csr.gov.in.

Geo-tag of assets created under CSR

175. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when assets created under NREGA are geo-targeted, what are the constraints to geo-tag assets created under CSR activities; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has, henceforth, decided to transfer unspent CSR fund to Government, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Under the Corporate Social Responsibility

(CSR) provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and rules thereof, there is no provision of Geo-tagging. CSR is a board driven process and as per the Section 135 (3) & (4), the Board of the company is empowered to decide the activities to be undertaken as per Schedule VII of the Act, the area for implementation of the CSR projects as well as monitoring these activities, taking into consideration the recommendation of its CSR committee. The Government has no role in this regard.

(b) Companies (Amendment) Act, 2019 has amended Section 135(5) and inserted Section 135(6) of the Act provides that if a company fails to meet its CSR spending obligation, the unspent amount shall be transferred within a period of 30 days from the end of concerned financial year to a special account called as "Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account" opened by the Company in any scheduled bank if it is an ongoing project. Any amount remaining unspent in that special account after a period of three years, the same shall be transferred to a Fund to be specified in Schedule VII of the Act within a period of 30 days from the date of completion of the third financial year. In case of other than ongoing projects, the unspent amount shall be transferred to a Fund to be specified in Schedule VII of the Act within six months from the end of financial year.

Declaration of Ram Setu as a National Heritage Monument

176. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued notice, in transfer petition No. 27 of 2006 to the Ministry seeking reply on whether any steps have been taken to declare Ram Setu (Adams Bridge) as a National Heritage Monument under the criteria laid out in Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act;

(b) if so, whether a reply has been filed accordingly in the Supreme Court; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India have submitted a joint Affidavit along with Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways in the year 2008.

(c) Question does not arise.

Relocation of office of eastern zonal cultural centre

177. SHRI AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programs/festivals/workshops organised by the eastern zonal cultural centre for the preservation of folk and tribal arts of Odisha in the last two years; and

(b) whether the Government is considering a proposal to relocate the office of the eastern zonal cultural centre from Kolkata to a location in Odisha to promote and develop the arts of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The details of programmes/festivals/workshops organised by the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata for preservation of folk and tribal arts of Odisha in the last two years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Odisha is the member State of EZCC, Kolkata and artists of Odisha are invited across the country to showcase the different folk arts and cultural heritage of Odisha. At present, no such proposal to relocate the office of EZCC from Kolkata to Odisha is under the consideration of the Government.

Statement

*Details of Programmes/Festivals/Workshops organised by
EZCC in Odisha during the last two years*

2017-2018:

Sl. No.	Name of the Event	Date	Place	Art form & Category
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Lingaraj Festival	4-9 April	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Folk
2.	Mahavishuba Utsav	14-22 April	Kendrapara, Odisha	Folk
3.	Chandan Mahotsav	15-19 May	Cuttack, Odisha	Folk
4.	Folk Fair	15-19 May	Puri, Odisha	Classical & Folk
5.	Workshop on Theatre	18-30 May	Khurdha, Puri, Odisha	Workshop

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Workshop on Gotipua dance (Workshop on International Yoga Day)	21-23 June	Puri Odisha	Workshop
7.	Srikhetra Mahotsav	16-20 Dec.	Puri, Odisha	Folk
8.	Malyabanta Mahotsav	17-19 Dec.	Malkangiri, Odisha	Folk
9.	Workshop on Odissi Dance	18-27 Dec.	Raurkela, Odisha	Workshop
10.	All India Multilingual Drama & Dance Festival	20-27 Dec.	Sundargarh, Odisha	Theatre
11.	Parab- 2017	21-23 Dec.	Koraput, Odisha	Folk
12.	Ganosika Kendujhar Mhotsav -2017	26-28 Dec.	Keonjhar, Odisha	Folk
13.	Bolgarh Mahotsav	28-30 Dec.	Bolgarh, Odisha	Folk
14.	Bargarh Dhanu Yatra Mahotsav	30-31 Dec.	Bargarh, Odisha	Folk
15.	Navaratra & Ramlila Mahotsav-2018	13-15 Jan.	Bargarh, Odisha	Folk
16.	Angul Zilla Mahotsav	14-16 Jan.	Angul, Odisha	Classical & Folk
17.	Dagara Beach Festival-2018	14-16 Jan.	Balasore, Odisha	Classical & Folk
18.	Kalahandi Mahotsav	15-17 Jan.	Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi, Odissa	Folk
19.	Makar Mahotsav	16-18 Jan.	Khordha, Odisha	Folk
20.	Jatra - 2018	27-31 Jan.	Sundargarh, Odisha	Folk
21.	Balasore Mahotsav	31 Jan - 4 Feb.	Balasore, Odisha	Folk
22.	PARJA - 2018	26-28 Feb.	Kalahandi, Odisha	Folk
23.	Budha Dangar Lok Mahotsav	12-13 Mar.	Kesinga, Kalahandi, Odisha	Folk

1	2	3	4	5
24.	11th National Theatre festival	17-23 Mar.	Puri, Odisha	Theatre
25.	National Theatre Festival - 2018	19-26 Mar.	Paradeep, Odisha	Theatre
26.	Lingaraj Festival	24-29 Mar.	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Folk
2018-2019:				
1.	70th Capital Foundation Day Celebration cum Rajdhani Mahotsav	13-15 Apr.	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Folk
2.	Lok Kala Utsav	14-17 Apr.	Balangir, Odisha	Folk
3.	58th Chandan Utsav	26 Apr-4 May	Balasore, Odisha	Classical & Folk
4.	16th Folk Fair-2018	3-7 June	Puri, Odisha	Folk
5.	Celebration of International Day of Yoga	21-Jun	Koraput, Odisha	Yoga
6.	Street Drama Show based on Swachhata	18 Sept.	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Theatre
7.	Workshop on Mask making & Painting on the occasion of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi	2-10 Oct.	Raghurajpur, Puri, Odisha	Workshop
8.	39th Kumar Utsav	24-25 Oct.	Sea Beach, Puri, Odisha	Folk & Classical
9.	4th Bhimpahad Mahotsav - 2018	8-10 Nov.	Bolangir, Odisha	Folk
10.	Bolangir Lokoutsav-2018	11-13 Nov.	Bolangir, Odisha	Folk
11.	National Level Dance Talent Reality Show Jhoom India	12-18 Nov.	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Folk & Classical

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Parab - 20018	16-18 Nov.	Koraput, Odisha	Folk
13.	Quami Ekta Week (National Integration Week) Cultural Unity Day	23 Nov.	Cuttack, Odisha	Folk & Classical
14.	City Festival on the eve of Men's World Cup Hockey- 2018	4-5 Dec.	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Folk
15.	Shrikshetra Mahotsav-2018	16-20 Dec.	Puri, Odisha	Folk
16.	All India Multilingual Dram & Dance Festival	20-27 Dec.	Raurkela, Odisha	Dance & Drama
17.	Special Cultural Programme	23 Dec.	Sainik School, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Folk
18.	Gonasika Kendujhar Mahotsav -2018	23-27 Dec.	Kendujhar, Odisha	Folk
19.	Bolgarh Mahotsav-2018	26-30 Dec.	Bolgarh, Odisha	Classical & Folk
20.	District Level Pallishree Mela, Pustak Meal & Loka Mahotsav -2018	27-30 Dec.	Chhatrapur, Ganjam, Odisha	Folk
21.	Jharsuguda Mahotsav	3-5 Jan.	Jharsuguda, Odisha	Folk
22.	Baudh Mahotsav-2018	4-6 Jan.	Baudh, Odisha	Folk
23.	Cultural programme at Ghanashyam Dash Gramanchala Mahavidyalaya	5-6 Jan.	Bargarh, Odisha	Folk
24.	Subarna Loko Mahotsav -2019	7-11 Jan.	Subarnapur, Odisha	Folk
25.	Malyabanta Mahotsav - 2019	11-13 Jan.	Malkangiri, Odisha	Folk
26.	Bargarh Dhanu Yatra Mahotsav -2019	11-21 Jan.	Bargarh, Odisha	Folk

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Dogra Beach Festival - 2019	14-16 Jan.	Balasore, Odisha	Folk
28.	Makar Mahotsav	14-18 Jan.	Khordha, Odisha	Folk
29.	Kalhandi Utsav (GHUMURA -2019)	15-17 Jan.	Kalahandi, Odisha	Folk
30.	Kandhamal Mahotsav - 2019	18-27 Jan.	Phulbani, Odisha	Folk
31.	Navaratna & Birat Ramleela Mahotsav	26 Jan - 2 Feb.	Bargarh, Odisha	Folk
32.	Jatra- 2019	29-31 Jan.	Sundargarh, Odisha	Folk
33.	OCTAVE - 2019	29-31 Jan.	Puri Beach, Puri Odisha	Folk & Craft
34.	Odisha International Book Fair -2019	20-28 Feb.	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Folk
35.	Purva Ranga - 2019 (National Theatre Festival)	23-27 Feb.	Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Theatre
36.	Canfeat- 2019	19-26 Mar.	Paradeep Port, Odisha	Theatre
37.	Spring Festival	20-24 Mar.	Raurkela, Odisha	Folk & Classical
38.	Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat	24 Mar.	Paradeep Port, Odisha	Folk

Heritage buildings in Odisha

178. SHRI AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been sent to the State Government of Odisha for information regarding the identification of heritage properties/buildings in the State; and

(b) the details of information that has been gathered by the Government on heritage buildings and sites in the State so far?

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

- (b) Question does not arise.

Documentation of forts of Maharashtra

179. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has a specialized branch named Building Survey Project for undertaking survey, documentation and research on monuments of secular nature in the country;

(b) if so, what substantial work it has undertaken in the last three years and physical progress achieved;

(c) whether ASI has surveyed, documented, studied the architectural details of the protected forts of Maharashtra and published the findings in details; and

(d) if not, why the building survey project is not engaged for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Yes. The building survey project studies secular heritage structures from the 16th to 19th century which are not preserved by anyone and carry out survey and documentation of these buildings. Details thereof are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India has 54 protected forts in Maharashtra. The following is a description of them. Mumbai Circle, Archaeological Survey of India has 31 protected forts. The Mumbai circle regularly preserves and maintains these forts. Special studies have not been done in relation to architectural survey and documentation of any individual fort; hence their details have not been published before. There are 22 centrally protected forts, city walls, gates etc. in Nagpur Circle. Some monuments have been documented in Gavilgad Fort, District Amravati, and Narnala Fort Akola. Descriptions of the forts located in Nagpur circle have not been published. There is only one fort "Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad" under Aurangabad Circle. The architecture, survey, documentation of the fort have been studied and these have been published as inventory and brochures.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement-I

Details of Building Survey Project for undertaking survey, documentation and research on Monuments of Secular nature

Building Survey Project was established in 1977. The aim of establishing the project was to document selected domestic and secular buildings and their verities, which are rapidly disappearing without records due to perishable nature of building materials, urbanization and industrialization, changes in the socio-economic system. These buildings are ranging in date from 16th to 19th century which are not protected by any agencies in all over India.

In order to protect and document such architectural heritage, the Building Survey Project undertaken survey and documentation of structures known for their architectural merit. Types of secular structures are:

- Residential buildings
- Palaces,
- Forts,
- Havelis,
- Gateways arches,
- Mints,
- Stables,
- Stepped tanks and wells,
- Bridges,
- Dams,
- Water pavilions,
- Ancient gardens etc.

Building Survey Project has carried out survey in different States of India. The results of these surveys and documentations have already been published in Indian Archaeology-A Review in different years.

Statement-II

The list of Surveyed and documented Secular Buildings by the Building Survey Project in the last 3 years

Year 2015-16, Name of the Monument

- Bireshwar Pandey Dharmashala, Luxa, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B 1/165, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.

- Residential Building B 1/166, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Kolana Kothi B /-202, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building B-1/173, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential building B-2/58, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Palace of Majhauri Raj (Majhauri Raj Education Society), B/124-125-126 Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building B 1/128, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Math, B 1/127, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Udasin Panchayati Naya akhara Bara, B 1/188, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Shri Ram Janki Bhawan, B 1/155, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B 1/154, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B 1/209 Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Dwarka Dhish Temple Complex, B 1/157, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Building of Dwarka Dhish Temple, B 1/151 Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Dadu Math (Dadu Dayal Ji), B 1/206, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Kashi Bhawan, B 1/205, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Ram-Janki Math B 1/204, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B 2/72, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B 1/245, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B 1/243, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B 1/242, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Anant Vigyan Math, B 2/278 Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B 2/280 Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- Kasturi Vidya Mandir (Used for Residence) B 1/258, Assi, Varanasi, UP.

- Lal Kothi, B 2/243, Assi, Varanasi, UP.
- Nepali Kothi (present name Amara Kunj), B 2/261 Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- Udasin Panchayati Naya Akhara Bara (Residential Building) B 2/243, Assi, Varanasi, UP.
- Shri Panchayti Bara Akada B 2/248, Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- Residance of Aacharya Ram Chandra Shukla, Assi, Varanasi, UP.
- Ashanganj ki kothi King of Gajipur B 2/138, Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- Tulsi Library B 2/212 Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- Janki Bhawan, B 2/220, Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- Bargaon Kothi (Residential Building) / B 2-221 Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- Bhaskar Library, B 2/214, Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- Residential Building, B 2/211, Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- Kedar Math, Kasi Ashram (Residential Building) B 2/159-B Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- Residential Building, B 2-159,158,157, 156 Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- Residential Building, B- 2/611, Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- Residential Building, B- 21 59 Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- Residential Building, B 2/73, Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- B 27-8 Haveli in front of Durga Kund, Varanasi, UP.
- Residential Building, B 27-12 Durga Kund, Varanasi, UP.
- Residential Building, B 27-09 Durga Kund, Varanasi, UP.
- Bhaskaranad Samadhi (Anand Bagh) B 27/5, Durga Kund, Varanasi, UP.
- Residential Building, Infront of B 27/5, Dayal Tower, Durga Kund, Varanasi, UP.
- Residential Building, B 27/66 Durga Kund, Varanasi, UP.

- Palace of Peshawas, B 27/65, Durga Kund, Varanasi, UP.
- Panchayati Akhara Bara Udasin Nirman, B 27/258, Ravindrapuri, Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- Residential Building, B-54 Bhadaini, Varanasi, UP.
- Residential Building, B-229, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B2-43 Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.

Year 2016-17, Name of the Monument

- Residential Building, B2-7 Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B2-6, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Hathna State, Imperial Public School, B1-187, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B2-26, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B1-188, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B2-3, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B2-4, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B2-19A&B, Tulsi Ghat, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B2-33, Tulsi Ghat, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B2-32A, Tulsi Ghat, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Building, Lolark Kund, B-2-32C, Lolark Kund, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B2-22, Tulsi ghat Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B2-23, Tulsi Ghat Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B2-15 Tulsi Ghat, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- B1-192, Assi Varanasi, Building of Nand Lal Bajoria, Varanasi, U.P.
- Building of Marvari Seva Sangh, B1-185, Assi, Varanasi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B1-183, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.

- Residential Building (Sadhu Dayal), B1-194, Assi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B1-177, Assi Ghat, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B1-174, Assi Ghat, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B5-61, Awadh Garbi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B5-68, Awadh Garbi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B5-83, Awadh Garbi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Devjanima Sevasharam (Residential Building), B5-16, Awadh Garbi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B5-9, Awadh Garbi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B5-12, Awadh Garbi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Shri Vijay Krishna Muth (Monastery), B5-9A, Awadh Gardi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B5-5, Awadh Gardi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Pratima Kunj (Residential Building), B5-1A, Awadh Garbi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Ashray (Residential Building), B5-3, Awadh Garbi, Varanasi, U.P.
- Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity (Home of Sick and dying destitute. B3-176, Shivala Ghat, Varanasi, U.P.
- Panchayati Akhara Maha Nirvani, B3-177, Shivala Ghat, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B3-164, Shivala Ghat, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B3-163A, Shivala Ghat, Varanasi, U.P.
- Taponidhi Shri Niranjani Akhara Panchayati (Monastery), B3-155 Shivala Ghat, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B3-128, Varanasi, U.P.
- Junior High School, B3-19 Shivala Ghat, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B3-21 Shivala Ghat, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B3-22, Shivala Ghat, Varanasi, U.P.

- Residential Building, B-110, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B2-86, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, B2-85, Bhadaini, Varanasi, U.P.

Year 2017-18, Name of the Monument

- Residential Building, D-15/69, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-17/129, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, 15/71 Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-17/142, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-17/147, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-17/134, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, 17 /136-137, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-17/45, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, 17 /43, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-17/54, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/101, August Kunda Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/102, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/105, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/104, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/99, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/113, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.

- Residential Building, D-36/114, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/119, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/120, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/117, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/121, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/89, Kalia Gali, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/86, Kalia Gali, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/84, Kalia Gali August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/70, Kalia Gali August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/94, Kalia Gali August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/66, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/124, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/138, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/154, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.

- Residential Building, D-36/157, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/140, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/158, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/159, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-17/9, Bhuteswar Gali, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/164, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/147, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/146, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/145, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/144, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/170, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/169, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/168, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/167, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/141, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.

- Residential Building, D-36/213, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/172, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/178, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/179, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/181, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-36/204, August Kunda, Dashaswamedh, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-17/63, Bansi Gali, Bangali Tola, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-17/64, Bansi Gali, Bangali Tola, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-17/85, Bansi Gali, Bangali Tola, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-17/86, Bansi Gali, Bangali Tola, Varanasi, U.P.
- Residential Building, D-17/75, Bansi Gali, Bangali Tola, Varanasi, U.P.

Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute of Archaeology

180. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new building for the Institute of Archaeology has recently been built at Greater Noida;

(b) if so, whether the Institute of Archaeology has been shifted in the newly constructed building;

(c) whether Government has done any homework to design courses and draw up their syllabus after the Institute of Archaeology takes a new shape or it would continue to offer only post graduate diploma in Archaeology which is not even recognized by any authorized body of higher learning; and

(d) whether there is any plan to equip the institute with permanent faculty or it would continue to function on *ad-hoc* basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At present, the Institute offers a two year PGDA Course in Archaeology, along with short term courses on various aspects of archaeology such as structural conservations, chemical preservation, Epigraphy, to name a few. The Institute is also having a proposal to introduce two courses for training of the newly recruited Assistant Archaeologist along with short term courses.

(d) At present, all the teaching is carried out with the help of visiting faculties drawn from various specialized institutions and also the experts in the concerned subjects from Archaeological Survey of India.

Five-year plan to revamp ASI

181. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has prepared five-year plan to revamp Archaeological Survey of India, setting up of museums etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount to be budgeted for each year;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide training in archaeology, museology, conservation etc., if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any funds have been specifically provided for excavations in Keeladi, Tamil Nadu where rich deposits were found, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Training in archaeology, museology and conservations is being provided by the following organizations:

Archaeology	Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Institute, Greater Noida
Museology	National Museum Institute of History, Arts, Conservation & Museology, New Delhi
Conservation	National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow

(d) The Archaeological Survey of India conducted excavations at Keeladi for three field seasons (2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18). The details of expenditure incurred by ASI for excavation at Keeladi are as under:

Financial Year	Amount (in ₹)
2014-15	7,70,010/-
2015-16	48,50,798/-
2016-17	35,50,000/-
2017-18	22,50,000/-

Ancient folk culture in Gujarat

†182. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ancient folk cultures in Gujarat which are being conserved and details of measures adopted and schemes under which such measures are being adopted;

(b) the places from where these folk cultures are related;

(c) the quantum of fund sanctioned/allocated for these conserved folk cultures during last three years; and

(d) the details of measures being adopted for conservation of the above folk cultures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) For preservation, promotion and conservation of ancient

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

folk-culture throughout the country including Gujarat, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. Apart from regular cultural programmes/activities, these ZCCs also implement the following schemes for conservation of ancient folk culture:

- i. Award to Young Talented Artistes
- ii. Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme
- iii. Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme
- iv. Research & Documentation Scheme
- v. Shilpgram Scheme
- vi. Octave and J&K Festivals
- vii. National Cultural Exchange Programme (NCEP)

In so far as Gujarat is concerned, the following folk art forms have been identified for conservation under Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme:

Art forms	Places
Bahurupi Kala	Halol
Waman Madi Bhawai	Mehsana
Putli Kala	Ahmedabad
Lacquerware Work on wood	Kutch
Bhawai Lok Natya	Patan
Samai Vadan	Porbandar
Traditional folk song, "Maniharo"	Porbandar

Further, the following folk art forms have been documented in audio/video/print format:

1. Maniharo Raas, Porbander
2. Dang Darbar, Dang
3. Bhawai, Monogram

4. Turri Barrot, Gandhinagar
5. Lok Dairo, Bhavnagar
6. Vasantotsav, Gandhinagar
7. Wall paintings of Charotar, Anand
8. Gujarat Ke Lok Nritya

(c) Ministry of Culture provides annual grant-in-aid to all the seven ZCG for promotion and preservation of folk culture in their member States. No State/Art-wise funds are allocated. The funds allocated by the Ministry of Culture to West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), Udaipur during the last three years are as under:

- (d) As stated in reply to parts (a) & (b) above.

Status of classical language to Marathi

†183. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the issue with regard to giving the status of a classical language to Marathi is once again under consideration in consultation with various Ministries and linguists through Sahitya Akademi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the progress made with regard to conferring the status of classical language to Marathi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A proposal for granting Classical status to Marathi Language was received from Marathi Language Department, Government of Maharashtra. The said proposal was placed before the Committee of Linguistic Experts for consideration. However, in the light of several Writ Petitions filed by Shri R. Gandhi in the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Madras on the subject, it was decided to wait for the outcome of the said Writ Petitions. - The Hon'ble High Court of judicature at Madras has disposed off the Writ Petitions vide common order dated 08.08.2016 declining to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

interfere in the matter and disposed off all the Writ Petitions. The proposal is again under active consideration in consultation with other Ministries and Committee of Linguistic Experts through Sahitya Akademi.

Recently, the Government has nominated two more members *i.e.* Prof. Arun Diwaker Nath Bajpai (Former Vice Chancellor-Himachal University, Riva University) and Prof. Arunoday Saha (Former Vice Chancellor- Central University, Tripura) to the Linguistic Experts Committee in place of two vacancies caused by resignation of Dr. V.C. Kulandai Swamy and demise of Prof. Bh. Krishnamurti. Now the Committee will meet soon to review the criteria to classify a language as "Classical Language" and also to find out how many other languages are likely to become eligible to be classified as "Classical Language" under the reviewed guidelines. Inter-Ministerial consultations will follow.

Cultural centres in India

184. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to setup cultural centres in various parts of the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether any cultural centres will be setup in Jharkhand and Gujarat; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the work on it is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) The Government has already set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Prayagraj, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur to protect, promote and preserve the various forms of folk art and culture throughout the country.

(b) and (c) At present, no proposal for setting up of separate Cultural Centres in Jharkhand and Gujarat is under the consideration of the Government. Since Jharkhand and Gujarat are the member States of Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata and West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), Udaipur respectively, they cater to the need of these two States.

Historical remains found in Andhra Pradesh

185. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has found early historical remains of the current era in Gottiprolu, Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh, if so, details of the discovery; and

(b) the details of the exact remains that the ASI could find and steps taken by the Ministry to excavate and preserve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The excavation at Gottiprolu in SPSR Nellore, Andhra Pradesh during 2018-19 brought to light early historic remains datable to 1st BCE - 8th century CE.

(b) The artefacts of terracotta, semi-precious stones and glass; copper & iron objects, stone tools, pestles & sling balls have been found along with burnt brick structural remains. The ASI is continuing the excavation during 2019-20 along with preservation of the early historical period remains including artefacts.

Zonal cultural centres

186. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCC) are making any progress in terms of protecting local art forms, if so, the details of each ZCC;

(b) the amount of fund allocated and utilised by the seven ZCC for the last three years; and

(c) what are the funds allocated and the cultural activities undertaken to preserve the culture of Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) To protect, promote and preserve the various forms of folk art and culture including local art forms throughout the country, 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 India to protect, preserve,

promote and document various art forms. 630 art forms have so far been documented by these ZCCs in the form of audio, video and literature.

(b) Funds allocated by the Ministry of Culture and utilised by the seven ZCCs during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Funds allocated/released by Ministry of Culture	Funds utilised by seven ZCCs
2016-17	6085.07	4659.14
2017-18	4689.71	3845.50
2018-19	5952.69	5194.28

(c) No separate funds are allocated by Ministry of Culture to States/UTs. Haryana is the member State of North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Prayagraj and North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC), Patiala. During 2018-19, NCZCC, Prayagraj has incurred Rs. 9.08 lakh on various cultural activities like Atulya Bharat, Guru Gram Kala Utsav, Geeta Jayanti, Teez Festival SC Swang Utsav and NZCC, Patiala has incurred Rs. 67.27 lakh on activities like Mela Kapal Mochan, International Geeta Mahotsav, Cultural Programme at Brahma Sarovar, Kavi Sammelan and Haryanvi Saang Utsav in Haryana.

Upgradation of Ravindra Bhawan Auditorium

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

(a) the proposals pending with respect to upgradation or rebuilding of the Ravindra Bhawan Auditorium functioning under the Department of Culture of Government of India;

(b) the amount of required funds released therefor and the amount that remains yet to be released; and

(c) the reasons for not releasing remaining amount and the time-limit fixed for its release?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) No Ravindra Bhawan is functioning under the Ministry of Culture, Govt, of India. Therefore, no proposal is pending with this Ministry on this account.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Archaeological excavations in Tamil Nadu

188. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the archaeological excavations in Keeladi, Vaigai Plains, Tamil Nadu have confirmed rich cultural deposits dating back to 6th century BC, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the role of ASI in the excavations and the funds allotted for the purpose in the last two years, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry would take up the findings and rich Tamil culture seriously and make arrangements for proper display of those collections in various archaeological museums in the country, apart from establishing a museum near Keeladi itself; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The radiocarbon dates obtained by the Department of Archaeology, Tamil Nadu has indicated time bracket of 6th century to 3rd century BC for the earliest deposits at Keeladi.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India conducted excavations at Keeladi for three field seasons (2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17). The details of funds allotted are as under:

Financial Year	Amount (in ₹)
2014-15	7,70,010/-
2015-16	48,50,798/-
2016-17	35,50,000/-
2017-18	22,50,000/-

(c) No, Sir. The Government of Tamil Nadu is setting up a site museum at Keeladi.

Promotion of Indian literature in foreign countries

189. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of establishment of libraries in foreign countries in last three years, country-wise;

(b) the allocation and utilisation of funds for promotion of Indian literature in foreign countries during last three years, country-wise; and

(c) the steps taken for promotion through translation of Indian literature in foreign languages including the allocation and utilisation of funds for the same in last three years, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Ministry of Culture under Government of India has not established any library in foreign country in last three years.

(b) For the promotion of Indian Literature in foreign countries the Sahitya Akademi, an autonomous organization working under the Ministry of Culture, under its Cultural Exchange Programme with different countries had sent the following Indian Writers' delegation to different countries:

Indian writers' delegation to participate in Hay Festival, Segovia, Spain (22-25 September 2016): Expenditure: ₹ 3,63,304/-

Indian writers' delegation to London to participate in London Book Fair (14-16 March 2017): Expenditure: ₹ 16,07,007/-

Indian writers' delegation to Brazil to participate in Festival of India in Brazil (04-10 September 2017): Expenditure: ₹ 13,349/-

Indian writers' delegation to Thailand to participate in a Seminar on Influence of Sanskrit and Pali on South East Asian Languages under the Festival of India in Thailand (23-27 September 2017); Expenditure: ₹ 2,03,488/-

Indian writers' delegation to Spain to participate in a Sanskrit Round Table as part of India's 70th independence anniversary celebrations (17-21 October 2017): Expenditure: ₹ 2,77,440/-

Indian writers' delegation to Israel to participate in a Festival of India to celebrate 70th Anniversary of India's Independence (05-10 November 2017): Expenditure: ₹ 7,90,544/-

Sahitya Akademi's participation in Vishwa Hindi Sammelan, Mauritius (18-20 August 2018): Expenditure: ₹ 1,29,946/-

Sahitya Akademi's participation in Sharjah International Book Fair (31 October - 09 November 2018): Expenditure: ₹ 3,80,132/-.

Indian writers' delegation to Nepal to participate in Festival of India in Nepal (19-21 March 2019): Expenditure: ₹ 2,47,643/-.

(c) The Sahitya Akademi has been translating Indian literary masterpieces into foreign languages under Ministry of Culture's project, Indian Literature Abroad (ILA). Under the scheme to promote Indian literature in foreign languages, Sahitya Akademi has published following:

Sl. No.	Title	Language Translated Into and Publisher
1	Herbert by Nabarun Bhattacharya	German (Publisher - Draupadi Verlag)
2	Train to Pakistan by Khushwant Singh	Swedish(Publisher-Aranan Publishing House)
3	Kaattil Oru Maan by Ambai	French(Publisher - Zulma)

Apart from the above, the Akademi has published the following books under Cultural Exchange Programme:

Sl. No.	Title	Language of Publication
1	Bhartala Da Natya Shastra by Kapila Vatsyayan	Russian
2	Indian Short Stories by E.V. Ramakrishnan	Russian
3	Kabita	Slovenian
4	The Dual of the Heart	English

The Sahitya Akademi has been publishing these translations out of fund allotted to it by the Government of India.

Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid for Artists and Scholars

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

(a) the number of artists and scholars who have availed benefits under the scheme for pension and medical aid to artists in the past three years;

(b) what is the total amount released by the Ministry for the above mentioned scheme in the past three years; and

(c) how many new beneficiaries, if any, have been added under the above mentioned scheme in the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) The number of artists who have availed benefit of artist pension and total amount released by the Ministry under the scheme in the past three years are as under:-

Financial Year	No. of beneficiaries	Total amount released (in crores)
2016-17	3376	13.17
2017-18	3376	15.30
2018-19	4120	19.73

At present the total number of beneficiaries under artist pension is 5600.

(c) The number of new beneficiaries have been added in the last three years are as under:-

Financial Year	No. of beneficiaries
2016-17	0 (No meeting held)
2017-18	1625
2018-19	93

Earthquake warning and security system

191. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented Earthquake Early Warning System in India, if so, the details thereof and the status of the project along with the time-limit of the project;

(b) whether this project is working on the prediction of an impending earthquake or process data to farthest cities through GPRS after sensing the primary waves of an earthquake; and

(c) whether there is any technology available with all security features to sense primary waves of an earthquake, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Ministry of Earth Sciences had supported a pilot project for Earthquake Early Warning at IIT, Roorkee. Under this project, sensors were installed at 100 selected locations in Uttarakhand as part of an exercise to provide an alert for surface waves (which are destructive in nature), in case any high magnitude earthquake occurs in the Himalayan region. The alert time may range from a few seconds to little more than a minute and is primarily a function of distance of the user from the epicentre of the earthquake. Ministry funded this project until March 2017 and after that Uttarakhand Government is supporting this project. However, this project is carried out only on experimental mode.

(b) No Sir. At present there is no technique available worldwide to predict the earthquakes. However, in case of an earthquake, the primary waves are detected prior to destructive surface waves and based on that an early warning alert can be issued using advanced communication systems. It is helpful to predict the arrival of destructive wave with a lead time of few seconds in case of an earthquake as the speed of surface waves is slower than the Primary waves (depending upon the distance of the user from the epicentre of the earthquake).

(c) At present all Broadband seismometers and Strong Motion sensors are fully capable of sensing the primary waves of an earthquake.

Conservation of marine resources

192. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES will be please to state:

(a) whether Government plans to engage local communities to preserve and conserve marine resources, if so, the detail thereof; and

(b) has Government allotted any budget for conservation of marine life, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The National Policy on Marine Fisheries, 2017 notified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Department of Fisheries, Government of India envisages the co-management system involving the local fishermen and their associations in conserving the marine fisheries resources. Further, the Potential Fishing Zone (PFZ) advisories issued by Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) an autonomous body under Ministry of Earth Sciences are not disseminated to the fisherman on the East and West coast of India during the breeding period for conservation of marine living resources.

(b) There is no specific budget for conservation of marine life in Ministry of Earth Sciences. However, the Blue Revolution scheme being implemented by the Department of Fisheries has a sub-component of 'Management of marine fisheries'.

International Ocean Drilling Programme

†193. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has been a partner to international Ocean Drilling Programme in the past years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the achievements made during this programme; and

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to work with other countries on such joint mission in the coming years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir. India is an associate member of an international consortium of 26 countries for Scientific Ocean Drilling named as International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP). The IODP is an international marine research collaboration that explores Earth's history and dynamics using ocean-going research platforms to recover data recorded in seafloor sediments and rocks and to monitor subsea floor environments.

The National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR), Goa an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has been designated as the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

nodal agency for looking after Indian activities pertaining to the scientific ocean drilling. As an exclusive scientific advantage of this Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between National Science Foundation (NSF, USA) as well as MoES, Indian scientists routinely participate in various IODP expeditions onboard drilling platform 'JOIDES Resolution' throughout the world.

(b) India joined this consortium through an MoU with National Science Foundation, USA in 2008-09, which allows Indian scientists and researchers an exclusive access to the state of the art scientific drilling platform JOIDES Resolution. Ever since, India joined this consortium, more than 40 scientists from various national research laboratories and Universities across India have had the hands on experience with science of ocean drilling, which is possible only through this consortium. Over several years, Indian scientists have participated in various IODP expeditions and have contributed significantly to the marine science research and discovery including publications in high impact peer reviewed top international journals such as 'Science and Nature'.

For the first time, India spearheaded a scientific drilling program in the Arabian Sea to understand long-term links between Himalayan mountain-building and Asian Monsoon. Sediment archives of more than 1700m in total length from two sites have been retrieved from the Arabian Sea by drilling more than 1100m deep below seafloor. Analyses of these records would enable us to decipher monsoon variability over past at least 17 million years.

(c) The MoU has been further extended for a period of four years until 30th September 2023.

Inclusion of gas and ATF under GST

194. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to include gas and Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) under GST; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution, the Goods and

Service Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel (ATF). As per the section 9(2) of the CGST Act, inclusion of these products in GST will require recommendation of the GST Council. So far, the GST Council has not made any recommendation for inclusion of natural gas and ATF under GST.

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

Transfer of Central funds to Odisha

195. SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) total amount of Central funds transferred to States for the past three years, year-wise;
- (b) total amount of Central funds transferred to Odisha over the past three years; and
- (c) the reasons for increase/decrease of Central funds transfer, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The total amount of funds transferred by the Central Government to all States and to the State of Odisha in the past three years is provided in the table below:

		(₹ in crore)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(RE)
Total transfers to States		980561.00	1081298.00	1238273.00
Transfers to the State of Odisha	State share in Central Taxes and Duties	28321.50	31272.06	35353.73
Grants-in-Aid from Centre		15082.41	17619.94	26029.07

Source: Union Budget Documents and State Budget Documents

- (c) Funds to the State Governments including State Government of Odisha are released by the concerned line Ministries/Departments as per allocations provided in

Union Budget following extant guidelines including utilization of funds during previous years.

Strategic disinvestment of State-owned companies

196. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning for aggressive strategic disinvestment of several State-owned companies and also reduce its stakes in many PSUs to raise funds to offset the massive revenue loss due to recent Corporate Tax cut;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has planned to sell its entire stake in BPCL, Container Corporation, Shipping Corporation or India etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has appointed consultant and merchant bankers for arriving at valuation of these strategic disinvestment proposals;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) other steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of 28 CPSEs including subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures with sale of majority stake of Government of India and transfer of management control. List of CPSEs, Subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures for which Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment is given in the Statement (*See* below).

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

(c) CCEA is mandated to approve strategic disinvestment of CPSEs. There is no approval yet of the CCEA with regard to strategic disinvestment of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Container Corporation and Shipping Corporation of India.

(d) to (g) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

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

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

Exchange of information with FTA

197. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received the first tranche of details about financial accounts of its residents in Swiss banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether the Switzerland's Federal Tax Administration (FTA) has exchanged information on financial accounts within the framework of global standards on Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI);
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the data received by India can be quite useful for establishing a strong prosecution case against those who had any unaccounted wealth; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof including the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The financial account information for calendar year 2018 in respect of Indian tax residents has been received from Switzerland in September, 2019. The use and disclosure of the information is governed by the confidentiality provisions of the multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAC).

(c) and (d) India and Switzerland are parties to the MAC and are also signatories to the multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) for automatic exchange of financial account information (AEOI) under the Common Reporting Standard (CRS). India and Switzerland signed a Joint Declaration on 22nd November, 2016 for activation of AEOI between the two countries. The necessary legal arrangements are in place and exchanges under the CRS commenced from September 2019.

(e) and (f) The Income Tax Department utilizes any data / information received from any credible source for taking suitable actions in cases involving violation of the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 and the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. Such actions under direct tax laws include searches, surveys, enquiries, assessment/ reassessment of income, collection 1 of taxes, levy of penalties, filing of prosecution etc., wherever applicable.

Impact of Corporate Tax cut on economy

198. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA:

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister announced Corporate Tax rate cut through an Ordinance titled 'The Taxation Laws Amendment (Ordinance), 2019';

(b) whether it is also a fact that the expected revenue loss from the tax exemption was estimated at ₹1,45,000 crore by the Minister;

(c) the details of methodology of arriving at the aforementioned amount; and

(d) the amount of money that has re-entered the market in the form of fresh investments by the beneficiaries of the tax rate cut?

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

(c) The revenue loss has been estimated using data maintained by the Income-tax Department regarding income declared by domestic companies and tax paid by them in earlier years and expected growth rate of GDP.

(d) There is always a time lag between policy announcement to attract investment and actual investment taking place.

PMC bank scam

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a big scam has recently been detected in Maharashtra based Punjab and Maharashtra Cooperative (PMC) Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof with number of account holders affected due to the scam;

(c) why the scam could not be detected at the initial stages;

(d) whether most of the account holders in PMC Bank are under shock and some of them even lost their lives; and

(e) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to ensure that the money of the account holders is safe and they will get their money back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that a fraud has been detected in Punjab and Maharashtra Cooperative (PMC) Bank. The statutory inspection of the Punjab and Maharashtra Cooperative (PMC) Bank under Section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As applicable to Co-operative Societies) with reference to its position as on 31st March 2019 conducted by RBI revealed large group exposure toward Housing Development and Infrastructure Limited (HDIL) Group companies to the tune of approximately ₹ 6226.01 crore (inclusive of interest accrued in the related accounts). Out of total exposure of ₹ 6226.01 crore (inclusive of interest accrued in the related accounts) as on March 31, 2019 to the HDIL group, only ₹ 439.58 crore was disclosed to RBI and remaining ₹ 5786.43 crore remained undisclosed.

The exposure to HDIL group was camouflaged/ misreported to RBI and have since been classified as NPAs by the RBI, requiring huge provisioning to be made as per RBI instructions. This resulted in a steep deterioration in the financials of the bank.

As on September 23, 2019 (date of imposition of RBI directions), total depositors of the bank were 9,15,775. However, as on November 05, 2019, with withdrawal limit being increased to ₹ 50,000, almost 78% of the depositors will be able to withdraw entire amount deposited with PMC bank, thereby addressing depositors interest.

In addition to the above, RBI has taken the following measures to protect the interest of the depositors:

- The Reserve Bank of India, after reviewing the bank's liquidity position and its ability to pay its depositors and with a view to mitigating the hardship of the bank's depositors has been progressively enhancing from time to time the limit for such withdrawals, which is presently at ₹ 50,000 effective from November 5, 2019. With the latest relaxation, about 78% of the depositors of the bank will be able to withdraw their entire account balance. The withdrawal ceiling is being monitored *vis-a-vis* the bank's evolving depositor and liquidity profile and further action as deemed fit may be taken in the best interest of depositors of the bank.
- Further, the depositors can also withdraw on hardship grounds (medical expenses and non-medical expenses like educational expenses of self or children, marriage expenses of self, other relatives and for livelihood) an amount upto ₹ 1 lakh (with a sub-ceiling of ₹50,000 for withdrawal on all non-medical grounds). The power to sanction such hardship withdrawals has been delegated to the Administrator of the bank for speedier resolution of such cases.
- Reserve Bank of India has informed that in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-Section (1) and (2) of Section 36AAA read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, RBI superseded the Board of Directors of the bank on September 23, 2019 and appointed an Administrator in its place for a period of six months. An Advisory Committee comprising of three experienced professionals was appointed to assist the Administrator in discharge of his duties in terms of Section 36AAA(5)(a) read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The Administrator and the Committee are working for speedier resolution of various issues being faced by the bank in conducting its operations. Reserve Bank of India is monitoring the position.

Special Category Status for Odisha

200. SHRI AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken towards inclusion of Odisha among States with Special Category Status (SCS) and the details thereof;

(b) the kind of assistance extended to Special Category Status States in the year 2019, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has developed any uniform standards for the identification of future SCS States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Requests received in past from the State of Odisha to accord Special Category Status (SCS) were examined and it was conveyed that the State had not qualified for grant of SCS based on an integrated consideration of the various criteria followed by the then National Development Council (NDC).

(b) Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) did not make any distinction between General Category States and Special Category States in determining its norms and recommendations. However, special dispensation given to North-Eastern States and Himalayan States are as follows:

- (i) For the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the ratio of sharing cost between Centre:State is 90:10.
- (ii) For Externally Aided Projects (EAPs), pattern of transfer is in the grant-loan ratio of 90:10 with respect to 80% of the project cost.
- (c) No.

Losses to banks due to banking frauds

†201. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the NPAs of Banks are ever increasing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of incidents of banking frauds that have been detected in the last three years; and
- (d) the details of the losses suffered by banks due to such banking frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s data on global operations, aggregate gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) increased

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

from ₹ 25,03,431 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 68,75,748 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for the spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter-alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of NPAs. As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of SCBs, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 3,23,464 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 10,36,187 crore as on 31.3.2018, and as a result of Government's 4R's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined by ₹ 97,996 crore to ₹ 9,38,191 crore as on 30.6.2019.

(c) and (d) As per inputs received from RBI, the details of the number of incidents of fraud where the amount involved is ₹ 1 lakh and above, and total amount involved, during the last three financial years are given in *Statement*.

Statement

Frauds (amount involved ₹ 1 lakh and above) reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks, based on the date of occurrence

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

Source : RBI

Bringing down NPAs

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

- (a) the total amount of NPAs of all the Public Sector Banks in the last financial year;
- (b) how does this compare with the figures of the previous year; and
- (c) the steps taken to bring down NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s data on global operations, aggregate gross advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from ₹ 18,19,074 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 52,15,920 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter-alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default / loan frauds / corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of PSBs, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 2,79,016 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018, and as a result of Government's 4R's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined by ₹ 1,05,876 crore to ₹ 7,89,725 crore as on 30.6.2019.

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

- (i) Change in credit culture has been effected, with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) fundamentally changing the creditor-borrower relationship, taking away control of the defaulting company from promoters/ owners and debarring wilful defaulters from the resolution process and debarring them from raising funds from the market.
- (ii) Over the last five financial years including the current financial year till date, PSBs have been recapitalised to the extent of ₹ 3.89 lakh crore, with infusion of ₹ 3.13 lakh crore by the Government and mobilisation of over ₹ 0.76 lakh crore by PSBs themselves enabling PSBs to pursue timely resolution of NPAs.
- (iii) Key reforms have been instituted in PSBs as part of the PSBs Reforms Agenda, including the following:

- (a) Board-approved Loan Policies of PSBs now mandate tying up necessary clearances/approvals and linkages before disbursement, scrutiny of group balance-sheet and ring-fencing of cash flows, non-fund and tail risk appraisal in project financing.
- (b) Use of third-party data sources for comprehensive due diligence across data sources has been instituted, thus mitigating risk on account of misrepresentation and fraud.
- (c) Monitoring has been strictly segregated from sanctioning roles in high-value loans, and specialised monitoring agencies combining financial and domain knowledge have been deployed for effective monitoring of loans above ₹ 250 crore.
- (d) To ensure timely and better realisation in one-time settlements (OTSs), online end-to-end OTS platforms have been set up.

Enabled by the above steps, as per RBI data on global operations, the NPAs of PSBs, after reaching a peak of ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018, have declined by ₹1,05,876 crore to ₹ 7,89,725 crore as on 30.6.2019, and PSBs have effected record recovery of ₹ 3,35,770 crore over the last four financial years and the first quarter of the current financial year, including record recovery of ₹ 1,27,987 crore during the financial year 2018-19.

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.

Rate of corporate tax

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's Corporate Tax is the lowest among the South East Asian countries;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has any plans to increase the Corporate Tax: and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The corporate tax rate of ASEAN countries are as under:

Country	Tax Rate (%)
Philippines	30
Indonesia	25
Myanmar	25
Laos	24
Malaysia	24
Cambodia	20
Thailand	20
Vietnam	20
Brunei	18.5
Singapore	17
Timor	10

With regard to the corporate tax rate in India it may be noted that The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (Ordinance) promulgated on 20.09.2019 amended the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act) and the Finance (No.2) Act 2019 (the Finance Act) to *inter alia*, reduce the corporate tax rates such that section 115BAA inserted in the Act read with section 2 of the Finance Act provides that an existing domestic company may pay tax at 22% plus surcharge at 10% and cess at 4%, if it does not claim any incentive, deduction.

Further, section 115BAB has also been inserted in the Act to provide that a domestic company (set up on or after 1st October, 2019) engaged in manufacturing or production of any article or things and research in relation to, or distribution of, such article or thing manufactured or produced by it, and commencing manufacturing by 31st March, 2023, may opt to pay tax at 15% plus surcharge at 10% and cess at 4%. If it does not claim any incentive, deduction.

These companies would also not be subjected to Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT). Also, in order to ease the burden of MAT on the companies which continue to avail incentives, section 115JB of the Act has been amended to reduce the existing general rate of MAT from 18.5% plus surcharge and cess to 15% plus surcharge and cess.

A comparison of the corporate tax rates of ASEAN countries in the above table with the reduced corporate tax rate in India for new manufacturing companies shows that the corporate tax rate is lower in India than corporate tax rate in most ASEAN countries.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal.

Investment of pension funds in share market

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

(a) whether Government is planning to invest the Pension Funds in the share market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Section 14 (2) (b) of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013 (PFRDA Act), empowers PFRDA to formulate investment guidelines for National Pension System (NPS) and pension schemes to which the Act applies. The pension funds under the NPS are invested in various asset classes including Government Securities, Corporate Debt instruments, and Equities as per the investment guidelines issued by PFRDA in this regard.

The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) under Ministry of Labour has informed that the Central Board of Trustees', Employees Provident Fund in its 207th meeting held on 31.03.2015 decided to invest in Exchange Traded Funds in the category of Equity and related investments (Category (iv) of Investment Pattern notified on 23.04.2015) so as to generate higher returns for EPF members.

Prevention of fraudulent banking practices

205. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of fraudulent banking practices in the country that have adversely affected many depositors and the economy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Public Sector Banks for the last three years;

(c) what steps are being taken by the Ministry to eliminate fraudulent banking practices; and

(d) what steps have been taken by the Ministry to guarantee depositors their savings in such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) A number of steps have been taken to eliminate fraudulent banking practices, which include, *inter-alia*, the following:

(1) Government has issued "Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds" to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for systemic and comprehensive checking of legacy stock of their non-performing assets (NPAs), which provides, *inter-alia*, that—

- (i) all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as NPAs, be examined by banks from the angle of possible fraud, and a report placed before the bank's Committee for Review of NPAs on the findings of this investigation;
- (ii) examination be initiated for wilful default immediately upon reporting fraud to RBI; and
- (iii) report on the borrower be sought from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau in case an account turns NPA.

(2) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts. The act provides for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of such offender's property and disentitlement of the offender from defending any civil claim.

(3) PSBs have been advised to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore and, decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of the instructions of RBI and as per their Board-approved policy and to strictly ensure rotational transfer of officials/employees. The heads of PSBs have also been empowered to issue requests for issue of Look Out Circulars.

(4) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has established the National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.

(5) Instructions/advisories have been issued by Government to PSBs to decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBI's instructions and as per their Board-approved policy, and to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore.

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

As per RBI's 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 the spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, inter-alia, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of NPAs. As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of PSBs, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 2,79,016 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 6,84,732 crore as on 31.3.2017 and ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018, and as a result of Government's 4R's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined by ₹ 1,06,032 crore to ₹ 7,89,569 crore as on 31.3.2019.

Banks are subject to prudent regulation and supervision under the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, which provides, *inter-alia*, for regulatory directions for the purposes of preventing being conducted in manner detrimental to the interest of the depositors and to secure proper management of the bank. As the regulator and supervisor, RBI has taken a number of measures for these purposes, including issuance of the prompt corrective action framework, capital adequacy norms superior to the Basel-III international framework, and prudential lending norms. In addition, deposits are insured as per existing scheme.

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.

Streamlining of GST system

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken note that the present GST system needs corrective measures to streamline the system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has invited suggestions to improve the system, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has so far received any suggestions from economists and industrialists with regard to improving the present system, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. GST has replaced multi-layered, complex indirect tax structure with a simple, transparent and technology-driven tax regime which has integrated India into a single, common market by removing barriers to inter-State trade and commerce. GST has eliminated cascading of taxes and reduced turnaround time for the transporters.

All teething issues are being proactively resolved regularly by the GST Council and the Government.

- (c) Yes Sir. The Government conducts frequent meetings with the trade and industry.
- (d) Representations received from trade and industry are examined, collated and brought before the GST Council from time to time. Based on the recommendations of the GST Council, amendments have been made to the GST Acts *vide* the CGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, the IGST (Amendment) Act, 2018, the UTGST (Amendment) Act, 2018 and the GST (Compensation to States) Amendment Act, 2018. Amendments in the GST Act have also been carried out in the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019. Further, 34 amendments have been made in the CGST Rules, 2017 till November, 2019.

Infusion of capital to PSBs

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to provide ₹ 70,000 crore in capital to the Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the announced amount of ₹ 70,000 crore is higher than the total capital requirements projected by banks;

(d) whether the additional capital will be used to fund growth by the PSBs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (e) In addition to capital infused earlier by the Government, provision of ₹ 70,000 crore has been made for infusion of capital by the Government in banks in the budget for the current financial year to boost credit for impetus to the economy. ₹ 60,314 crore has been infused so far from this provision, equipping banks for growth. In accordance with instructions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), banks project their capital requirements to their respective Boards and as per RBI, such information is confidential. Banks' projections take into account all sources of capital, including Government and other investors, capital receipts from sale of assets and internal accruals. Thus, in addition to the projected infusion of ₹ 70,000 crore by the Government, banks have projections and plans for mobilising capital from other sources as well.

Selling or trading of gold reserves

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had been selling or trading its gold reserves;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per RBI's weekly statistical supplement data, it bought gold worth US\$ 5.1 billion and sold about US\$ 1.15 billion of its gold reserves; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No, Sir. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it had not been selling or trading its gold reserves.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. RBI has intimated that it did not buy gold worth US\$ 5.1 billion and sell gold worth US\$ 1.15 billion of its gold reserves.

Reduction of income tax under Direct Tax Code

209. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the recommendations of the panel on Direct Tax Code;
- (b) whether Government proposes to reduce personal income tax as per the recommendations of the above panel;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the timeline therefor; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) In order to review the existing Income-tax Act, 1961 and to draft a new direct tax law in consonance with the economic needs of the country and to submit report in this regard, the Government had constituted a Task Force *vide* Office Order in F.No. 370149/230/2017 dated 22.11.2017. Subsequently the Task Force was reconstituted *vide* orders of even number dated 26.11.2018 and 24.06.2019. The Task Force so reconstituted has submitted its report to the Government on 19.08.2019.

The recommendations of the Task Force have not been made public. Further, no decision has yet been taken on the recommendations of the Task Force.

Improving the conditions of PSBs

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

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to improve the conditions of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), which are only hope and source of financial help for more rural as well as urban people;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Government, as part of its 4R's strategy of Recognising non-performing assets (NPAs) transparency, Resolution and Recovery, Recapitalisation and Reforms, has taken steps to improve the conditions of Public Sector Banks (PSBs).

Stressed assets were recognised transparently as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans were provided for and, further, schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. To improve resolution and recovery, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted and number of recovery related reform measures effected, enabling recovery by PSBs of ₹ 3,83,618 crore over the period from April, 2014 to June, 2019, including record recovery of ₹ 1,27,987 crore during the last financial year. To recapitalise PSBs, Government infused ₹ 3,13,301 crore in PSBs since April, 2014 and, in addition, PSBs have mobilised ₹76,123 crore from the markets. Reforms were effected for Enhanced Access and Service Excellence (EASE) under a PSB Reforms Agenda, which aimed at improving customer responsiveness, deepening financial inclusion and digitalisation, serving MSMEs better, and enabling credit off-take, besides improved governance, prudential lending, better risk management and technology-driven checks and controls.

As a result of successful implementation of the 4R's strategy, aggregate gross NPAs of PSBs, as per RBI data on global operations, have declined from a peak of ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018 to ₹ 7,89,569 crore as on 31.3.2019, registering a reduction of ₹ 1,06,032 crore. Further, PSBs have returned to profitability in the current financial year, reporting aggregate profit of ₹ 3,221 crore in the first half of the current financial year.

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.

Shortage of staff in PSBs

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is a huge shortage of staff in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) due to which they are not able to perform their work properly;

(b) the details thereof along with the response of Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to do away with the shortage of staff in banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per inputs received from Public Sector Banks

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(PSBs), as of September, 2019, 98% staff is in position against the sanctioned staff strength. The small proportion of vacancies is substantially attributable to attrition on account of superannuation and other usual factors. Banks undertake staff recruitment to fill vacancies on ongoing basis as per requirement.

Frauds in PSBs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 2480 cases of fraud worth ₹ 31,898.63 crore in 18 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have come in the cognizance of Government during April to June, 2019;

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

(c) the reasons for unabated frauds involving huge amount of money in banks especially in the State Bank of India;

(d) whether involvement of bank personnels has also been detected therein; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop economic frauds and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI), frauds as per year of reporting, as reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), during the period from 1.4.2019 to 30.6.2019 is 2,480 involving a total amount of ₹ 31,898.64 crore. As a result of comprehensive measures taken by Government to reduce the incidence of frauds in banks, based on date of occurrence, the amount involved in cases of frauds based on date of occurrence of frauds during the same period is 104 involving a total amount of ₹ 89.37 crore.

As per data reported by RBI, bank-wise details of frauds reported by PSBs both as per year of reporting and based on date of occurrence is given in Statement-I (See below).

As per RBFs Financial Stability Report (FSR) of June 2019, systemic and comprehensive checking of legacy stock of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of PSBs for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

frauds has helped unearth frauds perpetrated over a number of years, which is getting reflected in increased number of reported incidents of frauds in recent years compared to previous years.

(c) to (e) Occurrence of frauds was enabled by lack of discipline in the financial system and a lax credit culture. Earlier, credit culture and discipline in the financial system was lax across various stakeholders. "Shell" companies for layered operations to siphon off funds, control of assets and continued access to funds despite default or being a fugitive abroad, non-availability of passport details and powers to issue look-out circulars with banks, and lack of assured checking for wilful default and fraud in high-value NPA cases, all led borrowers to believe that they could get away with default, wilful default or even fraud. The role of bankers too was also not as rigorously examined earlier, and auditors were not independently regulated. Through extensive reforms, change in credit culture has been instituted and discipline tightened for every stakeholder in the financial system which has enabled a decline in the occurrence of frauds.

Government has taken comprehensive measures to stop economic frauds in banks. The steps taken include, *inter-alia*, the following:

- (1) Government has issued "Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds" to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), for systemic and comprehensive checking of legacy stock of their non-performing assets (NPAs), which provides, *inter-alia*, that—
 - (i) all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as NPAs, be examined by banks from the angle of possible fraud, and a report placed before the bank's Committee for Review of NPAs on the findings of this investigation;
 - (ii) examination be initiated for wilful default immediately upon reporting fraud to RBI; and
 - (iii) report on the borrower be sought from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau in case an account turns NPA.
- (2) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts. The act provides for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of such offender's property and disentitlement of the offender from defending any civil claim.
- (3) PSBs have been advised to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing

loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore and, decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI's) instructions and as per their Board-approved policy and to strictly ensure rotational transfer of officials/employees. The heads of PSBs have also been empowered to issue requests for issue of Look Out Circulars.

- (4) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has established the National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.
- (5) Instructions/advisories have been issued by Government to PSBs to decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBI's instructions and as per their Board-approved policy, and to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore.
- (6) In order to bring transparency and accountability in the larger financial system, bank accounts of 3.38 lakh inoperative companies were frozen over the last two financial years.

As per data reported by RBI, bank-wise details of involvement of bank personnel of PSBs in frauds reported during the period from 1.4.2019 to 30.6.2019 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Bank-wise data on fraud in Public Sector Banks during the period from 1.4.2019 to 30.6.2019

Bank	Amounts in crore ₹			
	Based on date of reporting		Based on date of occurrence	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad Bank	381	2,855.46	1	11.41
Andhra Bank	23	136.27	-	-
Bank of Baroda	75	2,297.05	2	0.13
Bank of India	42	517.20	6	1.53

1	2	3	4	5
Bank of Maharashtra	85	253.43	7	0.01
Canara Bank	69	2,035.81	2	45.82
Central Bank of India	194	1,982.27	31	0.06
Corporation Bank	16	960.80	-	
Indian Bank	37	37.18	4	0.01
Indian Overseas Bank	46	934.67	1	0.01
Oriental Bank of Commerce	45	2,133.08	-	-
Punjab and Sind Bank	1	0.02	-	-
Punjab National Bank	99	2,526.55	6	1.85
State Bank of India	1,197	12,012.79	21	1.27
Syndicate Bank	54	795.75	5	2.80
UCO Bank	34	470.74	16	0.17
Union Bank of India	51	753.37	2	24.30
United Bank of India	31	1,196.20	-	-

Source: RBI

Note: Comprehensive measures have been taken to prevent frauds including directions to banks to examine all NPA accounts above ₹50 crore from the angle of possible fraud, initiation of criminal proceedings, enactment of Fugitive Economic Offenders Act 2018, creation of Central Fraud Registry, empowering Bank Heads to request for issue of look Out Circular, establishment of National Financial Reporting Authority, Straight through processing between Core Banking System and SWIFT, advice to banks to obtain certified copy of passport of promoters/directors of companies availing loan exceeding ₹50 crore etc.

Statement-II

*Bank-wise data on frauds where staff are involved, as reported by Public
Sector Banks for the period from 1.4.2019 to 30.6.2019*

Bank	Number of frauds reported where staff involved
1	2
Allahabad Bank	87
Andhra Bank	25

1	2
Bank of Baroda	17
Bank of India	6
Bank of Maharashtra	22
Canara Bank	26
Central Bank of India	26
Corporation Bank	5
Indian Bank	13
Indian Overseas Bank	16
Punjab National Bank	27
State Bank of India	56
Syndicate Bank	15
Union Bank of India	1

Source: RBI

Infusion of money into rural economy

213. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to infuse money into the rural economy through welfare programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Funds are allocated for various welfare schemes/programmes being run by various Ministries/Departments of Government of India including the rural sector. However, Government of India does not earmark State-wise fund allocation under the welfare schemes/programmes. The details of expenditure under various rural sector schemes are as under:

Name of Scheme	2018-19 Actuals (₹ crore)	2019-20 Budget Estimates (₹ crore)
National Rural Drinking Water Programme	5484.14	10000.66
Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin	12912.66	9994.00
Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan	598.27	762.34
Incentivisation of Panchayats	41.01	44.00
SAUBHAGYA- Rural	2750.00	0.00
MGNREGA	61829.55	60000.00
National Social Assistance Programme	8418.46	9200.00
National Rural Livelihood Mission	5783.48	9024.00
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	15417.55	19000.00
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Rural	19307.95	19000.00
Land Records Modernization	68.09	150.00
Integrated Watershed Development Programme	1795.43	2066.00

Opening of ATMS in unrepresented areas

214. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of proposals are with the banks for opening and putting ATM facility in various parts of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had asked the banks to open branches in unrepresented areas; and

(c) whether the banks have also been asked to put up ATMs in all areas which do not have this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per extant guidelines on 'Rationalisation of Branch

Authorisation Policy' issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) *vide* circular no. DBR.BAPD.BC.69/22.0T.001/2016-17 dated 18.5.2017, banks are allowed to set up onsite/offsite Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) at centres/places identified by them. As and when a proposal is received by the bank for opening and putting ATM facility the same is considered on merit, as per their extant guidelines.

RBI *vide* its circular no. DPSS.COiPD. No.2298/02.10.002/2011-2012 dated 20.6.2012, has also issued guidelines on 'White Label ATMs (WLAs) in India', permitting the non-bank entities incorporated in India under the Companies Act, 1956, to set up, own and operate ATMs in India. Eight non-bank entities have been granted authorization to set up WLAs, of which seven are operational.

As per RBI's data, as on 30.6.2019, a total no. of 2,06,202 ATMs of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) are working in the country, out of which 33,304 ATMs are in rural areas.

Further RBI *vide* its circular dated 18.5.2017, has permitted domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) to open banking outlets, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to condition that at least 25 percent of the total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres with population less than 10,000.

In pursuance of RBI guidelines, rolling out of banking outlets in uncovered areas is a continuous process and is looked after by State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) in consultation with the concerned State Government, member banks and other stakeholders. Banks *inter-alia* consider proposals for opening of banking outlets in the light of RBI's instructions, their business plans and commercial viability.

As informed by RBI, as on 30.6.2019, a total no. of 1,45,632 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) are functioning in the country, out of which 51,658 branches are in rural areas.

Impact on profitability due to bank mergers

215. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the 10 banks that Government has decided to merge to create four, nine have net Non-performing Assets of over 5 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to high bad loans of the merged entities, profitability could be impacted in the near term?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Over the period from April, 2008 to March, 2014, the total stressed assets of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) trebled from 3.3% to 10.4% of their gross domestic advances. Multiple drivers have been attributed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for this build-up of stress, including, *inter alia*, aggressive lending, economic slowdown, lack of robust lending practices, wilful defaults, frauds and misconduct in certain cases. However, much of the stress remained hidden as a result of forbearance enabling classification of restructured stressed accounts as standard accounts, for which provision for expected losses was not made.

To address this, Government adopted a comprehensive 4R's strategy of Recognising non-performing assets (NPAs) transparently, Resolution and Recovery, Recapitalisation and Reforms. With initiation of recognition of stress in 2015 under this strategy, the adverse impact of the hidden stress on bank financials became manifest. As a result of successful implementation of the 4R's strategy, aggregate net NPA ratio for PSBs has improved from a peak of 8.0% in March, 2018 to 4.8% in March, 2019. Similar substantial improvement has also been achieved in respect of 10 PSBs for which in-principle approval has been conveyed for amalgamation, with their aggregate net NPA ratio improving from a peak of 8.8% in March, 2018 to 5.9% in March, 2019. Thus, as per their last audited financial statements, the net NPA ratios of PSBs as a whole including the 10 PSBs have been successfully reduced by about three percentage points. At the same time, PSBs, including the 10 amalgamating PSBs, have raised their provision coverage ratio to its highest level in seven years (74% for PSBs as a whole, and 73% for the 10 amalgamating PSBs), recovered a record amount in the last financial year, and returned to profitability in the current financial year. PSB-wise details of net NPA ratio and provision coverage ratio as on 31.3.2019 and recovery during the financial year ending 31.3.2019 are given in Statement (*See below*).

From the above, it may be seen that profitability is a function not only of the level of NPAs but also the level of provisions made against NPAs and the recovery effort of the bank, and PSBs have already returned to profitability while effecting substantial reduction in the level of NPAs.

With the 4R's strategy visibly improving performance within individual PSBs, to harness scale and synergy benefits across PSBs, after considering in-principle approval accorded to amalgamation by the Boards of the 10 PSBs concerned and consultation with RBI, the amalgamation of Oriental Bank of Commerce and United Bank of India into Punjab National Bank, Syndicate Bank into Canara Bank, Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank into Union Bank of India and Allahabad Bank into Indian Bank has been approved in-principle. Amalgamation enables banks to harness a number of potential strengths and advantages including, *inter alia*, improved profitability as a result of scale and synergy benefits, and better quality lending as a result of effective say in lending and resolution decisions and operational efficiencies for domain-specific assessment. Thus, amalgamation would enable banks to harness scale and synergy benefits for profitability and better lending.

Statement

PSB-wise details of net NPA ratio and provision coverage ratio and recovery for the financial year ending 31.3.2019

Amount in crore ₹			
Public Sector Bank	Net NPA ratio	Provision coverage ratio	Recovery
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	5%	80%	2,827
Andhra Bank	6%	74%	2,073
Bank of Baroda	4%	76%	13,603
Bank of India	6%	77%	8,964
Bank of Maharashtra	6%	81%	2,269
Canara Bank	5%	68%	7,688
Central Bank of India	8%	77%	5,799
Corporation Bank	6%	83%	1,543
Indian Bank	4%	66%	1,566
Indian Overseas Bank	11%	71%	4,409
Oriental Bank of Commerce	6%	76%	5,324

1	2	3	4
Punjab and Sind Bank	7%	59%	1,043
Punjab National Bank	7%	74%	13,973
State Bank of India	3%	79%	35,062
Syndicate Bank	6%	66%	4,262
UCO Bank	10%	75%	3,440
Union Bank of India	7%	66%	5,207
United Bank of India	9%	73%	2,023

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

Source: RBI

Smart Contract System

216. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has developed a policy proposal on the smart contracts system; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Smart contracts involves using of new IT technologies like Block-chain, Machine Learning etc. No such policy proposal has been developed in the Ministry. Development of policies including IT based contract system is a continuous exercise considering the need for bringing in efficiencies, transparency and accountability.

Impact of payment banks on PSBs

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

- (a) the number of payment banks functioning in the country at present;
- (b) the payment banks that have already been given approval but are yet to start their operations;

- (c) the criteria followed for allowing such payment banks;
- (d) in what way the functioning of payment banks affects the Public Sector Banks;
- (e) whether there is any payment bank that started or is going to start as a joint venture between any Public Sector Banks; and
- (f) the number of complaints received so far by the competent authority against payment banks and the actions taken on those complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that it has granted banking licence to seven payments banks and all of them have commenced operations.

(c) and (d) As per inputs received from RBI, payments banks are registered as public limited companies under the Companies Act, 2013 and are licensed under section 22 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949, with licensing conditions restricting their activities mainly to acceptance of demand deposits and provision of payments and remittance services. RBI has further stated that while Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are full-fledged banks carrying out activities of a universal bank, due to their structure and business priorities PSBs may be unable to cater to all segments and geographies. To supplement the efforts for customer reach-out, the role of payment banks has been envisaged for furthering financial inclusion by providing (i) small savings accounts and (ii) payments/remittance services to migrant labour workforce, low income households, small businesses, other unorganised sector entities and other users, by enabling high-volume low-value transactions in deposits and payments/remittance services in a secured technology-driven environment.

(e) As per inputs from the State Bank of India, it has joint venture investment in a payments bank.

(f) As per inputs received from RBI, 1,997 complaints were received against payments banks in the Office of Banking Ombudsman and Reserve Bank of India's Consumer Education and Protection Cells during the period from 1.7.2019 to 8.11.2019, of which 723 have been resolved and 1,274 are under process.

Shrinking GDP growth rate

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

- (a) whether the GDP growth rate has fallen to 5 per cent during April-June, 2019 quarter, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the projected GDP growth rate by World Bank for the current fiscal year is below that of Nepal and Bangladesh; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for shrinking of Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per the National Statistical Office (NSO), the growth of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 5 per cent in April-June quarter (Q1) of 2019-20. This coincides with a significant slowdown in global output and trade in 2019 as indicated in the World Economic Outlook (October, 2019). The recent moderation in GDP growth may be attributed to moderate levels of fixed investment rates, plateauing of private consumption rate and a modest export performance.

(b) and (c) As per the Global Economic Prospects, June 2019 published by World Bank, the economic growth of India has been forecasted at 7.5 per cent as compared to 7.4 per cent for Bangladesh and 6.4 percent for Nepal in 2019-20.

Written-off bad debts

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has written-off the bad debts worth ₹ 55,356 crore in the last month, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the bad debts written-off in the last three years till date, State/ Union Territory-wise and bank-wise; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government for recovery of such bad debts before writing them off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI's) data on global

operations, aggregate gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) increased from ₹ 25,03,431 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 68,75,748 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for the spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, inter-alia, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of Non Performing Assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of SCBs, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from ₹ 3,23,464 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹ 10,36,187 crore as on 31.3.2018, and as a result of Government's 4R's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined by ₹ 97,996 crore to ₹ 9,38,191 crore as on 30.6.2019.

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

Government has taken comprehensive steps under its 4R's strategy of recognising NPAs transparently, resolving and recovering value from stressed accounts, recapitalising Public Sector Banks (PSBs), and reforms in banks and financial ecosystem to ensure a responsible and clean system.

A number of steps have been taken by Government for recovery of bad debts before writing them off including, inter-alia, the following:

- (1) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, (IBC) 2016 has been enacted, which has provided for the taking over management of the affairs of the corporate debtor at the outset of the corporate insolvency resolution process. Coupled

with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, this has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship. Further, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended to provide for authorisation to RBI to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. As per RBI's directions under the aforesaid amended provision in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, banks have been filed cases under IBC before the National Company Law Tribunal in respect of RBI-specified borrowers.

- (2) Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been amended to make it more effective, with provision for three months' imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Also, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery.
- (3) Under the PSB Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created Stressed Asset Management Verticals to focus attention on recovery, segregated monitoring from sanctioning roles in high-value loans and entrusted monitoring of loan accounts of above ₹ 250 crore to specialised monitoring agencies for clean and effective monitoring, and created online end-to-end One-Time Settlement platforms for timely and better realisation.

Enabled by the above steps, as per RBI data on global operations, SCBs have recovered ₹ 4,27,115 crore over the last four financial years and the first quarter of the current financial year, including record recovery of ₹ 1,56,702 crore during the financial year 2018-19.

As per RBI data on global operations, bank-wise details of reduction in NPAs due to write-offs as reported by SCBs to RBI during the financial year 2016-17 to 2018-19 and 1.4.2019 to 30.6.2019, are given in Statement (See below). With regard to written-off of bad debt in the last month RBI has apprised that banks submit data to RBI on quarterly basis.

RBI has apprised that State-/Union-territory-wise data as on date is not maintained.

Statement

Data on reduction in NPAs due to write-offs

					Amounts in crore ₹
Bank	F.Y.* 2016-17	FY. 2017-18	FY. 2018-19	1.4.2019 to 30.6.2019	As per RBI data on global operations, gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) increased from ₹ 25,03,431 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 68,75,748 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for the spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, <i>inter-alia</i> , aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. As a result of AQR initiated in 2015 and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and were provided for. As a result of Government's 4R's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, gross NPAs of SCBs have declined by ₹ 97,996 crore to Rs. 9,38,191 crore as on 30.6.2019.
1	2	3	4	5	
AB Bank Limited	0	0	9	0	
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC	0	0	22	0	
Allahabad Bank	2,442	3,635	4,219	1,992	
American Express Banking Corporation	106	101	166	31	
Andhra Bank	1,623	1,666	2,280	228	
AU Small Finance Bank Limited	-	10	20	6	
Axis Bank Limited	1,987	11,274	8,278	3,001	
Bandhan Bank Limited	31	51	277	82	
Bank of America, National Association	0	11	0	0	
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	5	58	0	0	

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1	2	3	4	5	
Bank of Baroda	4,348	4,948	13,102	4,534	As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, <i>inter-alia</i> , those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Banks themselves write-off NPAs as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, tax benefit and capital optimisation, in accordance with RBI guidelines and policy approved by their Boards. As borrowers of written-off loans continue to be liable for repayment and the process of recovery of dues from the borrower in written-off loan accounts continues, write-off does not benefit the borrower.
Bank of India	7,346	8,976	7,405	707	
Bank of Maharashtra	1,374	2,460	5,127	9	
Bank of Nova Scotia	101	160	26	0	
Barclays Bank PLC	173	4	0	52	
Canara Bank	5,545	8,310	14,267	1,938	
Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	139	9	301	3	
Central Bank of India	2,396	2,924	10,375	531	
Citibank N.A.	365	460	505	146	
City Union Bank limited	163	195	264	53	
Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A.	0	206	80	120	
Corporation Bank	3,574	8,228	5,989	516	
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	263	72	251	0	
CTBC Bank Co., Limited	0	60	0	0	

DBS Bank limited	945	144	17	1	As per RBI data on global operations, gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) increased from ₹ 25,03,431 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 68,75,748 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for the spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, inter-alia, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. As a result of AQR initiated in 2015 and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and were provided for. As a result of Government's 4R's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, gross NPAs of SCBs have declined by ₹ 97,996 crore to ₹ 9,38,191 crore as on 30.6.2019.
DCB Bank limited	44	32	67	43	
Dena Bank	833	661	4,672	-	
Deutsche Bank AG	16	30	169	12	
Equitas Small Finance Bank limited	27	179	61	9	
Federal Bank limited	236	212	186	98	
Firststrand Bank limited	42	14	0	0	
HDFC Bank limited	2,323	3,266	4,568	2,115	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation limited	139	66	359	47	
ICICI Bank limited	12,192	8,350	11,557	2,273	
IDBI Bank Limited	2,868	12,515	15,918	1,611	
IDFC First Bank Limited	1,371	998	1,272	244	
Indian Bank	437	1,606	2,872	420	
Indian Overseas Bank	3,066	6,908	7,794	1,171	
Indusind Bank Limited	466	783	1,923	229	

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1	2	3	4	5	
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited	76	1,564	923	27	As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards non-performing loans, including, <i>inter-alia</i> , those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Banks themselves write-off NPAs as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, tax benefit and capital optimisation, in accordance with RBI guidelines and policy approved by their Boards. As borrowers of written-off loans continue to be liable for repayment and the process of recovery of dues from the borrower in written-off loan accounts continues, write-off does not benefit the borrower.
JP Morgan Chase Bank National Association	65	0	0	0	
Karnataka Bank Limited	458	712	808	265	
Karur Vysya Bank Limited	264	362	447	158	
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	422	407	220	114	
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited	92	272	261	1	
Mufj Bank Limited	98	0	0	0	
Nainital Bank Limited	1	13	1	0	
Oriental Bank of Commerce	2,308	6,357	6,457	1,115	
Punjab and Sind Bank	491	460	1,635	1	
Punjab National Bank	9,205	7,407	12,253	2,758	
RBL Bank Limited	69	159	320	147	
SBM Bank (Mauritius) Limited	13	57	0	0	
South Indian Bank Limited	609	629	287	133	
Standard Chartered Bank	2,813	604	2,309	595	
State Bank of India (SBI)	20,339	39,151	58,905	15,482	
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1,560	Merged into SBI			

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State Bank of Hyderabad	1,430			
State Bank of Mysore	161			
State Bank of Patiala	3,528			
State Bank of Travancore	556			
Suryoday Small Finance Bank Limited	-	43	34	0
Syndicate Bank	1,271	2,400	6,775	858
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited	244	594	264	0
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited	189	2	3	0
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC	0	49	115	0
UCO Bank	1,937	2,735	4,420	866
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited	-	176	178	16
Union Bank of India	1,264	3,477	7,771	2,237
United Bank of India	714	1,867	5,365	540
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited	-	0	30	0
Vijaya Bank	1,068	1,539	1,518	-
Yes Bank Limited	142	709	469	344

Source: RBI

*F.Y.- Financial Year

Pending GST refunds

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

- (a) whether Government has assessed the GST refunds that are remaining pending;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any initiatives to expedite GST refunds;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details regarding GST refunds issued during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Government regularly assesses the pendency on account of GST refunds. As per the latest available data, the pendency for IGST refunds is less than 4 per cent of the amount claimed as refund, and the pendency for all other GST refunds is less than 6 per cent of the amount claimed as refund.

(c) and (d) Several initiatives have been taken by the Government to expedite GST refunds. The primary initiative is that a fully electronic refund functionality (to replace the existing semi-electronic refund functionality) has been deployed with effect from 26.09.2019. Under the new functionality, all refund processes, right from the submission of the application to the issuance of sanction order and consequent disbursement, are being done electronically. Further, all refunds are now being disbursed by the Central Government.

(e) From 1st April, 2019 to 31st October, 2019, IGST refund claims, arising out of exports of goods, amounting to ₹ 35,983 crores have been disbursed. For the same period, refunds claims, under all other categories, amounting to ₹ 28,583 crores (under the heads of CGST, IGST and Cess) have been disbursed by the Centre.

Investigations of companies by ED

221. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several companies undergoing proceedings under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) are also facing investigations by the ED over alleged money laundering by their promoters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government agencies are facing problems to seize the assets of the several such companies and their promoters in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes, there are cases where companies being investigated under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) by Directorate of Enforcement are also undergoing proceedings under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). Since PMLA investigations; in these cases are at various stages, the disclosure of details of the same may not be in larger public interest as the same may hamper the on-going investigations.

(c) and (d) Certain problems are being faced by the Directorate to attach/seize the assets of such companies and their promoters. Necessary steps have been initiated to resolve the various issues involved.

Projects funded by AIIB in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are three on-going projects relating to 24x7 power, rural road connectivity and urban water supply in Andhra Pradesh funded by Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) with an estimated cost of USD2000 million with AIIB's share of USD 1,000 million; and

(b) if so, the status of each of the above projects and by when all the three projects are going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The three on-going projects namely, (i) 24*7 Power for All in Andhra Pradesh, (ii) Andhra Pradesh Rural Road Project (APRRP) and (iii) Andhra Pradesh

Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project (APUWSSMIP) are being funded by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The total amount approved by AIIB for funding these three projects is USD 1,015 million out of the total estimated project cost of USD 2,036 million. As on 14.11.2019, USD 31.57 million, USD 30.00 million and USD 1.00 million have been disbursed by AIIB against the reimbursement claims in the three projects, respectively. As per the loan agreements, November, 2022, April, 2024 and June, 2024 are the dates of completion of the above mentioned three projects, respectively.

Reforms to strengthen PSBs

223. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to strengthen the Public Sector Banks (PSBs); and

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken on reforms and capital infusion in Public Sector Banks so that they can serve their customers better?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Government has adopted a comprehensively planned 4R's strategy of Recognising non-performing assets (NPAs) transparently, Resolution and recovery, Recapitalisation and Reforms. Stressed assets were recognised transparently as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans were provided for and, further, schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. To improve resolution and recovery, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted and number of recovery related reform measures effected, enabling recovery by PSBs of ₹ 3,83,618 crore over the period from April, 2014 to June, 2019, including record recovery of ₹ 1,27,987 crore during the last financial year. To recapitalise PSBs, Government infused ₹ 3,13,301 crore in PSBs since April, 2014 and, in addition, PSBs have mobilised ₹ 76,123 crore from the markets. Reforms were effected for Enhanced Access and Service Excellence (EASE) under a PSB Reforms Agenda, which aimed at improving customer responsiveness, deepening financial inclusion and digitalisation, serving MSMEs better, and enabling credit off-take, besides improved governance, prudential lending, better risk management and technology-driven checks and controls.

As a result of successful implementation of the 4R's strategy, aggregate gross NPAs of PSBs, as per RBI data on global operations, have declined from a peak of ₹ 8,95,601 crore as on 31.3.2018 to ₹ 7,89,569 crore as on 31.3.2019, registering a reduction of ₹ 1,06,032 crore. Further, PSBs have returned to profitability in the current financial year, reporting aggregate profit of ₹ 3,221 crore in the first half of the current financial year.

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.

Additional funds to Andhra Pradesh

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

- (a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh was given additional funds during the last three years and in first seven months of the current fiscal year as per the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act besides devolution and Central share of Centrally sponsored schemes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Yes, the details of funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh by Department of Expenditure under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 in the last three years is given in the table below:

(₹ in crore)

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

Provisions of APRA, 2014	Items identified for providing 'Special Assistance'	2016-17	Releases 2017-18	2018-19	Total upto FY 2018-19
Section 46(2)	Resource gap	1176.50	-	-	3979.50
Section 46(2) & (3) and 94 (2): special for backward areas.	Development Grant for 7 backward districts of the State covering Rayalaseema and North Costal Region	350.00	-	-	1050.00
Section 6 & 94 (3 & 4): Central support for creation of new capital city	Assistance for Capital City for Development of essential infrastructure etc.	450.00	-	-	2500.00
Section 90(1) Polavaram Irrigation Project is hereby declared to be a National Project**	Polavaram National Project on Irrigation	2514.70 #	2000#	1400#	6764.70
SUB TOTAL		4491.20	2000.00	1400	14294.20
Special Assistance Measure				15.81\$	15.81
GRAND TOTAL		4491.20	2000.00	1415.81	14310.01

\$: Repayment of interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed from 2015-16 to 2017-18 by the State.

#: Provided by Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD&GR).

**: Funding of 100% of the remaining cost of irrigation component only of the project for the period starting from 01.04.2014, to the extent cost of the irrigation component on that day would be provided.

Improvement in economic growth rate

225. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and actuals with respect to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of the country during the last three years;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the economic growth rate of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) Growth rates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India during last three years are given below. / Table 1: Growth of GDP at 2011 -12 price base (percent)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	(2nd RE)	(1st RE)	(PE)
GDP at constant prices	8.2	7.2	6.8
GDP at current prices	11.5	11.3	11.2

Note: RE - Revised Estimate PE - Provisional Estimate Source: National Statistical Office

India remains one of the fastest growing major economies of the world growing at an average rate of 7.5% during the last five years (2014-18).

(c) The government has announced several measures to boost economic growth. The key reforms include, reduction of corporate tax rate from 30 per cent to 22 per cent to encourage investment in the economy; extension of PM Kisan, an income support scheme, to all farmers for boosting rural consumption; merger of 10 public sector banks into four entities for strengthening their balance sheets and increasing lending; setting up of a Realty fund worth Rs. 25000 crore for financing stalled housing projects; and introducing the scheme for Remission of Duties or Taxes on Export Product (RoDTEP) for promoting exports. Besides, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has cut the repo rate by 135 basis points between February and October, 2019 for reducing the lending rates of Banks with a view to encouraging investment in the economy. The RBI has further mandated banks to link their lending rates to external benchmark including the repo rate for lowering the lending rates.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Cess

226. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of revenue collected under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan Cess after 1st of July, 2017;
- (b) the details of initiatives and programmes on which the money was spent; and
- (c) the reason(s) why Government continued collecting revenue even after the abolition of the cess?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The levy of Swachh Bharat Cess on services has been abolished with effect from 1st July, 2017.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of the reply above at part (a).

Indian Banks NPAs

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian banks' gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) or bad loans, stood at Rs.10.25 lakh crore as of 31st March 2018; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b)/As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s data on global operations, aggregate gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) increased from ₹ 25,03,431 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 68,75,748 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for the spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter-alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of NPAs. As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, all such schemes

for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of SCBs, as per RBI data on global operations, rose from Rs. 3,23,464 crore as on 31.3.2015, to ₹10,36,187 crore as on 31.3.2018, and as a result of Government's 4R's strategy of recognition, resolution, recapitalisation and reforms, have since declined by Rs. 97,996 crore to ₹ 9,38,191 crore as on 30.6.2019.

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

- (i) Change in credit culture has been effected, with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) fundamentally changing the creditor-borrower relationship, taking away control of the defaulting company from promoters/ owners and debarring wilful defaulters from the resolution process and debarring them from raising funds from the market.
- (ii) The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been amended to make it more effective, with provision for three months' imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details, and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days.
- (iii) Suits for recovery of dues are also filed by banks before Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs). Six new DRTs have been established to expedite recovery.
- (iv) Over the last five financial years including the current financial year till date, PSBs have been recapitalised to the extent of ₹ 3.89 lakh crore, with infusion of ₹ 3.13 lakh crore by the Government and mobilisation of over Rs. 0.76 lakh crore by PSBs themselves enabling PSBs to pursue timely resolution of NPAs.
- (v) Key reforms have been instituted in PSBs as part of the PSBs Reforms Agenda, including the following:
 - (a) Board-approved Loan Policies of PSBs now mandate tying up necessary

clearances/approvals and linkages before disbursement, scrutiny of group balance-sheet and ring-fencing of cash flows, non-fund and tail risk appraisal in project financing.

- (b) Use of third-party data sources for comprehensive due diligence across data sources has been instituted, thus mitigating risk on account of misrepresentation and fraud.
- (c) Monitoring has been strictly segregated from sanctioning roles in high-value loans, and specialised monitoring agencies combining financial and domain knowledge have been deployed for effective monitoring of loans above ₹ 250 crore.
- (d) To ensure timely and better realisation in one-time settlements (OTSs), online end-to-end OTS platforms have been set up.

Enabled by the above steps, as per RBI data on global operations, the NPAs of SCBs, after reaching a peak of ₹ 10,36,187 crore as on 31.3.2018, have declined by Rs. 97,996 crore to ₹ 9,38,191 crore as on 30.6.2019, and SCBs have effected record recovery of ₹ 4,27,115 crore over the last four financial years and the first quarter of the current financial year, including record recovery of ₹ 1,56,702 crore during the financial year 2018-19.

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.

Storing banks payment data in foreign country servers

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the banks and Government financial institutions are processing and storing the data relating to payments in foreign country servers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has any guidelines or instructions for data-localisation to ensure safety of customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) In order to have unfettered supervisory access to data

stored with system providers as also with their service providers / intermediaries / third party vendors and other entities in the payment ecosystem, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had, *vide* their Notification No. DPSS.CO.OD No. 2785/06.08.005/2017-18 dated 06.04.2018, advised all system providers to ensure that the entire data relating to payment systems operated by them are stored in a system only in India. This data includes the full end-to-end transaction details / information collected / carried / processed as part of the message / payment instruction. Further, RBI advised all system providers that the System Audit for certifying the above compliance should be conducted by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-IN) empanelled auditors. In response to requests for clarifications on various issues from Payment System Operators (PSOs) on the above Notification and for expeditious compliance by all PSOs, RBI also issued Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the subject on 26.06.2019.

Development financial institution for infrastructure financing

229. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a development financial institution to solve the infrastructure financing needs of the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the banks do not have the long term funds to finance such projects;
- (c) whether the Government's said proposal is aimed at improving access to long term finance for projects; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is deliberating on the need for a Development Financial Institution (DFI) for long term infrastructure finance.

(b) to (d) Infrastructure requires long term financing given long gestation period of projects and returns that are spread over a number of years. Debt financing to infrastructure projects is mainly provided by banks. However, they are not the most appropriate institutions for providing long term infrastructure finance as their liabilities (deposits) are relatively short-term, while infrastructure assets are long-term. Therefore, there is a need for supplementing infrastructure financing from non - bank sources.

Fixation of pay from pre-revised grade pay

230. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued general orders for fixation of pay for officials who were promoted from pre-revised grade pay of ₹ 4,200/- to ₹ 4,600/- between 01/01/2006 to 29/08/2008 to minimum at ₹18,460/- as per the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Union of India and others *versus* Rajkumar Anand dated 14/03/2019 to avoid unnecessary litigation and expenses incurred thereon;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the date and number of the said orders;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when said orders would be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 14.03.2019 in Civil Appeal No. 3052/2019 - Union of India & Others Vs Raj Kumar Anand & Others, is specific to pay fixation matter of Shri Raj Kumar Anand & Others and is in consonance with Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 2008. Therefore, no general order/Office Memorandum is required to be issued by this Department.

(d) Does not arise.

Banking facilities to senior citizens at doorsteps

231. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed the banks in the country to provide doorstep facilities to account holders especially;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) by when the decision is likely to be implemented by the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions to banks for doorstep banking for senior citizens of more than 70 years of age and differently-abled or infirm persons (having medically certified chronic illness or disability) including those who are visually impaired, and has advised banks to make concerted effort to provide basic banking facilities, such as pick-up and delivery of cash (against withdrawal from account) and instruments against receipt, submission of Know Your Customer (KYC) documents and Life Certificate at the premises/residence of such customers.

As per inputs from Public Sector Banks (PSBs), they have complied with the RBI instructions on doorstep banking for senior citizens and differently-abled persons.

Violation of rules against the interests of account holders

†232. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken, by the Reserve Bank of India in the cases of violation of rules against the interests of account holders of banks and finance companies/societies during last three years, bank-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to laxity of Reserve Bank of India the money of account holders has been stuck with banks and finance companies/societies and they are unable to withdraw their money; and

(c) the amount of guarantee provided to account holders in case of bankruptcy of banks and finance companies/societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid in the Table of the House.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Inclusion of petroleum products under GST

†233. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to bring the petroleum products under Goods and Services Tax (GST);
- (b) the reasons to keep the petroleum products out of GST;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the various taxes on petroleum products by Central and State Governments are equal to their original price; and
- (d) the original prices of petroleum products and State-wise prices thereof after the levy of taxes by State and Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution, the Goods and Service Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on five goods namely petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel (ATF). As per the section 9(2) of the CGST Act, inclusion of these products in GST will require recommendation of the GST Council. So far, the GST Council has not made any recommendation for inclusion of petroleum products under GST.

(c) and (d) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions.

The prices of petroleum products are linked to the international product prices, exchange rate, tax structure, inland freight and other cost elements. The details of applicable taxes/duties petrol and diesel are given as under:

- (i) Excise duty: The Central Excise duty rates on petrol and diesel are ₹19.98 and ₹ 15.83 per litre respectively.
- (ii) Sales Tax/VAT: Rates of VAT on petrol and diesel vary from State to State.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Making india a five lakh crore economy

†234. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps taken by Government to make five lakh crore economy;
- (b) the extent to which we are lagging behind to achieve the target of five lakh crore economy;
- (c) the steps taken to fulfill the basic needs to enable India to become five lakh crore economy; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (d) As per World Economic Outlook database, the size of Indian economy increased by US\$ 0.86 trillion from US\$ 1.86 trillion in 2013-14 to US\$ 2.72 trillion in 2018-19. To become US\$ 5 trillion economy, the size of Indian economy has to increase by US\$ 2.3 trillion at the end of 2024-25.

During the last five years, government has implemented major reforms to build the investment climate in the country for becoming a US 5 trillion-dollar economy. Introduction of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) in 2016 is a significant step towards cleaning and strengthening the financial system country. Implementation of Goods and Services Tax in 2017 stands out as the most important measure for improving ease of doing business in the country. Make-in-India programme is a major initiative towards increasing the indigenous capacity of the country to produce world class goods and services. Continuous liberalization has resulted in record and unprecedented inflows of foreign direct investment into the country. And all along government has kept inflation low, fiscal spending disciplined and current account deficit manageable to ensure macroeconomic stability so necessary to sustaining a healthy investment climate in the country. More recently government has cut corporate tax rate from 30 per cent to 22 per cent to boost investment activity in the country. This complements a cut in the repo rate by 135 basis points during 2019 by the Reserve Bank of India and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

mandating of banks to link their lending rates with external benchmarks for reducing the cost of capital for investors. Government has also extended PM Kisan scheme to include all farmers, which will boost rural consumption.

Slowdown in national economy

235. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is intending to revise fiscal deficit from the current deficit target of 3.3 per cent in view of the economic slowdown;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government would push for spending by various Ministries, as per the Budget plan, in view of slow pace of spending;
- (d) if so, the percentage of spending by various Ministries as on 31st October, 2019; and
- (e) any other measures proposed to boost and to revive the national economy, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Ministries/ Departments spend as per Quarterly Expenditure Plan/ Monthly Expenditure Plan presented to parliament. On 30th September, 2019, 53.4 per cent of BE 2019-20, was spent by various Ministries/ Departments.
- (d) The details of expenditure (provisional) incurred by various Ministries/ Departments as a percentage of their BE for 2019-20 allocation at the end of September 2019, is attached in the Statement (*See* below).
- (e) Key measures to boost economy are as under -

1. **CSR violations not to be treated as criminal offence:** It has been decided that sub-section related to treating CSR violations as criminal

offences will not be notified. Hence CSR violations will not be treated as criminal offences. Hence CSR will not be treated as criminal offences.

2. **Issue of IT orders, notices, summons, letters etc. through a centralized system:** Circulars for e-assessment scheme, Document identification number, compounding of past offences, prosecution easing matters have been issued by Department of Revenue.

It is expected that implementation of these instructions will lead to significant improvement in ease of doing business.

3. **Relief from enhanced surcharge on Long-term/Short-term Capital Gains:** An Ordinance issued on 20.9.2019 amending the Income Tax Act.
4. **Withdrawal of Angel Tax provisions for Startups and their investors:** CBDT has issued a consolidated circular for assessment of start-ups (available at CBDT website) and a Start-up Cell under Member (IT&C) has been constituted.
5. **Banks to effect timely rate cuts:** All 18 PSBs have reviewed their lending rates and are periodically effecting rate cuts as per the MCLR framework prescribed by RBI.
6. **Banks to launch Repo rate /external benchmark linked loan products:** All PSBs have introduced Repo Rate Linked Products (RRLP). New RBI notification dated 04.09.2019 has also mandated that all scheduled commercial banks introduce repo-linked home loan products and external benchmarked linked floating rate loans for retail and MSME borrowers w.e.f. 1.10.2019.
7. **For Customer Ease, it was announced that PSBs will ensure mandated return of loan documents within 15 days of loan closure:** All 18 PSBs have informed that the 15 day norm for return of security documents of loans is in place. As per latest data reported by PSBs, in 99.5% (3.59 lakh accounts out of 3.61 lakh loan accounts closed since 23.8.2019 till 30.9.2019), security documents were released within 15 days of loan closure.
8. **Protecting honest decision making:** CVC has communicated that the

recommendations of the Internal Advisory Committee of the bank regarding classification of a case as vigilance or non-vigilance as accepted by DA & CVO will be treated as final. Further, a committee comprising of an Ex-Vigilance Commissioner has been set up.

9. **Removal of Debenture redemption reserve:** Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide Gazette Notification has issued Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Amendment Rules, 2019. Since the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has already amended the rules pertaining to DRR, SEBI has clarified that no further amendment is required to be carried in ILDS regulations.
10. **BS IV vehicles purchased till 31.3.2020 to remain operational for entire period of registration:** Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has clarified that all the BS-IV vehicles registered on or before 31.3.2020 will remain operational for the entire period of registration.
11. **Revision of one-time registration fees:** M/o RT&H has deferred the increase of one-time registration fees.
12. **Higher depreciation for all vehicles:** Notification vide Income-tax (9 Amendment) Rules, 2019, providing for higher depreciation for all vehicles has been issued on 20th September 2019 by CBDT.
13. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways have clarified that both electric and internal combustion engine based vehicles will continue to be registered as long as they meet safety and emissions standards.
14. **Revised Priority Sector Lending (PSL) norms for Export Credit:** RBI has issued orders on Sept 20th 2019 enhancing sanction limits for eligibility of export credit under PSL from ₹ 25 cr to ₹ 40 cr per borrower and removing overall turnover limit of ₹ 100 cr.
15. **Online "Origin Management System:** a Common Digital Platform for Issuance of electronic Certificates of Origin (CoO), has been launched on 16.09.2019.
16. **Fully automated electronic refund route for ITC:** The integrated refund module along with single disbursement has been deployed w.e.f 26.09.2019.

17. **House Building Allowance:** orders regarding linking of interest rate of HBA with 10 Year G Sec Yields issued.
18. **Boost demand of automobiles:**
- Government has lifted the ban on purchase of new vehicles for replacing all old vehicles by Departments.
 - Government will consider various measures including scrappage policy.
 - Additional 15% depreciation on all vehicles, to increase it to 30% acquired during the period from now till 31.03.2020.
 - BS IV vehicles purchased till 31.3.2020 to remain operational for entire period of registration.
19. **Special Window for affordable and middle income Housing:** The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 6.11.2019 approved the establishment of a 'Special Window' fund to provide priority debt financing for the completion of stalled housing projects that are in the Affordable and Middle-Income Housing sector.
20. **Corporate tax cut:** Any domestic company has an option to pay income-tax at the rate of 22% subject to condition that they will not avail any exemption/incentive. The effective tax rate for these companies shall be 25.17% inclusive of surcharge & cess. Previously, effective tax rate for a domestic company was 34.94 percent.

Statement

*The details of provisional expenditure incurred by the various Ministries/
Department as a percentage of their BE for 2019-20 allocation at
the end of September 2019*

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Exp. upto Sep. 2019 (as % of BE 2019-20)
1	2	3
1.	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare	39%
2.	Department of Atomic Energy	64%

1	2	3
3.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturapathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	51%
4.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers	70%
5.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	25%
6.	Ministry of Coal	40%
7.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	59%
8.	Ministry of Communications	64%
9.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	65%
10.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	44%
11.	Ministry of Culture	40%
12.	Ministry of Defence	61%
13.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	54%
14.	Ministry of Electronics And Information Technology	55%
15.	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	46%
16.	Ministry of External Affairs	56%
17.	Ministry of Finance	46%
18.	Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying	45%
19.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	33%
20.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	53%
21.	Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	56%
22.	Ministry of Home Affairs	56%
23.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	47%

1	2	3
24.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	53%
25.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	50%
26.	Ministry of Jal Shakti	47%
27.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	58%
28.	Ministry of Law and Justice	65%
29.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	62%
30.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	17%
31.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	48%
32.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	19%
33.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	44%
34.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	45%
35.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	82%
36.	Ministry of Planning	48%
37.	The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission and The Secretariat of The Vice-President	45%
38.	Ministry of Railways	52%
39.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	62%
40.	Ministry of Rural Development	60%
41.	Ministry of Science and Technology	51%
42.	Ministry of Shipping	44%
43.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	61%
44.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	51%
45.	Department of Space	52%

1	2	3
46.	Ministry of Steel	10%
47.	Ministry of Textiles	57%
48.	Ministry of Tourism	41%
49.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	66%
50.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	46%
51.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	45%
GRAND TOTAL		53%

Growth rate of economy

236. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the growth rate of the economy during the last two years and the current year;
- (b) whether Government has taken note of the slowdown in the world economy affecting foreign trade of the country, if so, the reaction of Government thereon;
- (c) whether India is lagging behind China in economic endeavours, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether as per the estimates of the World Bank, the Indian economy will overtake China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As per the latest data available from the National Statistical Office (NSO), the growth of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 6.8 per cent in 2018-19 and 7.2 per cent in 2017-18. The Economic Survey 2018-19 states that the Indian economy is projected to grow at 7 per cent in 2019-20.

(b) World Economic Outlook October 2019 projects that the growth of the global economy is expected to slow down from 3.6 per cent in 2018 to 3 per cent in 2019. Foreign trade of a country is affected by several factors including growth of the world economy. Some of the recent measures taken by the Government to boost

exports, *inter-alia* include introduction of the scheme for Remission of Duties or Taxes on Export Product and revised priority sector lending norms for exports.

(c) and (d) As per the Global Economic Prospects published by World Bank, India is slated to grow faster than China in the coming years. The projected real GDP growth rates are as follows:

	2019	2020	2021
India	7.5	7.5	7.5
China	6.2	6.1	6.0

Corporate tax under dispute

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

- whether Government has maintained any data regarding Corporate Tax under dispute;
- if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- whether amount of corporate tax under dispute has risen in recent years;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- the details of steps taken by Government to reduce corporate tax under dispute?

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

- The details are as under:

(Figures in Crores)

As on	01.04.2017	01.04.2018	01.04.2019
Corporate tax under dispute before	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)
1	2	3	4
Commissioners of Income Tax (Appeals)	325098	310183	339693
Income Tax Appellate Tribunals	94843	88757	121135
High Court / Supreme Court	63307	77698	104687

1	2	3	4
Rectification/Revision/Waiver pending before IT. Authority's	18656	20873	21199
TOTAL	501904	497511	586714

(c) and (d) The increase / decrease of Corporate Tax under dispute depends on assessments and their litigations and which is on-going process.

(e) The Government is taking several steps to reduce Corporate Tax under dispute and strategies, targets for this are laid down in the beginning of every financial year as part of the Central Action Plan document. Policy actions have been taken, which includes substantial increase in monetary limits for filing appeals. Guidelines to field authorities for dealing with stay petitions have been issued. Efforts of the field authorities in this regard are regularly reviewed & monitored by superior authorities.

Stake Sale and monetization of assets in PSUs

238. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seriously considering a proposal to reduce the government's stake in a number of State-owned companies below 51 per cent and monetisation of land and other assets of PSUs;

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

(c) the details of formula/guidelines fixed by the Government for stake sale and monetization of land and other assets of PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Government has approved the procedure and mechanism for Asset Monetisation of Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)/ Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/ other Government Organizations, which is available in the website of Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) at www.dipam.gov.in. CCEA is yet to take a decision on reducing Government's stake below 51% in select CPSFs.

Elimination of certain centrally sponsored schemes

239. Ms. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 15th Finance Commission has recommended eliminating certain centrally sponsored schemes;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the step is being taken in consultation with the States;
- (d) the amount of fund that will be available post elimination of these centrally sponsored schemes; and
- (e) the details of any plan that has been made about the utilisation of these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The 15th Finance Commission (XV-FC) has been mandated to submit its report by 30th November, 2019. Since XV-FC has not submitted its report, nothing can be anticipated regarding elimination of certain centrally sponsored schemes.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

Investments in J&K

240. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any measures to attract more investments in Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The measures taken by the Government to attract investments in Jammu and Kashmir under:

- (i) Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) of INR 2241 crore announced on for development of tourism/construction of Government tourist assets in damaged/destroyed assets.
- (ii) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) through the Khadi Industry Commission (KVIC), Khadi & Village Industry Boards (KVIB) and Distric Centers (DICs) offices, generates self-employment opportunities through establishment enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth money subsidy of 25 % of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas is provided for general

category beneficiaries, whereas for scheduled caste/scheduled tribe /women money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector

- (iii) Credit linked Capital Subsidy of 15% on institutional credit upto ₹ 1 crore for sectors/subsectors/technologies for upgrading technology by Ministry of Micro, Medium Enterprises.
- (iv) Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to strengthen credit delivery system and facilitate the flow of credit to the MSE sector hassles of collateral and third party guarantee, providing Credit Guarantee to the Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for loans up to ₹ 200 lakh granted to MSE without collateral and third-party guarantee.
- (v) 'Interest Subvention Scheme for Incremental credit to MSMEs 2018', launched on 02.11.2018 for providing 2% interest subvention for all GST & UAM registered MSMEs (maximum up to ₹ 1 crore), on fresh or incremental loans.
- (vi) Subsidy schemes for manufacturing & services sector namely (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant & machinery with an upper limit of Rs. 5 crore), (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for 5 years) and (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years), (iv) Income Tax Reimbursement of centre's share for 5 years, (v) GST reimbursement of Central Govt, share of CGST & IGST for 5 years, (vi) Employment Incentive under which additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution to EPF, in addition to Govt, bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) and (vii) Transport incentive on finished goods movement by Railways (20% cost of the transportation), by Inland Waterways Authority (20% of the cost of transportation) & by air (33% of cost transportation of air freight) from the station/port/airport nearest to unit to the station/port/airport nearest to the destination point. A single unit can avail overall benefits upto ₹ 200 Crore.
- (vii) Scheme of Budgetary Support under Goods and Services Tax (GST) Regime w.e.f. 01.07.2017 for an eligible unit which shall remain in operation for

residual period for each of the eligible unit in respect of specified goods.
The overall scheme is valid upto 30.06.2027.

Transfer of Central funds due to Telangana

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an inordinate delay in transferring funds due to Telangana under devolution, central share in Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), and other schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds released to Telangana under various heads from Government during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) The Central Government provides resources to States under Finance Commission Transfers (including devolution from divisible pool of Central taxes and duties) and other grants-in-aid including Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), Central Sector Schemes (CS) etc. as per allocations provided in Union Budget. Funds to the State Governments including State Government of Telangana are released by the concerned line Ministries/Departments as per extant scheme guidelines including utilization of funds during previous years. The concerned State Government(s) and Central Ministries review and monitor implementation of the schemes following General Financial Rules-2017, to ensure effective utilization of funds for the purpose for which it was released and next instalment of grants-in-aid is released accordingly.

(c) Head-wise details of the funds released to the State of Telangana during last three years are as under:

	(₹ in crore)		
Head	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (RE)
Share in Central Taxes	14876.61	16420.07	18560.88
Finance Commission Grants	1663.68	1167.54	1806.13
Other grants-in-aid (including CS/CSS)	8088.23	6891.26	26235.75

Source: Union Budget Documents and State Budget Documents

Devaluation of rupee against dollar

242. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1787 given in Rajya Sabha on 9th July 2019 and state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that still the value of rupee as on 24.11.2019 is 70.98 against the dollar; and
- (b) what are the reasons for constant low value and the factors responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) The exchange rate of Indian Rupee vis-a-vis US Dollar stood at 70.93 as per Financial Benchmark India Private Ltd. (FBIL) reference rate on October 24, 2019.

(b) The exchange rate of Indian Rupee vis-a-vis other foreign currencies is market determined and, therefore, it depends on the demand and supply of foreign currencies in the foreign exchange market. The exchange rate of Indian Rupee *vis-a-vis* other foreign currencies is also determined by various domestic and global factors. The rupee witnessed a general depreciating trend in 2019 due to rising crude oil prices and poor sentiment towards emerging market economies on account of international trade concerns and global slowdown.

Employees' Pension Scheme

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

- (a) whether there are any plans to raise minimum pension under the Employees' Pension Scheme;
- (b) whether the existing Government contribution to the scheme is under consideration for increase; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No final decision has been taken.

- (b) No, Sir.

- (c) Does not arise.

Losses incurred by PSBs

244. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country are reportedly incurring losses in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details of profit earned or losses incurred during the last three years and the current year, along with the reasons for such losses, bank-wise; and
- (c) the remedial measures taken or being taken by Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) No, Sir. As per latest declared results, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have posted aggregate net profit of ₹ 3,221 crore in the first half of current financial year.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Action against Financial Crimes

245. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) details of the number of persons or agencies summoned and/or investigated for violating the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 during the last three years, year-wise and Act-wise;
- (b) the details of the value of financial crimes suspected and/or reported, penalties imposed, the value of attachment and confiscation of properties as proceeds of crime for the last three years, year-wise; and
- (c) the details of all cases investigated, with details of persons involved, financial crime committed/suspected, and action undertaken in the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) As on 30.09.2019, Enforcement Directorate is conducting investigations in 963 cases under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) and 7393 cases under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA). During

investigations, appropriate steps including issuance of summons to various entities/ persons are taken to gather evidence.

(b) The year-wise details of amount of penalties imposed, amount of attachment orders issued and amount of confiscated properties are as under:

Year	FEMA		PMLA	
	Penalty imposed (₹ in Crores)	Amount of confiscation (₹ in Crores)	Value of properties Provisionally attached (₹ in Crores)	Amount of properties confiscated (₹ in Crores)
2017-18	179	11.49	7432	0.0085
2018-19	1907	3.45	15490	3.92
2019-20 (till 30.09.2019)	42	6.88	16104	0.52

(c) At present investigations under PMLA and FEMA are underway in a number of cases relating to financial crimes. The disclosure of details of these cases at this juncture may not be in larger public interest as the same may hamper the on-going investigations.

GST Review Committee

246. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a GST review committee to augment GST collection and administration, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it would also include encouraging voluntary compliance and traders friendly system, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) other measures proposed to make the GST simple and trader friendly, especially for small traders, handloom and powerloom weavers etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) A committee of officers from Centre and States has been

constituted to suggest measures to augment GST collection and administration. The Committee would consider wide range of reforms looking into areas such as:

- i. systemic changes in GST including checks and balances to prevent misuse,
 - ii. measures to improve voluntary compliance,
 - iii. policy measures and relevant changes needed in the law,
 - iv. measures for expansion of tax base,
 - v. improved compliance monitoring and anti-evasion measures using better data analytics,
 - vi. better administrative coordination
- The composition scheme with flat rate tax @ 1% is available for such small trader, handloom and powerloom weavers having aggregate annual turnover of less than ₹ 1.5 crore.
 - With the implementation of disbursement of refund by single authority, the SGST part of the refund also shall be released by the Centre on behalf of States.
 - Transfer of cash from one Head to another Head of cash ledger will be implemented shortly which will be hassle free and convenient to the taxpayers.

Balancing the rates of GST on food and post-meal process

†247. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government implemented GST on food items at the rate of 5 per cent whereas on toilet and other sanitary materials, the GST rate is 12 per cent or more;
- (b) if so, whether this GST rate does not seem to be fair and contrary to nature as for eating and the post-meal process which spreads dirt; and
- (c) if so, whether Government has any plan to balance GST rates which have been levied on food and post-meal process?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) Agriculture produce and most other food items are either exempt or attract 5% GST. Certain processed/ manufactured food items attract 12% and 18% GST. Toilet articles and other sanitary materials attract GST rates of 12 % or 18%.

(b) and (c) These GST rates have been prescribed on the recommendation of the GST Council. While making recommendations, GST Council in general is guided by the pre-GST tax incidence. The rates have been significantly rationalised subsequent to roll out of GST.

PSBs accounted for bulk of frauds

248. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) which constitute the largest market share in banks lending have accounted for the bulk of frauds reported in 2018-19;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that many hundreds of counterfeit notes of the demonetised ₹ 1000 denomination had been detected; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) and (b) As per inputs received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as per data reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and select financial institutions to RBI, frauds of ₹ 1 lakh and above based on date of occurrence, 26.1% of the frauds were reported by PSBs during the financial year (FY) 2018-19, while its lending share was 63.81% in the aggregate gross advances of SCBs as on 31.3.2019. On this basis, the number of incidents of frauds reported (by date of occurrence) per lakh crore advances for PSBs (11.3) is about 79% lower than that for non-PSB lenders (53.7). Bank/institution-wise details of number of frauds of ₹ 1 lakh and above reported by banks to RBI, based on date of occurrence, for FY 2018-19 are given in Statement (*See below*).

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 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 Reserve Bank of India (RBI); and
 - (iii) report on the borrower be sought from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau in case an account turns NPA.
- (2) 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 3,281 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.

(c) and (d) As per data reported by RBI, details of counterfeit notes of demonetised ₹ 1,000 denomination are as under:

Financial year	Total number of pieces
2016-17	2,56,324
2017-18	1,03,611
2018-19	717
2019-20*	0

* Data for 2019-20 pertains to the period from 1.4.2019 to 30.6.2019.

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

Statement

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

Bank	No. of Frauds	
1	2	
Aditya Birla Idea Payments Bank Limited	24	
Allahabad Bank	12	Comprehensive measures have been taken to prevent frauds including directions to banks to examine all NPA accounts above ₹ 50 crore from the angle of possible fraud, initiation of criminal proceedings, enactment of Fugitive Economic Offenders Act 2018, creation of Central Fraud Registry, empowering heads of Public sector Banks to request for issue Look Out Circular, establishment of the National Financial Reporting Authority, straight-through processing between Core Banking System and SWIFT and instituting in PSBs the system of obtaining certified copies of passport of promoters/directors of companies availing of loans exceeding ₹ 50 crore.
American Express Banking Corporation	190	
Andhra Bank	11	
AU Small Finance Bank Limited	5	
Axis Bank Limited	195	
Bandhan Bank Limited	6	
Bank of America, National Association	9	
Bank of Baroda	32	
Bank of India	52	
Bank of Maharashtra	38	
Canara Bank	24	
Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	8	
Central Bank of India	45	
Citibank N.A.	168	
City Union Bank Limited	1	
Corporation Bank	5	
DBS Bank Ltd.	3	
DCB Bank Limited	7	
Dena Bank	3	
Deutsche Bank AG	3	

1	2	
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	7	
ESAF Small Finance Bank Limited	2	
Federal Bank Limited	9	
Fincare Small Finance Bank Limited	13	
Fino Payments Bank Limited	13	
HDFC Bank Limited	273	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	178	Comprehensive measures have been taken to prevent
ICICI Bank Limited	374	frauds including directions to
IDBI Bank Limited	99	banks to examine all NPA
IDFC Bank Limited	10	accounts above ₹ 50 crore
Indian Bank	20	from the angle of possible
Indian Overseas Bank	30	fraud, initiation of criminal
IndusInd Bank Limited	51	proceedings, enactment of
Jana Small Finance Bank Limited	19	Fugitive Economic Offenders
Karnataka Bank Limited	2	Act 2018, creation of Central
Karur Vysya Bank Limited	7	Fraud Registry, empowering
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	338	heads of Public sector Banks
Lakshmi Vilas Bank limited	43	to request for issue Look Out
North East Small Finance Bank Limited	1	Circular, establishment of the
Oriental Bank of Commerce	8	National Financial Reporting
Paytm Payments Bank Limited	2	Authority, straight-through
Punjab National Bank	33	processing between Core
RBL Bank Limited	12	Banking System and SWIFT
SBM Bank (Mauritius) Limited	1	and instituting in PSBs the
Small Industries Development Bank of India	1	system of obtaining certified
		copies of passport of
		promoters/directors of
		companies availing of loans
		exceeding ₹ 50 crore.

1	2
South Indian Bank Limited	19
Standard Chartered Bank	48
State Bank of India	236
Syndicate Bank	27
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited	14
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Limited	1
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited	3
UCO Bank	27
Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited	7
Union Bank of India	15
United Bank of India	20
Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Limited	4
Vijaya Bank	2
Yes Bank Limited	26

Vision for \$5 trillion economy

Source: RBI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Honourable Minister set a vision for a \$5 trillion

economy during Parliament's Budget presentation 2019;

(b) whether the economy increased by \$0.85 trillion in the preceding five years at an average rate of \$0.17 trillion per year;

(c) whether the economy will have to expand by \$3.3 trillion to reach from \$2.7 trillion as on 31.03.2019 to \$5 trillion as on 31.03.2024;

(d) if so, the rate of GDP growth that would be required to achieve the target; and

- (e) the current GDP growth rate and the projections for upcoming years?

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

(b) As per World Economic Outlook database, the size of Indian economy increased by US\$ 0.86 trillion from US\$ 1.86 trillion in 2013-14 to US\$ 2.72 trillion in 2018-19.

(c) To become US\$ 5 trillion economy, the size of Indian economy has to increase by US\$ 2.3 trillion at the end of 2024-25.

(d) As per the Economic Survey 2018-19, to achieve the objective of becoming a US\$ 5 trillion economy by 2024-25, India needs to sustain a real GDP growth rate of 8 per cent.

(e) As per the data available from National Statistical Office, the real GDP growth of economy was 5 per cent in first quarter (April-June) of 2019-20. The Economic Survey 2018-19 projected the GDP growth for 2019-20 to be at 7 per cent.

Transfer of total revenue contributed by States to Centre

250. SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) transfer of total revenue contributed by States in India to Centre, year-wise, For the past three years;

(b) the reasons for the increase or decrease, if any, in terms of total revenue contributed by States; and

(c) the percentage of total revenue contributed by States to Centre with reference to total Centre revenue collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): (a) to (c) There is no mechanism for transfer of revenue by States to Centre with regard to Central Taxes.

However, Article 270 of the Constitution of India provides for assignment of percentage of net proceeds of taxes or duties levied and collected by the Centre to the States. Accordingly, share by Central Taxes and duties is devolved to States as per the approved recommendations of Finance Commission. Presently, 42% of net proceeds of

central taxes and duties, as per approved recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission, is being devolved to States. State-wise, year wise detail of tax devolution during last three year is given in Statement.

Statement

Statewise, yearwise details of tax devolution during the last three years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26263.88	29001.25	32787.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8388.30	9238.79	10436.14
3.	Assam	20188.64	22301.52	25215.85
4.	Bihar	58880.59	65083.19	73602.96
5.	Chhattisgarh	18809.16	20754.83	23458.69
6.	Goa	2299.20	2544.27	2878.36
7.	Gujarat	18835.39	20782.34	23489.32
8.	Haryana	6597.47	7297.53	8254.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4343.70	4801.27	5429.77
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9488.60	11911.66	13989.80
11.	Jharkhand	19141.92	21143.64	23906.13
12.	Karnataka	28759.94	31751.99	35894.83
13.	Kerala	15225.02	16833.07	19038.17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	46064.10	50853.06	57486.87
15.	Maharashtra	33714.90	37203.32	42050.43
16.	Manipur	3757.13	4154.29	4698.59

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	3911.05	4323.15	4889.07
18.	Mizoram	2800.63	3097.04	3502.96
19.	Nagaland	3032.63	3353.09	3792.41
20.	Odisha	28321.49	31272.03	35353.73
21.	Punjab	9599.73	10616.96	12008.95
22.	Rajasthan	33555.86	37028.03	41852.35
23.	Sikkim	2233.30	2470.52	2794.67
24.	Tamil Nadu	24537.76	27099.72	30638.87
25.	Telangana	14876.61	16420.06	18560.88
26.	Tripura	3909.12	4322.54	4888.95
27.	Uttar Pradesh	109427.46	120940.10	136766.46
28.	Uttarakhand	6411.57	7084.90	8011.59
29.	West Bengal	44625.16	49321.13	55775.72
TOTAL		608000.31	673005.29	761454.15

Expenditure outlay for NHM

251. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has targets of public expenditure of 2.5 per cent of the GDP by 2025 under National Health Mission (NHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to achieve the target;

(c) whether it is a fact that achieving this target of 2.5 per cent of GDP would take longer than 2025; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) There are no such targets

of public expenditure of 2.5 per cent of the GDP by 2025 under National Health Mission (NHM). However, the National Health Policy (NHP), 2017 envisages raising public health expenditure from the existing 1.15% to 2.5% of GDP by 2025 in a time bound manner. Government is constantly increasing investment in health. As per National Health Accounts (NHA) Estimates, Government Health Expenditure as a percentage of GDP has increased from 1.13% in 2014-15 to 1.2% in 2016-17.

Modification of provisions of NMC Act

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

(a) whether Government has taken note that some of the provisions in the National Medical Commission (NMC) Act are detrimental to the patients as the Act provides eligibility to the unqualified persons to practice medicine with pursuing simply a five months bridge course, and so needs to be reconsidered, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has made any plan to rethink on its implementation in view of the public health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) There is no provision in the National Medical Commission (NMC) Act, 2019 which provides for eligibility to unqualified persons to practice medicine after pursuing five months bridge course. Practicing of medicine by unqualified persons has been prohibited in the NMC Act. Section 34 of the NMC Act, 2019 prohibits persons other than a medical practitioner enrolled in the State Register or the National Register to practice medicine. Contravention of the said provision shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees or with both.

Further, section 32 of the NMC Act, 2019 prescribes that the Commission may grant limited licence to practice medicine at mid-level as Community Health Providers to such persons connected with modern scientific medical profession. The qualifying criteria for Community Health Providers, extent of practicing medicine, circumstances and period shall be specified by the Commission in the regulations. Creation of the cadre of Community Health Providers will help in strengthening the preventive and promotive healthcare in the country.

Shortage of doctors

†253. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortage of doctors in the country;
- (b) if so, whether there should be at least one doctor for every thousand population in the country;
- (c) if so, the plans of Government to achieve this target;
- (d) whether Government is considering to upgrade the district hospitals into medical colleges to improve the health services of the country;
- (e) if so, the total number of district hospitals being upgraded in the first stage under this scheme; and
- (f) the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), there are a total 11,59,309 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st March, 2019. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 9.27 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1456 as per current population estimate of 1.35 billion, which is lower than the WHO norm of 1:1000.

Besides, there are 7.88 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.30 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors may be actually available for service and considered together with allopathic doctors, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:867.

(c) The Government has taken several steps to increase the number of seats in various medical educational institutes/medical colleges across the country. These include:

- i. Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- ii. Relaxation in the norms for setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement of land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

iii. Minimum requirement of land for establishment of medical college in metropolitan cities as notified under Article 243P(c) of the Constitution of India has been dispensed with.

iv. Strengthening/ upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.

v. Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.

(d) to (f) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals' with fund sharing between the Central Government and States; in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 60:40 for other states. Under the Phase-I of the scheme, 58 district hospitals in 20 States/UTs were identified to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Out of these, 42 have become functional. List of medical colleges identified/ approved under Phase-I of the Scheme is given in Statement.

Statement

*List of Medical Colleges under the Centrally Sponsored
Scheme for Establishment of new medical colleges attached
with existing district/referral hospitals*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Districts	
1	2	3	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Naharlagun
3.	Assam	3	Dhubri
		4	Nagaon
		5	North Lakhimpur
		6	Diphu
4.	Bihar	7	Purnia
		8	Saran (Chhapara)

1	2	3
		9 Samastipur
5.	Chhattisgarh	10 Rajnandgaon
		11 Sarguja
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12 Chamba
		13 Hamirpur
		14 Nahan (Sirmour)
7.	Haryana	15 Bhiwani
		16 Dumka
8.	Jharkhand	17 Hazaribagh
		18 Palamu (Daltonganj)
		19 Anantnag
		20 Baramulla
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	21 Rajouri
		22 Doda
		23 Kathua
		24 Datia
		25 Khandwa
		26 Ratlam
10.	Madhya Pradesh	27 Shahdol
		28 Vidisha
		29 Chindwara
		30 Shivpuri
11.	Maharashtra	31 Gondia
12.	Meghalaya	32 West Garo Hills (Tura)
13.	Mizoram	33 Falkawn

1	2	3
14.	Nagaland	34 Naga Hospital
15.	Odisha	35 Balasore
		36 Baripada (Mayurbhanj)
		37 Bolangir
		38 Koraput
		39 Puri
16.	Punjab	40 SAS Nagar
17.	Rajasthan	41 Banner
		42 Bharatpur
		43 Bhilwara
		44 Chnru
		45 Dungarpur
		46 Pali
		47 Sikar
18.	Uttar Pradesh	48 Basti
		49 Faizabad
		50 Firozabad
		51 Shahjahanpur
		52 Bahraich
19.	Uttarakhand	53 Almora
		54 Birbhum (Rampur Hat)
		55 Cooch behar
20.	West Bengal	56 Diamond harbour
		57 Pumlia
		58 Raiganj, North Dinajpur

Awareness about pollution hazard in India

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there were nearly 1.2 million deaths in India that were caused by exposure to air pollution, as reported in the State of Global Air 2019 Report;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken to raise awareness regarding this hazard; and
- (c) the current statistics of air pollution related deaths and diseases, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Air pollution is one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases. There are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/ disease exclusively due to air pollution.

However, As per the State of Global Air, 2019, Report, published by a private organization namely Health Effects Institute and the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, nearly 1.2 million deaths in India were stated to be caused by exposure to air pollution.

(b) Government has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in January 2019 to tackle the problem of air pollution in a comprehensive manner with targets to achieve 20 to 30 % reduction in PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations by 2024 keeping 2017 as base year. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution and enhancing public awareness and capacity building measures.

The plan includes 102 non-attainment cities, across 23 States and Union Territories, on the basis of their ambient air quality data between 2011 and 2015 and WHO report 2014/2018. A total of 86 city specific action plans have been approved for ground implementation.

In view of probable linkage of Respiratory illnesses with deteriorating Air Quality Index. Ministry Health & Family Welfare has also initiated following activities:

- Initiation of daily Sentinel surveillance for Acute Respiratory Illnesses in

Emergency Department of Hospitals: initially in four hospitals (AIIMS, SJH, LHMC & RMLH), expanded to two more hospitals in January, 2019 (National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases and Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute)

- Providing feedback to hospitals for undertakings appropriate measures for managing respiratory illnesses in their hospitals
- Time and again issue Health advisory on health effects of Air Pollution to Health department of all States. This year health advisory was issued in September-October 2019 and then again after Diwal when AQI deteriorated beyond; very Poor- Severe levels
- Prepared and shared IEC posters on Air Pollution and its health effects with State Health Departments
- Air Pollution and Health effects campaign have also been run on Social media (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Website, National Centre for Disease Control Website, Twitter handle and Facebook pages)
- The States and UTs have also been advised to initiate sentinel surveillance for Acute Respiratory Illnesses in at least four to five major hospitals in those cities which are being listed as highly polluted cities by Central Pollution Control Board.
- Indian Council of Medical Research is also conducting a study on "Health Impact Assessment in twenty most Polluted Cities' in the country. The report of this study may be valuable in terms of linking various health effects of air pollution.

(c) No such data is maintained centrally.

Skewed doctor-patient ratio in Government hospitals

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

- (a) the average doctor-patient ratio in Government hospitals across India, Statewise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of doctors in Government hospitals;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken to improve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per information available with this Ministry, there are a total 11,59,309 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st March, 2019. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 9.27 lakh doctors may be available for active service which gives allopathic doctor-population ratio of 1:1445. Besides, there are 7.88 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.30 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors may be available for service and considered together with allopathic doctors, which gives a doctor population ratio of 1:860. The State/UT-wise details of allopathic doctor- population ratio and total doctors (Allpathic+AYUSH)- population ratio are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide healthcare facilities to its citizens 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 in-sourcing or engagement of doctors, specialist doctors and other staff on contractual basis and to improve other facilities in Government hospitals as per Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS), based on the requirements of the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

However, Government has taken various steps to optimize the number of doctors and specialists in the country - such as increasing the number of seats in UG/PG level at various medical educational institutes/medical colleges across the country; encouraging doctors to work in remote and difficult areas; encouraging States to adopt flexible norms for engaging specialists for public health facilities by various mechanisms like 'contracting in' and 'contracting out' of specialist services under National Health Mission.

States have also been allowed to offer negotiable salaries to attract Specialists including flexibility in strategies such as 'You quote, we pay'. Financial support is also provided to States for providing performance-based incentives, providing accommodation and transport facilities in rural and remote areas, sponsoring training programmes, etc.

to attract human resources to address the issue of shortage of doctors and specialists in the public health facilities. Support is also provided to States/UTs in term of hard area allowance for specialist doctors who serve in rural and remote areas as well as for residential quarters for them.

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

Statement

States/UTs-wise average Allopathic Doctor-Population ratio and Average Total Doctors (Allopathic+ AYUSH) Population ratio of India as on 31st March, 2019

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Average Allopathic Doctor-Population ratio	Average Total Doctors (Allopathic+AYUSH) Population ratio
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	659	542
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1951	1391
3.	Assam	1800	1650
4.	Bihar	3536	812
5.	Chhattisgarh	4045	2485
6.	Delhi	1252	797
7.	Goa	576	424
8.	Gujarat	1248	715
9.	Haryana	6287	1812
10.	Himachal	3015	628
11.	Jammu and Kashmir **	1143	812
12.	Jharkhand	7895	6931

1	2	3	4
13.	Karnataka	672	485
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2691	977
15.	Maharashtra	900	478
16.	Kerala	740	446
17.	Mizoram	20343	20343
18.	Nagaland	23396	10479
19.	Odisha	2495	1508
20.	Punjab	778	584
21.	Rajasthan	2224	1551
22.	Sikkim	595	595
23.	Tamil Nadu	696	643
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3692	1756
25.	Uttarakhand	1631	1107
26.	West Bengal	1705	1032
27.	Tripura	2934	2328
28.	Telangana	9477	1833
TOTAL		1445	860

Note - The other State/UTs do not have their own Medical Registration Council and therefore, their workers get registration with the Councils of neighboring States/MCI

* Figures of Jammu and Kashmir is as on 31st March, 2019

Elimination of TB

256. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has committed to eliminate tuberculosis by

2025, requiring a reduction of 10 per cent a year, but in 2017, it only managed a 2 per cent reduction from the previous year;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that positive TB test is not always a cause for worry; and

(d) whether Government is focusing on preventive treatment of those who are in contact with those tested positive, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) India has committed to end tuberculosis by 2025. The National Strategic Plan 2017-25 for ending TB by 2025 was developed in 2017 and included various interventions through multi-stakeholder engagement to reduce the burden of TB. These interventions are being implemented from 2017 onwards and the impact of these would be evident in the subsequent years.

Globally, the average rate of decline in the TB incidence rate was 1.8% between 2016 and 2017. In India, rate of decline in TB incidence rate was 3.3% between 2016 and 2017 as compared to 2.3% between 2015 and 2016. TB incidence further reduced by 2.5% between 2017 and 2018.

(c) No, it is not true that positive TB test is not always a cause for worry.

There are various types of TB tests. When a skin test is positive, it is not always a cause of worry, as the person might only have infection and not have the disease. When a sputum microscopy or molecular test is positive, a diagnosis of TB is confirmed and although a cause for concern, the patient should be promptly started on Anti-TB treatment.

(d) Yes, it is true that Government is focusing on identifying additional cases among family contacts of people whose sputum samples have tested positive and preventive treatment is offered to those eligible below 6 years of age. In the year 2018, 83109 children <6 years of age were initiated on TB preventive therapy.

Sale of tobacco products near prohibited spots

257. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tobacco companies in India are systematically targeting children as young as eight by selling tobacco products and placing tobacco advertisements near schools, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that around 32.5 per cent sellers offered free tobacco products to children, and 37.5 per cent offered discounts on these tobacco items, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) This Ministry has not conducted any such survey. However, Section- 6 of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003) prohibits sale of cigarettes or any other tobacco products to any person who is under eighteen years of age; and in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution. Further, Section-5 of COTPA prohibits advertisement and promotion of cigarettes and any other tobacco products.

The enforcement of provisions of COTPA, 2003 and Rules made thereunder is the responsibility of the States/Union Territories. The Central Government has requested the States/Union Territories from time to time, for the strict compliance of COTPA, 2003 and Rules made thereunder. Recently, Ministry has also issued the revised "Guidelines for Tobacco Free Educational Institution".

State Health Index

258. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog, in collaboration with World Bank and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, has brought out a "States' Health Index" document;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the healthcare status of Kerala; and

(c) whether there are grievances from States like Kerala which stands high in the ranks to the effect that they are less considered in the disbursements of Central funds for healthcare facilities as compared to lower ranking States in the index and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

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

(b) In the Reference year (2017-18), the average composite Health Index score among Larger States was 53.22, compared to Base Year (2015-16) average of 52.59. Compared to Base year, the Health Index scores have increased in twelve States in the Reference year. The Health Index scores for 2017-18 reveal large disparities in overall performance across States and UTs. Among the Larger States, Kerala is at number one position with an overall score of 74.01, while Uttar related to Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR), which is 25 deaths per 1,000 live births. Among the Larger States Kerala is one of the top three States in terms of overall performance. Kerala, despite the decrease in overall Health Index score (76.55 in the base year 2015-16 to 74.01 in the Reference Year 2017-18) has, maintained its ranking as the top performing among the Larger States.

(c) No such grievances has been received.

Scheme for development of SC/ST women and children

259. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any healthcare scheme specially focusing on SC/ST women and their children, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the financial support made under such scheme to States/UTs and particularly for Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Government of India has launched various healthcare schemes for women and children which includes SC/ST women and their children in the country and the same are placed below:

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) was launched in April 2005, with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women by providing financial incentive to all SC/ST pregnant women delivering in Government health facilities/accredited private institutions in both High performing State (HPS) and Low Performing State (LPS) regardless of age of mother and number of children.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) aims to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for pregnant women and sick infants (up to one year of age). Under JSSK, every pregnant woman is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions. This also includes absolutely free transport, diagnostics, medicines, other consumables, diet and blood (if required).
- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)- Under PMMVY, a cash incentive is provided directly in the account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) for first living child of the family subject to their fulfilling specific conditions relating to Maternal and Child Health.
- New Contraceptive Choices- New contraceptives viz. Injectable contraceptive and Centchroman have been added to the existing basket of choice.
- Post-partum IUCD (PPIUCD) incentive scheme- Under the scheme compensation is provided to beneficiary, service provider and ASHA for PPIUCD insertion.
- Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries.
- Scheme for ASHAs to Ensure spacing in births (ESB).
- Scheme for provision of Pregnancy Testing Kits (PTK) in the drug kits of ASHAs for use in communities.
- 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.

- Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors - Under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilizations.
- National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS) under which clients are insured in the eventualities of death, complication and failure following sterilization.

Along with the above mentioned healthcare schemes, various programmes and initiatives have been undertaken for women and children which are as follows-

- 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.
- 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.
- Free of cost Comprehensive abortion care services to all women at designated public health facilities as per the provision of MTP Act.
- Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) reaches out to the adolescent population- male and female, rural and urban, married and unmarried, in and out-of-school adolescents with special focus on marginalized and undeserved groups. The strength of the programme is its health promotion approach. Key drivers are facility based and community-based interventions like, outreach by counsellors; social and behaviour change communication; and strengthening of Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics across all levels of care.
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) has been launched to provide child health screening and early interventions services by expanding the reach of mobile health teams at block level. These teams also carry out screening of all the children from birth to 18 years to cover 4 'D's viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability.
- Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been set up at public health facilities to treat and manage the children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted with medical complications.

- Prevention of childhood illness such as diarrheal disease in turn prevents childhood malnutrition. Control of childhood diarrhea is being carried out by conducting annual intensified diarrhea control Fortnight (IDCFs) which is now being called as "Defeat Diarrhea" (D2) strategy to eliminate deaths due to diarrhea by 2022.
- National De-worming Day as a fixed day strategy to administer Albendazole tablets to all the children in the age group of 1-19 years through the platform of AWCs, Schools which results in good nutritional outcomes, and prevents anemia.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) programme for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary feeding up to two years) through mass media campaigns and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.
- Micro-supplementation programmes for tackling micronutrient deficiency among vulnerable age groups such as pregnant women, under-five children and adolescents-
- Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) for children till the age of 5 years.
- 'Anemia Mukht Bharat (AMB)' for supplementation and treatment of anaemia in children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, and women of reproductive age group in programme mode through life cycle approach. This involves, bi-weekly IFA syrup supplementation to children 6-59 months, weekly IFA tablet supplementation to children 5-10 years and adolescents 10-19 years, and IFA tablets to pregnant and lactating women.
- Promotion for intake of iodised salt and monitoring salt quality through testing under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme.

(b) The financial support made under various schemes and programmes to State/UTs and particularly for Kerala is given in Statement.

Statement

*State-wise Central Expenditure SC/ST category-wise under
NHM for F.Ys. 2016-17 to 2018-19*

		₹ in crore					
Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	0.06	-	0.02	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	117.61	56.06	166.27	55.37	180.30	131.54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.08	32.18	0.25	27.38	2.01	50.65
4.	Assam	234.52	86.62	205.04	85.74	171.60	187.88
5.	Bihar	178.83	20.41	222.23	34.78	387.57	26.57
6.	Chandigarh	0.12	-	0.00	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	93.33	178.66	117.23	205.60	149.69	274.84
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.65	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	0.01	0.03	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	32.17	34.42	0.08	24.61		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	196
11.	Goa	0.60	1.49	1.30	1.57	0.85	3.45	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
12.	Gujarat	89.35	131.48	135.02	155.79	160.16	168.22	
13.	Haryana	66.38	3.44	72.22	122.13	1.09		
14.	Himachal Pradesh	59.98	16.37	98.37	23.19	110.10	18.03	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.59	70.75	67.43	71.84	106.97	63.52	
16.	Jharkhand	116.66	137.26	77.45	150.04	96.41	172.22	
17.	Karnataka	147.50	65.66	236.19	81.14	226.43	79.73	
18.	Kerala	52.39	18.07	60.91	9.22	128.18	46.71	
19.	Lakshadweep	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4280.81	314.51	296.30	327.64	279.67	338.90	
21.	Maharashtra	281.61	181.49	224.83	165.22	326.92	136.35	
22.	Manipur	3.33	11.08	57.62	11.04	28.92	23.62	
23.	Meghalaya	51.29	25.46	33.30	80.74	25.74	88.06	Unstarred Questions
24.	Mizoram	35.41	17.75	33.01	47.69	7.54	76.39	
25.	Nagaland	6.61	44.34	0.02	55.22	2.17	84.35	
26.	Odisha	144.12	156.37	193.07	197.84	173.63	207.24	

27.	Puducherry	6.42	-	4.51	-	6.56	-
28.	Punjab	108.01	1.31	150.39	1.28	272.17	1.04
29.	Rajasthan	274.27	200.51	346.74	207.62	419.03	271.17
30.	Sikkim	8.56	3.65	11.74	10.16	7.72	9.96
31.	Tamil Nadu	179.78	24.52	284.85	20.83	333.60	18.22
32.	Tripura	34.53	17.23	37.13	29.70	33.56	44.53
33.	Uttar Pradesh	888.24	101.24	833.30	135.82	1,141.59	172.44
34.	Uttarakhand	51.92	16.03	55.73	9.50	64.61	8.77
35.	West Bengal	226.94	76.02	317.06	80.99	288.55	58.56
36.	Telangana	79.57	64.33	79.38	40.10	185.50	153.72
GRAND TOTAL		3,899.57	2,075.15	4,453.30	2,323.14	5,464.50	2,917.81

Note. 1. The above releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include State share contribution.

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

197

Inadequate infrastructure for blood banks

260. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that due to inadequate infrastructure pertaining to blood banks, there is shortage of blood supply to patients, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has conceived any long term plan to ensure timely supply of blood to patients through blood banks across the country; 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) Adequate infrastructure required for establishing blood bank is laid down in Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder, compliance to which is mandatory to obtain a license to run a Blood Bank.

There are 3108 licensed Blood Banks in the country which collected 1.24 crore Blood Units in 2018-19. Details are given in Statement (*See* below).

No such instances have been reported regarding shortage of blood supply to patients due to inadequate infrastructure pertaining to blood banks.

(b) and (c) Public Health, being a State subject, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to ensure the establishment of Blood Banks as per their need. However, support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system including strengthening existing blood banks/establishing new blood banks based on the proposals submitted by the States through National Health Mission.

Efforts to promote Voluntary Blood Donation are taken up through State Blood Transfusion Councils set up in each State and Union Territory in coordination with Non-Governmental Organizations, Indian Red Cross and other Civil Society Organizations.

The blood banks are mandated to update the daily stock position of the blood and blood products blood groups wise in eRaktKosh portal. They are permitted to transfer blood and blood components between licensed blood bank and blood storage centers to ensure timely supply of blood to the patients.

To ensure equitable availability of blood units in the country, the states have been supported with blood collection and transportation vans with dedicated human resources.

Statement

Number of licensed blood bank in India State / UT wise up to Dec-2018 and Annual Blood Collection State / UT wise in 2018-2019*

Sl. No.	Name of state	Public including Govt. Blood Banks	Private including charitable trust Blood Bank	Total	# Blood Collection for Year 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	02	01	03	4448
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34	135	169	598271
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	09	01	10	6029
4.	Assam	39	32	71	231927
5.	Bihar	35	45	80	222402
6.	Chandigarh	03	01	04	92626
7.	Chhattisgarh	31	51	82	226360
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	01	01	9247
9.	Daman and Diu	02	00	02	2582
10.	NCT of Delhi	22	38	60	407540

1	2	3	4	5	6	200
11.	Goa	03	03	06	22752	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
12.	Gujarat	28	125	153	908293	
13.	Haryana	26	79	105	431784	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	19	03	22	45362	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	05	35	73763	
16.	Jharkhand	28	23	51	229518	
17.	Karnataka	42	174	216	854484	
18.	Kerala	41	128	169	455350	
19.	Lakshadweep	01	00	01	—	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	61	92	153	553750	
21.	Maharashtra	76	257	333	1339155	
22.	Manipur	04	01	05	23257	
23.	Meghalaya	05	02	07	17033	
24.	Mizoram	09	02	11	25552	
25.	Nagaland	05	-	05	13318	Unstarred Questions

26.	Odisha	63	20	83	388992
27.	Puducherry	05	13	18	44579
28.	Punjab	51	65	116	438674
29.	Rajasthan	61	80	141	821378
30.	Sikkim	02	01	03	3789
31.	Tamil Nadu	99	194	293	920281
32.	Telangana	30	150	180	392892
33.	Tripura	11	02	13	27056
34.	Uttar Pradesh	105	222	327	1277485
35.	Uttarkhand	23	16	39	132679
36.	West Bengal	96	45	141	1205718
TOTAL		1101	2007	3108	12448326

* As per information obtained from CDSCO

As per NACO Strategic Information Management System

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

201

Empanelment of hospitals in Gujarat under PMSSY

‡261. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel of hospitals has been prepared in Gujarat to provide medical facilities under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any fund has been released to Gujarat under this scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have fixed discretionary quota for the Members of Parliament in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) aims at correcting the imbalances in the availability of affordable healthcare facilities in different parts of the country in general, and augmenting facilities for quality medical education in the under-served States in particular. PMSSY, a Central Sector Scheme has two components-setting up of AIIMS-like Institutions and upgradation of existing State Government Medical College/Institutions in a phased manner.

Therefore, as such there is no provision of empanelment of hospitals to provide treatment under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

(b) Under PMSSY, four (4) existing Government Medical Colleges in Gujarat have been taken up for up-gradation. Apart from this, AIIMS Rajkot is also being set up in the State of Gujarat under PMSSY.

Details of these projects and fund released for these Projects is given in Statement.

(c) No.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of Projects under PMSSY in Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Projects under PMSSY in Gujarat	Phase	Approved Outlay for the Project	Central Project Share Released (₹ in Cr.)
1.	Upgradation of BJ Medical College, Ahmadabad	Phase-I	₹ 120 crore (Central share: ₹ 100 cr; State share: ₹ 20 cr)	91.99
2.	Upgradation of Government Medical College, Rajkot	Phase-III	₹ 150 crore (Central share: ₹ 120cr; State share: ₹ 30 cr)	79.86
3.	Upgradation of Government Medical College, Bhavnagar	Phase-IV	₹ 200 crore (Central share: ₹ 120 cr; State share: ₹ 80 cr)	70.83
4.	Upgradation of Government Medical College, Surat	Phase-IV	₹ 294 crore (Central share: ₹ 120 cr; State share: ₹ 174 cr)	42.91
5.	AIIMS Rajkot	Phase-VI	₹ 1195.00 crore (Centrally funded)	5.00

Autonomous body for regulating medical devices

262. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NITI Aayog have rejected the proposal to bring medical devices under the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO);

(b) if so, details thereof and reasons for not accepting the proposal of Government; and

(c) whether Government is considering to set up an autonomous body on the lines of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for medical devices/equipments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal has been approved by the Government.

National register for organ and transplantations

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

(a) whether Government maintains any national register on donor and supply of hearts and kidneys in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of any large scale illegal transplantations of hearts and kidneys by private hospitals in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) National Organ and Tissues Transplant Organisation (NOTTO), an organisation under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare maintains the National Organ and Tissue Transplant Registry (NOTTR). Details of heart and kidney donors are as under:

Year	Kidney Transplant			Heart Transplant
	Deceased Donor	Living Donor	Total	
2016	1261	5722	6983	216
2017	1169	6225	7394	237
2018	1164	6820	7984	241
TOTAL	3594	18767	22361	694

(b) and (c) Few instances of illegal transplantation 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 (THOTA), 1994. Under the said Act there is a State level Appropriate Authority to investigate any complaint of breach of any of the provisions of this Act or any of the rules made thereunder and take appropriate action. Details of such cases are not maintained centrally.

Exemption of customs duty on lifesaving drugs

264. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has withdrawn the exemption of customs duty on certain life saving drugs used in the treatment of cancer, HIV and cardiac failure;

(b) whether it is going to further create problem and increase the treatment cost for patients using these drugs;

(c) if so, the alternative medicine Government suggests for the patients using those drugs on whom the exemption of the customs duty has been withdrawn; and

(d) whether Government has surveyed the availability of the alternative medicines in the Indian market as substitutes for those drugs whose customs duty has been withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Certain specified life-saving drugs/medicines including their salts and esters and diagnostic test kits, bulk drugs used in the manufacture of life saving drugs or medicines and other life-saving drugs or medicines attract nil basic customs duty. Some other drugs, medicines, diagnostic kits or equipment and bulk drugs used in the manufacture of drugs or medicines attract a concessional rate of 5% basic customs duty. Remaining medicaments attract 10% of basic customs duty. During the last two years, the Department of Revenue has not withdrawn any such duty exemption.

However, the said department had, in January, 2016, withdrawn customs duty exemption in case of 76 drugs where sufficient indigenous capacity was available and bulk of the requirement was being met from indigenous sources. This decision was

taken only after the Government had carried out a comprehensive exercise to assess the impact of withdrawal of customs duty on the availability and prices of the drugs.

AB-NHPM

265. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ayushman Bharat-National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) aims at providing a coverage of 5 lakh per family annually benefitting more than 10 crore poor families in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with salient features of the said Mission;

(c) whether a number of State Governments have shown reluctance to implement the said Mission in their States as they already have similar Mission, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has completed the empanelment of hospitals under the said Mission and 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) Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) was launched on 23.09.2018 to provide health cover up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per annum for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore individuals) based on the deprivation and occupational criteria as per the Socio-Economic Caste Census.

Salient features of the scheme are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) AB-PMJAY is currently being implemented in 33 States/UTs. The implementation of scheme was rolled back in the State of West Bengal in January 2019. The States of Odisha, Telangana and UT of Delhi have not yet signed the MoU for implementation.

(d) Under AB-PMJAY, all public hospitals (Community Health Centre and above), in the States implementing the scheme, are deemed empanelled. Further, State Governments, through State Health Agencies, empanel private hospitals within their jurisdiction to provide care to identified beneficiary families. Defined criteria and hospital

empanelment guidelines have been adopted by the States for empanelment of Private Hospitals under the Scheme.

Empanelment of Hospitals under the scheme is a continuous process. Hospitals can apply for the empanelment through online Hospital Empanelment Management portal. The online proposal thus submitted is evaluated by District and State Empanelment Committees based on the empanelment criteria.

As on 13.11.2019, 19,082 hospitals have been empanelled under the scheme. The number of hospitals empanelled State-wise is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Salient Features of Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

1. Government of India has launched Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) on 23.09.2018. PMJAY is a 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 cover up to Rs. 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-II*State-wise number of hospitals empanelled under AB-PMJAY (as on 13.11.2019)*

Sl. No.	State	Hospitals Empanelled
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	692
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	296
5.	Bihar	740
6.	Chandigarh	17
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,341
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
9.	Daman and Diu	3
10.	Goa	24
11.	Gujarat	2,917
12.	Haryana	506

1	2	3
13.	Himachal Pradesh	207
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	147
15.	Jharkhand	676
16.	Karnataka	1,018
17.	Kerala	381
18.	Ladakh	09
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	439
21.	Maharashtra	456
22.	Manipur	21
23.	Meghalaya	169
24.	Mizoram	83
25.	Nagaland	66
26.	NHCP	37
27.	PSU	108
28.	Puducherry	11
29.	Punjab	631
30.	Rajasthan	2,049
31.	Sikkim	7
32.	Tamil Nadu	2,257
33.	Tripura	64
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2,279
35.	Uttarakhand	181
36.	West Bengal	1,240
GRAND TOTAL		19,082

Reforms in MBBS curriculum

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

- (a) whether Government proposes major reforms in MBBS curriculum;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof; and
- (c) the time by which new curriculum is likely to be ready for medical students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per information provided by Board of Governors in supersession of Medical Council of India, MBBS curriculum has already been revised and implemented w.e.f. 1st August, 2019. Salient features of which are:-

1. Foundation Course for Undergraduate Medical Education.
2. Early Clinical Exposure for Undergraduate Medical Education.
3. Guidelines for development of Skill laboratories in Medical Colleges.
4. Competency based Assessment Module for Undergraduate Medical Education.

Cancer hospitals

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

- (a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to introduce more hospitals specialised in cancer treatment in the country; and
- (b) how many such new hospitals are being added in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject and the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to prevent and control cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented by Central Government under National Health Mission (NHM) for

interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For cancer, the focus is on three Cancers namely breast, cervical and oral. Under the programme, 599 Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) Clinics at District level and 3274 NCD Clinics at Community Health Centre (CHC) level has been set up.

To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme, under which setting up of 18 State Cancer Institutes and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres have been approved. Further, oncology is one of the superspecialty departments in all new All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and also in many Government Medical College (GMC) upgradation projects under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). At the apex level, National Cancer Institute has been set up at Jhajjar in, Haryana and setting up of second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute at Kolkata has also been approved.

Medical devices under the jurisdiction of CDSCO

268. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to bring all medical devices under the jurisdiction of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) with an aim to improve their quality as well as safety;

(b) whether Government also proposes to establish a separate statutory body on the lines of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for the regulation of medical devices; and

(c) if so, details of the proposal and time-frame for implementation of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare regulates the safety, efficacy and quality of notified medical devices under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder.

In order to bring all the non-notified Medical Devices under the regulation, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India has prepared a road map and published draft rule vide G.S.R. 797 (E), dated 18th October, 2019.

Further, a Notice has been issued seeking the comments of the stakeholders on a proposal to notify all the medical devices under sub section (b) of section (3) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to regulate them as per the provisions of the said Act and Medical Devices Rules, 2017 framed thereunder.

(b) and (c) No such proposal has been approved by the Government.

Deaths of children under age of five

269. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 500 children below the age of five years die of diarrhoea everyday;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to promote awareness as well as provide proper medication and health facilities to the children under age of five; and

(c) the State-wise data of the number of deaths caused due to diarrhoea and other such diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per report of causes of deaths in India 2010-13 released by Registrar General of India, 8.6 % of the child mortality is attributed to diarrhoea. This translates into 77,400 diarrhoeal deaths in children under five in 2017. Therefore about 212 children are estimated to die because of diarrhoea every day in 2017.

(b) Under National Health Mission (NHM), the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing various programs to reduce diarrhoea morbidity and mortality.

In order to control deaths due to diarrhoea and generate awareness in the community, "Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF)" is being implemented every year all over the country since 2014 during May-June keeping in view the onset of monsoons. The various activities in the IDCF are Home visits by ASHA for prepositioning of ORS, establishment of ORS and Zinc Corners, Hand Washing demonstration in schools, and intensive awareness generation involving multiple sectors through convergence. This campaign is further intensified as "Defeat Diarrhoea campaign (D2)" to eliminate deaths due to diarrhoea by 2022.

The Rotavirus vaccination has also been rolled out in the country for prevention of Rotaviral diarrhoea.

(c) The reported deaths due to diarrhoea as per Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) report for Year 2018 is given in Statement.

Statement

Number of deaths due to Diarrhoea in 2018 (CBHI - 2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	439
5.	Bihar	9
6.	Chandigarh	47
7.	Chhattisgarh	20
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	127
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	0
13.	Haryana	55
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
16.	Jharkhand	8
17.	Karnataka	4

1	2	3
18.	Kerala	3
19.	Lakshwadeep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	34
21.	Maharashtra	37
22.	Manipur	15
23.	Meghalaya	6
24.	Mizoram	4
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Odisha	75
27.	Puducherry	8
28.	Punjab	43
29.	Rajasthan	1
30.	Sikkim	5
31.	Tamil Nadu	8
32.	Telangana	1
33.	Tripura	7
34.	Uttar Pradesh	229
35.	Uttarakhand	5
36.	West Bengal	167
ALL INDIA		1450

Enhancing research work in the pharmaceutical science

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

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of research work in the field of pharmaceutical science has come to light in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is considering on enhancing the research work in this sector; 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) No. Research in the field of pharmaceutical science, is being supported by the Indian Council of Medical Research through a number of initiatives like Centres for Advance Research, Task Force Projects, adhoc Schemes and Fellowships in various research institutions, medical colleges and universities across the country.

Department of Biotechnology is also implementing National Biopharma Mission programme for accelerating Discover;' Research to early development for Biopharmaceuticals. Under a specific call on Repurposing of Drugs, R&D projects in various disease area, have been supported.

Department of Science and Technology funds collaborative projects under Public Private Partnership. 57 state-of-the art infrastructure for pharmaceutical R&D, have been created and Grants-in-aid to Indian Pharma Industries is extended for clinical trials in neglected diseases including malaria, kala-azar etc.

Cancer hospitals in Himachal Pradesh

271. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the increasing number of cancer patients in the country;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to start new hospitals equipped to treat cancer patients in Himachal Pradesh 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) As per National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research-National Cancer Registry Programme data, there has been an increase in estimated incidence of cancer cases in the country. The estimated number of incidence of cancer cases reported during the last four years is as below:

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
Estimated number of incidence of cancer cases	13,88,397	14,51,417	15,17,426	15,86,571

Cancer is a multifactorial disease, the risk factors of which, inter alia, include ageing population, sedentary life styles, use of tobacco products, unhealthy diet and air pollution.

(c) Health is a State subject and the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to prevent and control cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented by Central Government under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment.

For cancer, the focus is on three Cancers namely breast, cervical and oral. Under the programme, 599 Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) Clinics at District level and 3274 Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) Clinics at Community Health Centre (CHC) level has been set up, which includes 12 District Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) Clinics and 146 Community Health Centre (CHC) NCD Clinics in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Under Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme of NPCDCS, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs). In Himachal Pradesh, two Tertiary Care Cancer Centres have been approved at Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Govt. Medical College & Hospital, Mandi. Further, oncology is one of the superspecialty departments in all new All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and also in many Government Medical College (GMC) upgradation projects under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). In the State of Himachal Pradesh, a new AIIMS is being established at Bilaspur, which also has Super Specialty Departments of Medical and Surgical Oncology. Also, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Tanda has been upgraded under which tertiary care infrastructure has been created for oncology Department.

Circuit faculty system in newly established AIIMS

†272. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider adopting 'circuit faculty system' to make AIIMS established in different parts of the country fully functional;

(b) whether it is a fact that inspite of establishment of various AIIMS, there is no reduction in the burden on AIIMS, Delhi because the infrastructure similar to AIIMS, Delhi is not available in the rest of the AIIMS; and

(c) if so, whether Government would consider sending faculty of AIIMS, Delhi to various other AIIMS for some time by adopting 'circuit faculty scheme' to provide credibility to other AIIMS, excluding AIIMS, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) At present, there is no provision of circuit faculty system in new AIIMS.

Six new AIIMS are functional with a total strength of 1018 Faculty posts, 1266 Senior Residents and 1378 Junior Residents against the sanctioned strength of 1830 Faculty posts, 1962 Senior Residents and 1806 Junior Residents respectively.

Further, recruitment to various positions is done on need basis in phased manner keeping in view the additional services and facilities planned to be added in the hospitals.

Besides above, AIIMS, Delhi is also providing mentorship role to all the new AIIMS. As per requirement, the Faculty and other staff visit these institutes as needed to support setting up of new facilities.

New AIIMS are providing proper patient healthcare to all patients coming to Institutes for treatment with the existing Faculty and Medical staff. Services of Senior Residents and Junior Residents are also utilized for patient care in various departments.

The first six AIIMS, for the month of October, 2019, experienced a total OPD footfall and IPD admissions of around 3,91,900 patients and 18,400 patients respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As the number of patients in OPD and IPD in new AIIMS has increased, it indicates that the unmet need of patients is now being catered to, earlier which were receiving treatment at local hospital or not taking any treatment. Creation of new AIIMS has given such population better accessibility to specialised treatment.

Replication of waiting huts for pregnant women project

273. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government is planning to replicate West Bengal's 'Waiting Huts for Pregnant Women' project throughout the country, which has recently won the Skoch Award and has increased the institutional delivery of babies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system including support for Birth waiting Hemes, based on the requirements posted by them within their overall resource envelope.

Proposals are received from all the States/UTs in the form of programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). The PIPs are approved in the National program Coordination Committee (NPCC) meetings and Record of proceedings (RoPs) is drawn every year.

As per the proposals received from the State/UTs, the Birth Waiting Homes similar to Birth Waiting Huts have been approved in 7 States (West Bengal, Odisha, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat) to increase Institutional deliveries in hard to reach areas.

Ban of pan masala

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

- (a) whether Government maintains data of oral cancer deaths due to consumption of Pan Masala, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether steps have been taken to ensure the ban on Pan Masala and similar products; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated number of mortality due to cancer of mouth was 34,668, 37,212 and 39,951 in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. These estimates are however subject to certain limitations on data. Also, there is no separate data available to ascribe the above deaths to Pan Masala consumption.

(b) and (c) Standards of Pan Masala are specified under sub-regulations 2.11.5 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has not issued any direction to ban Pan Masala. However, as per provisions of sub-regulation 2.4.5 (3) of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, every package of Pan Masala and advertisement relating thereto is required to carry the following warning, namely- "Chewing of Pan Masala is injurious to health.

Further, sub-regulation 2.3.4 of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulations, 2011 provides that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food product, which includes Pan Masala also.

Enforcement of provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act 2006, Rules & Regulations made thereunder primarily lies with States/UTs. As per sub-section 2 of Section 30 of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. Commissioners of Food Safety has been conferred with power to prohibit injurious products in the interest of Public Health. Accordingly, most of the States/UTs have already banned products including gutkha and panmasala containing tobacco and nicotine.

To comply with the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder, regular surveillance, monitoring, sampling of food items including Pan Masala is done and inspections are carried out by Food Safety Officials of States/UTs. In cases where samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder, recourse is taken to the penal provisions under Chapter IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act 2006.

Cold chain for vaccines

275. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has extended financial and technical support to the States/UTs for proper storage of vaccines in the rural areas, particularly those with inadequate supply of electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to encourage use of solar-powered refrigerators and vaccine coolers to store vaccines in the rural areas 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) Sir. Government has extended financial and technical support to the States/UTs for proper storage of vaccines in the country including rural areas.

Under the programme States/UTs are provided with Ice lined Refrigerators (ILRs), Deep Freezers (DFs), Walk-in-Coolers (WIC), Walk-in Freezers (WIF), Solar refrigerators, cold box, vaccine carrier and Ice packs for proper storage and distribution of vaccines. The State/UT-wise details of cold chain equipments provided in the last three years and current year are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The Ice lined Refrigerators (ILRs) storing vaccines are able to maintain the vaccine storage temperature for 24 hrs. with as little as 8 hrs. of intermittent power supplies. Refrigerator Mechanic/ Technicians are provided to State/UTs for maintenance and functioning of these cold chain equipments and they are also provided in service training for repair & maintenance of these equipments. In addition, the States/UTs are also provided financial support for cold chain maintenance. The State wise details of funds provided is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Government has also provided 404 solar refrigerators to States/UTs to store vaccines. The State/UT wise details of solar refrigerator provided is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

States/UTs-wise details of cold chain equipments

Sl. No. State/ UT		Supplied in 2016-17				Supplied in 2017-18				Supplied in 2018-19		Supplied in 2019-20	
		ILR	DF	WIC	WIF	ILR	DF	WIC	WIF	ILR	DF	ILR	DF
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	60	120	0	1	1129	1045	1	1	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	0	0	86	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	30	50	1	0	330	295	0	1	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	110	100	2	0	599	143	3	2	0	15	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	5	5	0	0	43	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	50	50	1	0	162	219	0	0	30	30	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	10	10	0	0	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	45	20	0	0	198	153	0	0	75	68	0	0

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	222
11.	Goa	10	10	0	0	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
12.	Gujarat	104	100	1	1	874	570	1	1	0	0	0	0	
13.	Haryana	60	45	1	0	295	114	5	1	0	68	0	26	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	50	20	0	0	247	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	80	80	0	0	342	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16.	Jharkhand	65	45	1	1	333	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Karnataka	85	60	0	0	1140	1093	1	1	0	0	50	0	
18.	Kerala	71	60	0	0	865	859	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Lakshadweep	3	1	0	0	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	120	90	2	1	494	333	0	1	0	60	0	18	
21.	Maharashtra	140	80	2	0	941	855	0	0	0	0	95	40	
22.	Manipur	5	5	0	0	43	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions
23.	Meghalaya	5	4	0	0	43	38	0	0	21	4	0	0	
24.	Mizoram	5	5	1	0	43	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.	Nagaland	5	2	0	0	62	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	

26.	Odisha	110	70	1	504	447	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	5	5	0	0	21	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	40	20	0	0	352	380	0	1	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	80	35	0	0	551	285	0	0	0	0	101	0
30.	Sikkim	2	2	0	0	52	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	85	70	1	0	893	803	1	1	0	0	0	0
32.	Telangana	85	50	0	0	513	475	1	1	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	5	5	0	0	71	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	130	80	2	0	1140	570	1	2	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttarakhand	40	50	0	1	282	260	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	West Bengal	130	100	0	0	546	447	0	2	0	0	27	38
TOTAL		1850	1469	16	6	13250	10567	14	14	126	265	273	122

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II*State/UT wise details of Cold Chain maintenance funds provided*

Sl. No.	States	2016-17	2017-18	2018 19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.80	14.50	12.82	15.95
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.65	0.65	1.00	0.92
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.68	4.68	6.08	8.87
4.	Assam	10.17	101.37	11.12	17.52
5.	Bihar	12.96	12.96	35.86	19.30
6.	Chandigarh	1.60	1.60	1.60	2.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	22.20	22.20	14.60	14.27
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15	0.00	0.50	0.50
9.	Daman and Diu	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	6.15	6.15	8.94	8.94
11.	Goa	0.57	0.59	0.60	0.60
12.	Gujarat	23.39	19.61	19.34	26.55
13.	Haryana	8.33	9.00	8.66	14.03
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8.12	8.12	2.04	7.34
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.68	8.68	12.00	12.71
16.	Jharkhand	5.06	5.06	8.24	8.92
17.	Karnataka	24.45	25.72	23.90	25.28
18.	Kerala	10.22	8.40	8.40	11.50
19.	Lakshadweep	0.22	0.23	0.30	0.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	19.69	19.69	20.56	29.75
21.	Maharashtra	31.78	37.93	44.26	47.50
22.	Manipur	2.11	2.11	2.11	5.00
23.	Meghalaya	3.03	3.03	3.61	4.54
24.	Mizoram	1.70	1.70	1.70	0.50
25.	Nagaland	2.75	2.75	2.84	4.12
26.	Odisha	16.52	16.52	28.14	28.14
27.	Puducherry	0.80	0.80	1.00	1.00
28.	Punjab	20.89	20.89	20.89	20.89
29.	Rajasthan	26.92	21.72	20.40	34.05
30.	Sikkim	0	1.00	1.00	1.65
31.	Tamil Nadu	17.93	20.27	20.42	25.51
32.	Telangana	7.74	7.99	7.99	9.02
33.	Tripura	2.27	2.45	3.39	3.30
34.	Uttar Pradesh	19.94	19.42	28.36	37.25
35.	Uttarakhand	4.27	5.17	8.13	8.13
36.	West Bengal	272.10	272.10	*	*
GRAND TOTAL		612.29	705.51	390.80	455.85

* Budget for Cold Chain Maintenance is provisioned under Bio-Medical Equipment Maintenance Programme (BMMP). For BMMP, it was Rs. 2863.81 Lakh for the year 2018-19 and Rs.2510.52 Lakh for the year 2018-19.

Statement-III*Details of Solar Equipment supplied to States/UTs*

Sl. No.	State	Quantity (in nos)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	49
4.	Assam	41
5.	Bihar	10
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	36
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	1
13.	Haryana	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18
16.	Jharkhand	22
17.	Karnataka	2
18.	Kerala	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	34
21.	Maharashtra	16

1	2	3
22.	Manipur	30
23.	Meghalaya	19
24.	Mizoram	10
25.	Nagaland	22
26.	Odisha	17
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Punjab	0
29.	Rajasthan	19
30.	Sikkim	9
31.	Tamil Nadu	0
32.	Telangana	0
33.	Tripura	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	19
35.	Uttarakhand	17
36.	West Bengal	0
TOTAL		404

Re-examining Schemes/policies in health sector

276. SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to re-examine the existing schemes and policies in the health sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has found any shortcomings in these schemes and policies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/being taken by Government to make these schemes and policies more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ILL-equipped hospitals

277. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government and private-run hospitals are unprepared for natural disasters like the recent one in Chennai floods, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that hospitals including primary health centres are not equipped with properly trained staff, adequate machines to help the victims, lack of medicines and poor sanitary conditions, if so, the details thereof and steps taken/being taken to equip the hospitals to face any untoward incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per constitutional provisions, Health is a State subject. Government of India provides technical and financial support and training to health functionaries of State Government for effective containment and management of any disease outbreak and natural disasters. The Government of India also provides regular financial and technical support to the State Governments under National Health Mission (NHM) and various other Tertiary sector schemes for strengthening of healthcare infrastructure in the States/UTs including procurement of medical equipments.

Working conditions of new AIIMS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the facilities available in the new AIIMS are inadequate when compared to the number of patients coming on daily basis;

(b) if so, the details of the amount spent on improvements of facilities, maintenance and construction of new buildings in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has received any submission from the Kerala Government demanding an AIIMS for the State; and

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. Six new AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh are functional. As per information provided by these AIIMS, the facilities are adequate to cater to patient load on daily basis.

(b) AIIMS are provided Grants-in-aid (GiA) in three categories, General, Capital and Salaries to meet their overall expenditure including that for improvement of facilities, maintenance, construction of new building etc. A detailed chart on GiA released to these six AIIMS in last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes. The Ministry has received requests from State Govt, of Kerala on setting up of AIIMS in the State.

(d) The Ministry has approached the Department of Expenditure for in-principle approval on the proposal for setting up of AIIMS in Kerala.

Statement

Details of Grants in Aid - General to six AIIMS

AIIMS	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	357784139	254000000	652300000
Bhubaneswar	Odisha	80700000	421500000	1384846233
Jodhpur	Rajasthan	650000000	658200000	1488119178
Patna	Bihar	250000000	50000000	762300000
Raipur	Chhattisgarh	296514000	550000000	1161100000
Rishikesh	Uttarakhand	665000000	266300000	630700000
TOTAL		2299998139	2200000000	6079365411

Grants in Aid - Capital

AIIMS		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	999500000	450000000	125000000
Bhubaneswar	Odisha	400000000	800000000	205000000
Jodhpur	Rajasthan	100000000	550000000	1150000000
Patna	Bihar	250000000	500000000	500000000
Raipur	Chhattisgarh	1580762000	250000000	40000000
Rishikesh	Uttarakhand	1100000000	590000000	1875000000
TOTAL		4430262000	3140000000	3895000000

Grants in Aid - Salaries

AIIMS		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	343552865	295000000	690200000
Bhubaneswar	Odisha	991200000	410000000	1223000000
Jodhpur	Rajasthan	800000000	522400000	1121400000
Patna	Bihar	900000000	710000000	797600000
Raipur	Chhattisgarh	635265000	1000000000	917600000
Rishikesh	Uttarakhand	1100000000	525000000	1630200000
TOTAL		4770017865	3462400000	6380000000

Survey on doctor-population ratio

279. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey or study on the doctor population ratio in India during the past one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and under one allopathic Government doctor, how many people are being treated in the country;

(c) whether this ratio is complying with the WHO's recommended doctor population ratio; and

(d) if not, the actions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per information available with this Ministry, there are a total 11,59,309 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st March, 2019. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 9.27 lakh doctors may be available for active service which gives allopathic doctor-population ratio of 1:1445. Besides, there are 7.88 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.30 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy (AUH) doctors may be available for service and considered together with allopathic doctors, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:860. However, the WHO norm of doctor-population ratio is 1:1000.

(d) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide healthcare facilities to its citizens 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 in-sourcing or engagement of doctors, specialist doctors and other staff on contractual basis and to improve other facilities in Government hospitals as per Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS), based on the requirements of the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

However, Government has taken various steps to optimize the number of doctors and specialists in the country - such as increasing the number of seats in UG/PG level at various medical educational institutes/medical colleges across the country; encouraging doctors to work in remote and difficult areas; encouraging States to adopt flexible norms for engaging specialists for public health facilities by various mechanisms like 'contracting in' and 'contracting out' of specialist services under National Health Mission.

States have also been allowed to offer negotiable salaries to attract Specialists including flexibility in strategies such as 'You quote, we pay'. Financial support is also provided to States for providing performance-based incentives, providing accommodation and transport facilities in rural and remote areas, sponsoring training programmes, etc.

to attract human resources to address the issue of shortage of doctors and specialists in the public health facilities. Support is also provided to States/UTs in term of hard area allowance for specialist doctors who serve in rural and remote areas as well as for residential quarters for them.

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

Diabetes and cholesterol impairment in children

280. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the reports submitted by the National Nutrition Survey of Children and Adolescents, there are increasing cases of diabetes and high cholesterol among children in the country, if so, what actions have been taken by Government in this regard; and

(b) 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 Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) conducted during the year 2016-18, the prevalence of diabetes was low (~1%) based on fasting plasma glucose and HbA1c levels in the blood among both children and adolescents. However 10.3% of school-age children (5-9 years) and 10.4% of adolescents (10-19 years) are estimated as pre-diabetic in India based on fasting plasma glucose and HbA1c levels in the blood.

Also, 3.2% of school-age children (5-9 years) and 3.7% of adolescents (10-19 years) in India are estimated to have high total cholesterol as per this survey.

In order to prevent onset of lifestyle diseases like diabetes and hypertension and Cardio vascular diseases etc. the Ministry of Health and family Welfare has initiated various advocacy and awareness campaigns including the "Eat Right India" Campaign, which is built on the two broad pillars of 'Eat Healthy' and 'Eat Safe'. This aims to engage, excite and enable citizens to improve their health and wellbeing.

Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) platform is being used for creating community awareness on importance of balanced and healthy diet. National programme

for prevention and Control of Cancer Diabetes Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) envisages inter-sectoral coordination for promoting health and preventing NCDs and their risk factors. School health programme through "health and wellness Ambassador" is one of the strategy under National Health Mission for promoting healthy behaviours for control of common Non communicable practices. Health and Wellness Centres as envisaged in "Ayushman Bharat" would play a key role in strengthening comprehensive implementation of these strategies in promotion of health and well-being. The role of physical activities in health promotion and prevention of overweight and obesity is also being adopted as key strategy along with emphasis on "Eat Right". Besides this, Fit India movement has been initiated by the Hon'ble PM where various physical activities and events to increase awareness on fitness will be carried out in the country in the next three months starting from November 2019.

Population control and legislation to curb population growth

281. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest steps taken by Government in consultation with State Governments to control the population;
- (b) whether Government proposes to adopt any law to control/stabilise population; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The steps taken by Government in consultation with State Governments to control/stabilise the population are given in Statement (See below) for which support is being provided under National Health Mission.

- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.

Statement

Steps being taken by the government to control/ stabilise the population:

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 IUCDI (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 death, complication and failure 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.

Availability of generic medicines in CGHS dispensaries

282. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that generic medicines are, quality-wise and cost-wise, equal to traditional allopathic medicines;
- (b) if so, whether such medicines are available in CGHS dispensaries all over the country;
- (c) whether doctors are prescribing such medicines to patients; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Generic medicines are quality-wise equal to traditional allopathic medicines. However, generic medicines are generally less costly than branded allopathic medicines.

(c) and (d) CGHS doctors are prescribing generic medicines. Instructions are in place for prescribing generic medicines by Doctors of CGHS. The last such instruction to Medical Officers and Specialists of all the CGHS Wellness Centers reiterating the regulations of Medical Council of India for prescribing drugs with generic name was issued on 8th September 2017.

Control of vector-borne and waterborne diseases in flood affected areas

283. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the people of flood affected areas in the country are prone to vector-borne and water-borne diseases spreading due to the clogging of water in the flood affected areas;
- (b) whether Government, in consultation with the concerned State Governments, has taken all necessary steps in dealing with these diseases; and
- (c) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government in recent floods across the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. Government is aware of the fact that the people of flood affected areas in the country are prone to vector breeding due to clogging of water in the flood affected areas.

(b) and (c) Yes. The necessary steps taken by Government are:

Malaria:

1. Advisory to the States regarding necessary measures to be taken.
2. Regular monitoring of the situation.
3. Ensuring availability of anti-malaria drugs, Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs)
4. Ensuring availability of necessary logistics like insecticides, Long lasting insecticidal Nets (LLINs), Larvicides etc. for Management.
5. Information Educating Communication (IEC)/ Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) activities for community awareness.
6. Field visits by central level officers and technical support to states on for prevention and management of outbreaks due to malaria.

Central Teams visited the affected States and provided technical assistance. The overall emergency response to the floods was coordinated by Emergency Medical Relief Division of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare with close monitoring and review by Senior Officers. The details of some such visits are:-

- Four central teams visited Cyclone Fani affected districts Puri, Khurdha, Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapada districts, Odisha State from 8th to 22nd May, 2019.
- Three central teams visited flood affected districts Bhagalpur and Patna districts, Bihar State from 5th to 18th October, 2019.
- Central Teams of scientists, entomologist and epidemiologist from Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences (RMRI) Patna, National institute of malaria Research (NIMR), National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICED) Kolkata, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) Delhi were deputed immediately to flood affected area in Patna during heavy rain in month of September, 2019.

Besides, Government of India (GOI) has taken the following steps to prevent dengue and Chikungunya in the country during 2019:

- GoI provided Technical Guidelines for prevention and control, case management & effective community participation to the States for implementation.
- Conduct of trainings for capacity building of doctors on case management.
- Monitoring and supervision for early case detection and prevention and control.
- Till date, 14 advisories issued and 9 reviews held with various States.
- Providing free diagnostic facilities through 680 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHS) and 16 Apex Referral laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country.
- GoI supplied 6018 Dengue and 2031 chikungunya IgM test kits (1 Kit= 96 tests) through National institute of Virology (NIV), Pune till date.
- Observation of National Dengue Day on 16th May across the country.
- IEC/BCC activities to disseminate knowledge for prevention and control.
- Ministries of Urban Development, Rural Development and drinking water & sanitation requested to sensitize the State counterparts for effective inter-departmental cooperation to prevent dengue.

AB-PMJAY

†284. DR. KIRORI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the objective of Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) is to incorporate more than 10 crore poor and weak families in this scheme while providing coverage of upto 5 lakh per year to each family being admitted in the secondary and tertiary hospitals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana provides paperless and cashless facilities to its beneficiaries while availing services in empanelled hospitals (both Government and private) across the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana was launched on 23.09.2018 to provide health cover up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per annum for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation to around 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore individuals) based on the deprivation and occupational criteria as per the Socio-Economic Caste Census.

The scheme provides for paperless and cashless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service *i.e.* empanelled public and private hospitals across India. To facilitate this, an online transaction management system has been adopted by States/UTs. Further, claims of the hospitals are also settled through online portal in a time-bound manner.

Salient features of the scheme are given in Statement.

Statement

Salient Features of Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

1. Government of India has launched Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) on 23.09.2018. PMJAY is a 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 cover up to Rs. 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 PMAJY, 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

Research on developing new medicines

†285. SHRI LAL SINH VADODJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the research work in the country on the diseases like tuberculosis, malaria and dengue that mostly affect the poor are negligible;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to do researches on new medicines for these diseases; 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) No. Research work on diseases like tuberculosis, malaria and dengue is being supported by Indian Council of Medical Research, D/o BioTechnology & D/o Science & Technology through various initiatives under National and International R&D programmes as indicated hereunder:-

- I. Launch of Malaria Elimination Research Alliance
- II. Special Call for research proposals on Dengue
- III. Mission AMR,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- IV. Major projects for development of vaccines for Malaria, Tuberculosis and Dengue, V. Malaria Vaccine Development Programmes,
- VI. Dengue subunit VLP based vaccine candidate,
- VII. Regional Prospective observational Research for Tuberculosis India under Indo-US vaccine Programme.
- VIII. Technology developed by ICGEB, New Delhi has been transferred to Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. for development of phytopharmaceutical drug for dengue,
- IX. Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council, a Public Sector undertaking of D/o Biotechnology also supports in R&D activities in these areas,
- X. Funding by D/o Science & Technology to Collaborative Projects under Public Private Partnership, creation of 57 state of the art infrastructure for Pharmaceutical R&D,

Grants-in-aid to Indian Pharma Industries for clinical trials in neglected diseases including malaria, kala-azar etc.

Transforming HSCs and PHCs into HWCs

286. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Ayushman Bharat Health Scheme, Health Sub-Centres (HSCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are being transformed into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details of HSCs and PHCs which have been covered under the scheme in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) the details of HSCs & PHCs which have been transformed and those which are yet to be transformed, along with the fund allocated/released to Himachal Pradesh under the scheme?

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 across the country under Ayushman Bharat (AB-HWCs) for provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive healthcare and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh 510 PHCs, 13 UPHCs (Urban Public Health Centres) and 354 SHCs (Sub Health Centres) have been covered under the scheme. As per the information available on the HWC Portal, the details of SHCs, PHCs and UPHCs transformed/ yet to be transformed as on 14.11.2019 is as below:

Health Centres	SHC	PHC	UPHC	Total
Covered	354	510	13	877
Transformed	0	37	2	39
Yet to be Transformed	354	473	11	838

Under NHM, the release to the State of Himachal Pradesh towards the activities of "AB-HWC (Comprehensive Primary Health Care) for the F.Y 2018-19 and 2019-20 is as below:

(₹ in crore)			
Year	NRHM (CPHC)	NUHM (CPHC)	Total
2018-19	15.93	0.15	16.08
2019-20	11.92	0.11	12.03

Cutting spread of antimicrobial resistance

287. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation (WHO) has asked the member countries including India to adopt classification in their health systems to cut the spread of anti-microbial resistance, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is going to adopt the classification of WHO as it would help our medical professionals to select the right antibiotic, 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) Government of India is not aware of any classification by World Health Organisation (WHO) of the health systems to cut the spread of anti-microbial resistance.

However, WHO has the AWaRe (Access, Watch & Reserve) classification for antibiotics. AWaRe classifies antibiotics into three stewardship groups: Access, Watch and Reserve, to emphasize the importance of their optimal uses and potential for antimicrobial resistance.

Mental health awareness initiatives

288. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government for the mental wellness of the people including children, women and the elderly;
- (b) the amount allocated for the mental health and amount spent on it;
- (c) the initiatives undertaken by Government to increase awareness about mental well-being of people; and
- (d) whether Government has laid down any guidelines with respect to mental health awareness in school and college children, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. The Government is supporting implementation of the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under NMHP in 655 districts of the country for early detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illnesses. With the objective to address the shortage of qualified mental health professionals in the country, the Government, under NMHP is implementing Manpower Development Schemes for establishment of Centres of Excellence and strengthening/ establishment of Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties. Till date, support has been provided for establishment of 25 Centres of Excellence and strengthening/ establishment of 47 Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties in the country. Tertiary level mental healthcare facilities are provided through dedicated Mental Health Institutions as well as Medical Colleges run by Central and State Governments. The Government

has also enacted the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, which came into force w.e.f. 29/05/2018. The Act aims at protection and promotion of the rights of persons with mental illness during the delivery of health care in institutions and in the community. It also ensures health care, treatment and rehabilitation of persons with mental illness within a rights based framework to achieve the greatest public health good.

(b) During 2018-19, the total budget allocation for Central Mental Health Institutions and NMHP was Rs. 599.76 cr, out of which a total of Rs. 545.65 cr have been spent.

(c) To generate awareness among masses about mental illnesses Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are an integral part of the NMHP. At the District level, funds upto Rs. 4 lakh per annum are provided to each District under the DMHP under the Non-communicable Diseases flexi-pool of National Health Mission for IEC and awareness generation activities in the community, schools, workplaces, with community involvement. Under the DMHP various IEC activities such as awareness messages in local newspapers and radio, street plays, wall paintings etc. are undertaken by the States/UTs.

(d) As per the guidelines for implementation of DMHP, funds upto Rs. 12 lakhs per annum are provided to each district supported under the programme for targeted interventions with the following objectives:

- i. To provide class teachers with facilitative skill to promote life skill among their students.
- ii. To provide the class teachers with knowledge and skills to identify emotional conduct, scholastic and substance use problems in their students.
- iii. To provide class teachers with a system of referral for students with psychological problems to the District Mental Health Team for inputs and treatment.
- iv. To involve other stakeholders like parents, community leaders to enhance development of adolescents etc.

Banning sale of loose cigarettes

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

(a) whether Government is planning to ban sale of loose cigarettes as a preventive measure, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is considering increasing the legal age of consumption of tobacco products from 18 to 21 years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration at present. However, Section 7 of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003) provides that no person shall produce, supply or distribute cigarettes, unless every package of cigarettes bears on its label, the specified warning.

Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh

290. DR. VIKAS MAHATME : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (National Population Stabilisation Fund) set up by Government almost an year back in successful;

(b) if so, the success achieved in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for sustainable population growth and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY) : (a) and (b) Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK), an autonomous body under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, implemented the following schemes:

(1) Perna Scheme (for delaying marriage, childbirth and spacing),

(2) Santushti Scheme (Public Private Partnership for sterilization services), and

(3) National Helpline (for information on family planning).

The JSK has been discontinued on 08/02/2019 *vide* the cabinet decision on 07.02.2018 and various schemes for population control are being supported under National Health Mission;

(c) Details of steps taken by Government to control population growth are placed in Statement.

Statement

Steps being taken by the government to control population growth:

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 death, complication and failure 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.

Rise in TB cases

291. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was substantial increase in number of TB cases reported in the first half of the year 2019 as compared to the corresponding period in 2018, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government will be able to completely eradicate TB by 2025, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. It is a fact that there was an increase in the number of TB cases reported in first half of the year 2019 as compared to the first half of 2018. 12,45,664 TB cases were reported from January to June 2019, as compared to 10,70,449 TB cases from January to June 2018.

(b) The Government of India is committed to End TB by 2025. Ministry has developed the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-2025) with the goal of ending TB by 2025.

The key focus areas are:

- Early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens along with suitable patient support systems to promote adherence.
- Engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector.
- Prevention strategies including active case finding and contact tracing in high risk / vulnerable population

- Airborne infection control.
- Multi-sectoral response for addressing social determinants.

Assault on doctors and hospital staff

292. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether assault on doctors and hospital staff have been reported in various Government hospitals across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof of such cases reported during last two years, hospital and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Indian Medical Association had directed the members of all its State branches to Stage protests against such attacks on doctors across the country which led to shutdown of OPD, Emergency services and resulted into death of patients, if so, details thereof;

(d) whether there is urgent need for a specific legislation to protect doctors/ health professionals; and

(e) the preventive steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes, incidents of strike by doctors because of alleged assault on doctors on duty in various parts of the Country have come to the notice of the Government.

As per Constitutional provisions, 'Health' and 'Law & Order' are State subjects. Therefore, the concerned State/UT Government are required to take measures to prevent such incidents under the appropriate legal framework applicable in the respective State/ UT. Details of such cases are not maintained centrally.

(c) As per the information received from IMA, IMA had appealed for withdrawal of non essential services on 17th June, 2019 from 6:00 AM to 6:00 AM next day, as a token protest. The emergency services and critical services were unaffected.

(d) and (e) Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has issued an advisory to all States/UTs to consider immediate measures for inculcating an effective sense of security among the doctors on duty, as under:

- i. Security of sensitive hospitals to be managed by a designated and trained force,
- ii. Installation of CCTV cameras and round the clock Quick Reaction Teams with effective communication/security gadgets particularly at Casualty, Emergency and areas having high footfalls.
- iii. Well-equipped centralized control room for monitoring and quick response,
- iv. Entry restriction for undesirable persons,
- v. Institutional FIR against assaulters,
- vi. Display of legislation protecting doctors in every hospital and police station,
- vii. Appointment of Nodal Officer to monitor medical negligence,
- viii. Expeditious filling up of vacant posts of doctors and para medical staff in hospitals/Primary Health Centres to avoid excessive burden/pressure on doctors and to maintain global doctor-patient ratio,
- ix. Better infrastructural facilities and medical equipment and provision of extra monetary incentive for the doctors and para medical staff serving in hard remote areas as compared to major and metro cities with better career prospects, etc.

Establishment of floating solar power plants

293. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it a fact that Government is contemplating on establishment of a floating solar power plant in Penna- Ahobilam water tank situated in Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any methodology has been chalked out for this purpose; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) It has been reported that State Government of Andhra Pradesh is contemplating establishment of a floating solar power plant in Penna- Ahobilam Balancing Reservoir(PABR) situated in Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh.

While, a feasibility study for setting up of 10 MW floating solar power plant in PABR has been undertaken, as per information received no methodology for its implementation has been finalised by the State Government, as yet.

Electricity production by renewable and non-renewable sources

294. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of electricity production by renewable and non-renewable sources in the country, year-wise and State-wise, for the last five years;

(b) whether any new wind stations, hydro power projects and solar stations have been set up by Government in the last five years, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking any measures to increase the production of electricity by renewable sources; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As per information provided by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the details of the state-wise electricity generation through renewable and non-renewable sources in the country during last five years are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) A total of 40921.54 MW renewable energy capacity have been installed during the last five years through solar, wind and small hydro power projects in the country. The source-wise and year-wise details are given below:-

(in MW)			
Year	Solar	Wind	Small Hydro power
2014-15	1112.08	2311.78	251.61
2015-16	3018.90	3423.05	218.60
2016-17	5526.00	5502.37	105.90
2017-18	9362.55	1865.23	105.95
2018-19	6529.20	1480.97	107.35

(c) and (d) The measures taken by the Government to increase the production of electricity through renewable energy sources in the country *inter alia*, include the following:-

- Announcement of a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year, 2022;
- Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses for inter-state sale of solar and K - wind power for projects to be commissioned up to December, 2022.
- Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- Notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licensee to procure solar and wind power at competitive rates in cost effective manner.
- Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2022.
- Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate grid integration of large scale renewable energy capacity addition.
- Launching of new schemes, such as, PM-KUSUM, solar rooftop phase II, 12000 MW CPSU scheme Phase II.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise Renewable Energy Generation during the last five Years

(All figures in MU)

Sl. No.	State/Utility	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh	2.23	3.40	13.16	7.87	13.51
2.	Delhi	116.63	128.97	144.73	241.09	287.65
3.	Haryana	470.69	1343.15	449.54	560.70	655.83
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1685.08	1921.77	2015.58	1903.05	2287.93
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	313.23	304.79	326.12	324.37	312.20
6.	Punjab	1159.29	1474.20	2149.49	2343.87	2445.21
7.	Rajasthan	5596.57	6600.24	7973.85	9484.23	11307.15
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3075.02	3201.49	3638.26	4606.29	5640.29
9.	Uttarakhand .	664.38	703.42	999.19	1184.50	1104.97
10.	NTPC Dadri/FBD/Unchahar/ Singrauli/Bhadla	22.90	42.41	74.90	480.99	511.27
11.	Oil India Ltd (Rajasthan)	126.93	193.67	227.20	251.25	106.04
12.	Chhattisgarh	1066.29	1202.42	1446.22	1069.21	945.09

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	NTPC Rajgarh/Raojmal/Man dsaur	62.94	81.00	82.21	381.99	564.95
14.	Gujarat	7222.27	8003.73	9497.99	11759.63	13776.39
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1427.51	2910.42	5268.67	6292.90	7640.49
16.	Maharashtra	10283.93	10756.58	11292.70	12036.98	14974.91
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.03	0.50	1.31	5.23	5.76
18.	Daman & Diu	0.15	4.25	14.43	18.53	18.94
19.	Oil India Ltd (Madhya Pradesh & Gujrat)	0.00	2013.04	3187.85	6354.11	241.47
20.	Andhra Pradesh	2711.06	1093.57	2507.34	4438.65	14130.35
21.	Telangana	802.86	5825.85	7846.60	11847.28	7031.25
22.	Karnataka	9694.90	5314.53	3599.62	6152.15	21657.53
23.	Kerala	629.64	567.33	490.13	675.87	770.33
24.	NTPC Ramagundam/Anantapuram	15.62	16.02	350.53	426.37	434.89
25.	Tamil Nadu	11902.39	9331.47	15153.87	16179.86	16898.48
26.	Lakshadweep	46.09	1.02	1.59	1.79	1.12
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.34	1.17	2.58
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.47	18.72	20.03	19.65	24.60

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29.	Bihar	209.13	165.11	292.53	309.06	488.14
30.	Jharkhand	8.32	19.77	38.47	19.47	19.14
31.	Odisha	329.82	434.45	507.71	517.56	639.55
32.	Sikkim	20.88	41.93	35.78	30.54	28.10
33.	West Bengal	1553.63	1608.15	1569.77	1590.54	1486.16
34.	DVC	146.86	118.26	14.09	9.54	2.63
35.	NTPC Andaman/ Talcher	18.79	18.91	20.00	20.43	19.71
36.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.94	18.44	27.43	0.70	1.75
37.	Assam	64.52	90.94	14.15	24.49	20.73
38.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.15	1.88
39.	Meghalaya	66.94	65.96	59.10	70.56	50.51
40.	Mizoram	34.86	27.62	49.62	54.67	40.09
41.	Nagaland	84.14	88.73	92.73	91.00	87.46
42.	Tripura	29.37	18.47	46.47	44.48	42.98
43.	NEEPCO	0.98	6.15	6.89	6.71	39.10
TOTAL		61719.25	65780.85	81548.21	101839.48	126759.09

Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

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Statement-II

Details of state-wise generation of last 5 years Non- RE Sources

State	Category	Generation (MU)				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	Thermal	8722.83	6206.10	6253.26	7048.70	7136.04
Haryana	Thermal	28748.61	22247.14	18890.44	26605.97	25435.43
Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	33573.52	38586.58	37049.74	38783.00	35908.55
Jammu And Kashmir	Hydro	14485.02	15136.15	15377.69	14937.56	16541.58
Punjab	Thermal	18921.83	19015.05	22955.84	24728.05	26364.26
	Hydro	4384.46	4647.65	3910.58	4724.30	4335.40
Rajasthan	Thermal	45600.20	44494.31	43353.58	42218.28	48245.58
	Nuclear	7722.39	8419.24	7472.60	8605.80	8034.28
	Hydro	863.33	1033.80	965.99	819.53	698.40
Uttar Pradesh	Thermal	107763.51	106961.85	115587.66	123419.21	118434.15
	Nuclear	2890.54	3432.60	3378.89	3636.38	3161.89
	Hydro	1247.69	935.08	1175.56	1486.69	1176.36

Uttarakhand	Thermal			969.01	1622.99	1254.24
	Hydro	11439.22	12765.92	13281.53	13983.61	13741.12
Chhattisgarh	Thermal	79452.39	89189.99	105532.42	109863.69	115471.25
	Hydro	258.18	323.30	153.76	178.07	243.08
Goa	Thermal	12.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	Thermal	98197.56	99937.24	95804.73	94967.95	94548.61
	Nuclear	3529.40	2028.17	0.00	0.00	999.93
	Hydro	3811.58	2951.85	3943.88	1551.92	1042.81
Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	68912.72	90870.68	91083.18	108586.66	118281.10
	Hydro	5909.62	4491.31	7156.66	2586.81	3396.67
Maharashtra	Thermal	91751.44	102154.92	101667.95	112730.93	121180.50
	Nuclear	10269.89	10389.14	10860.20	6876.25	10766.42
	Hydro	5678.01	5078.88	5923.70	4861.12	5076.86
Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	43382.94	57559.26	64255.64	60692.77	60870.88
	Hydro	3149.59	1904.47	1824.42	2268.80	2272.94
Karnataka	Thermal	30540.83	32401.17	30460.83	29992.78	30352.74
	Nuclear	6462.17	7672.71	6533.49	7533.41	7216.53
	Hydro	13160.29	7479.37	6772.35	7142.62	12187.69

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	Thermal	1181.52	289.59	63.12	48.76	4.88
	Hydro	6852.65	6363.75	4067.49	5199.26	7320.21
Puducherry	Thermal	102.14	227.59	246.84	226.45	229.88
Tamil Nadu	Thermal	61132.31	66460.80	72513.87	67772.42	70863.38
	Nuclear	5227.15	5471.76	9670.69	11694.28	7633.54
	Hydro	5058.95	4474.27	2397.12	2919.60	5281.59
Telangana	Thermal	36501.05	35352.73	41279.34	47312.22	48218.42
	Hydro	3113.81	282.33	1279.99	1491.98	1744.61
Andaman Nicobar	Thermal	153.76	182.85	215.56	258.79	120.73
Bihar	Thermal	18272.27	20827.01	24514.85	28440.03	32170.52
Jharkhand	Thermal	23056.47	26148.20	25806.45	27292.26	26800.65
	Hydro	162.99	120.21	163.64	332.32	180.98
Odisha	Thermal	44412.95	52311.46	50727.98	40489.84	40046.92
	Hydro	6919.49	4910.34	5113.20	6022.99	6777.45
Sikkim	Hydro	3345.29	3551.92	4330.40	8887.99	9022.07
West Bengal	Thermal	64407.70	62508.94	71677.22	72426.77	74032.25

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	Hydro	2287.85	2132.87	2839.28	2278.45	2919.81
Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	1109.48	1280.25	1249.01	1416.74	1399.02
Assam	Thermal	3267.95	3331.44	4496.51	4314.31	5530.62
	Hydro	1119.75	1365.73	1681.96	1918.58	1694.36
Manipur	Hydro	372.44	536.64	741.07	837.74	602.61
Meghalaya	Hydro	775.29	860.94	719.60	1140.26	929.53
Mizoram	Hydro	-	-	-	78.37	168.44
Nagaland	Hydro	165.15	163.14	258.94	274.39	231.47
Tripura	Thermal	3824.44	5109.38	5873.89	5999.27	6630.85
Bhutan (IMP)	(blank)	5007.74	5244.21	5617.34	4778.33	4406.62
GRAND TOTAL		1048672.96	1107822.28	1160140.94	1206306.25	1249336.70

* Provisional based on actual-cum-assesment

1. Gross Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.

Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

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New and Renewable Energy

295. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering norms to attract developers to set up solar projects; and

(b) if so, complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The steps taken by the Government to attract developers to set up solar projects in the country, *inter alia*, include the following:

- (i) Announcement of a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by December, 2022.
- (ii) Waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to December, 2022.
- (iii) Permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- (iv) Notification of standard bidding guidelines to enable distribution licensee to procure solar and wind power at competitive rates in cost effective manner.
- (v) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to year 2022.
- (vi) Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate grid interaction of large scale renewable energy capacity addition.
- (vii) Notification of standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic system/ devices.
- (viii) Launch of new schemes: Pradhan Mantri-Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), CPSU Scheme Phase II and Solar Rooftop Phase II program.

Wind energy projects

296. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the recorded progress on the proposal for installing 20 GW capacity of wind energy projects by March, 2020; and

(b) what steps have been taken in land acquisition for the 20 GW wind energy projects, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government has set a target of installing 60 GW of wind power capacity by the year 2022. Against this target, a capacity of 37.09 GW has already been installed as on 31.10.2019.

(b) The energy generated from wind energy projects is procured through transparent competitive bidding process as per 'Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Wind Power Projects' issued on 8th December 2017 and subsequent amendment dated 16th July 2019. The guidelines, *inter-alia*, provide that procuring land for setting up of wind power project is the responsibility of the bidder.

Promotion of new and renewable energy

†297. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any work plan to end dependency on traditional sources of energy and to promote use of new and renewable energy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of renewable energy plant/institutes established during last five years in the country and electricity production capacity of these plants/ institutes in megawatt; and

(c) the target set by Government for energy production through renewable sources till year 2022, and percentage of total energy requirements expected to be fulfilled by this production?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As per the Government of India's submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), atleast 40% cumulative electric power capacity will be based on non-fossil fuel energy resources by 2030. Accordingly, the Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022.

(b) A total of 42796.57 MW renewable energy capacity have been installed during last five years in the country. The electricity generation through these projects during last five years is given below:

Year	Generation (in MUs)
2014-15	61784.93
2015-16	65780.9
2016-17	81548.21
2017-18	101839.48
2018-19	126759.09

(c) The Government has set a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 5 GW from Small Hydro. As per Central Electricity Authority's National Electricity Plan, contribution of renewable energy sources is estimated to be around 21% in the total electricity generation by the year 2022.

Lower tariffs of solar energy

†298. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during last three years production of solar energy has increased in the country and due to increased production the tariffs have been reduced;

(b) if so, the details of current tariff rates thereof; and

(c) the details of sale of solar energy during last three years by DISCOM of various States?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The installation of solar power capacity has increased over the last three years as detailed below:

Year	Capacity installed (in MW) in the year	Cumulative Capacity installed (in MW) at the end of year
2016-17	5525.98	12288.83
2017-18	9362.67	21651.46
2018-19	6529.20	28180.66

The Solar tariffs have come down in the range of ₹ 2.50 to 2.87 per kWh in SECI's tenders and ₹ 2.65 to 3.02 per kWh in State Government's tenders during 2019-20.

(c) The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has reported the total amount of solar power produced for sale including captive usage during the last three years as 81,638.68 MU with the details as under:

Year	Solar Power Generation (In MU)
2016-17	16,499.41
2017-18	25,871.07
2018-19	39,268.20
TOTAL	81,638.68

Generation of power from biomass, biofuel

299. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce new policies to boost the generation of hydro power and electricity from bio-mass and bio-fuel, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to check the transmission bottlenecks and losses incurred thereby, the details thereof; and

(c) the reforms being brought in distribution, transmission of energy to achieve capacity utilisation of power grids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(I) For boosting the generation of Hydro Power, the Government of India on 8th March, 2019, approved a number of measures for promoting hydropower sector in the country which are as under:

- (i) Declaring Large Hydro Power (LHPs) (> 25 MW projects) as Renewable Energy source.
- (ii) Hydro Purchase Obligation (HPO) as a separate entity within Non-Solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO).
- (iii) Tariff rationalization measures for bringing down hydro power tariff.
- (iv) Budgetary Support for Flood Moderation/Storage Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs).
- (v) Budgetary Support for Cost of Enabling Infrastructure, *i.e.* roads/bridges subject to following limits.
 - (a) ₹ 1.5 crore per MW for projects upto 200 MW.
 - (b) ₹ 1.0 crore per MW for projects above 200 MW.

(II) For Promotion of Biomass based generation, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy notified a new biomass scheme on 11.05.2018 under the name "Scheme to Support Promotion of Biomass Based Cogeneration in Sugar Mills and Other Industries in the Country (Up to March 2020)". Under this scheme, Central Financial Assistance of (i) 25 Lakhs/MW for Bagasse Cogeneration Projects on surplus exportable capacity and (ii) 50 Lakhs/MW for Non-Bagasse Cogeneration Projects on installed capacity is provided to eligible projects. For this purpose, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to biomass based cogeneration projects with total CFA outgo ₹ 170 cr. and physical target of 740 MW for 2017 to 2020 has been approved. A total capacity of 9131 MW has been installed in the country as of 31.10.2018.

In addition to this, Ministry of Power, Government of India has also brought out the policy for biomass utilization for power generation through co-firing in pulverized

coal fired boilers. As per the policy, all fluidized bed and pulverized coal units (coal based thermal power plants) except those having ball and tube mill, of power generating utilities, public or private, located in India shall endeavor to use 5-10% blend of biomass pellets, made primarily, of agro residue along with coal after assessing the technical feasibility, viz. safety aspects, etc.

(b) The transmission losses in Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) are of the order of 2.5 – 3% which are due to technical reasons. Nevertheless, high capacity transmission corridors of Extra High Voltage level maintain the ISTS losses to minimum level.

The Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) in the country has been planned to facilitate smooth transfer of power across state and regional boundaries all over the country. In this process, robust National Grid has been established leading to One Nation - One Grid - One Frequency, facilitating power transfer from the resource rich areas to major load centers of the country with reliability and security. The Cumulative inter-regional power transfer capacity of the National Grid is expected to increase from the present level of 1,00,550 MW to about 1,18,050 MW by 2022. As such, there is no constraint envisaged in transfer of power through ISTS network on long term basis.

To fulfill targets of RE capacity (175 GW) by 2022, various initiatives has been taken like Green Energy Corridors Scheme, Transmission for Ultra Mega Solar Power parks, Transmission planning for Renewable Energy Zones (66.5 GW) by 2022 etc.

(c) Electricity is a concurrent subject and distribution of electricity falls under the purview of the respective State Government / State Power Utility. It is the responsibility of distribution licensees to plan their distribution system so as to provide 24x7 reliable power to all the consumers and to achieve capacity utilization of their power Distribution Grids.

Government of India has launched several schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to enable States to improve their distribution infrastructure systems and management of Discoms. Under IPDS/DDUGJY Schemes, projects involving creation / augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure, metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers, provision of underground and aerial bunched cables including IT enablement of distribution infrastructures etc. have been taken up.

Government of India jointly with all States / UTs has also prepared and signed State specific documents for providing 24x7 power supply to all. The respective distribution companies have to plan and design their distribution system accordingly so as to provide reliable and quality 24x7 power to all the consumers in their area of operation.

Electricity connections under Saubhagya Yojana in Uttar Pradesh

300. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the electric connections provided under Saubhagya Yojana in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, district-wise; and

(b) the details of the connection to be provided under Saubhagya Yojana during the next two years in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As reported by the State of Uttar Pradesh on Saubhagya portal, 79.80 lakh, households had been electrified in Uttar Pradesh upto 31.03.2019 since launch of the Scheme with effect from 11.10.2017. Subsequently, State of Uttar Pradesh have reported that there are around 12.00 lakh un-electrified households, in the State who were un-willing to take connections earlier but are now willing to take connections. The State Government have been asked to electrify these households by 31st December, 2019. District-wise details are given in Statement.

Statement

District-wise details of households electrified

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Number of households electrified	Un-electrified households who were unwilling earlier
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	66,261	11,407
2.	Aligarh	116,897	8,500
3.	Allahabad	189,562	75,000
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	57,550	10,000

1	2	3	4
5.	Amethi	64,092	5,440
6.	Auraiya	77,369	10,200
7.	Azamgarh	179,851	14,000
8.	Baghpat	24,251	2,200
9.	Bahraich	214,472	8,000
10.	Ballia	138,067	10,000
11.	Balrampur	86,036	5,000
12.	Banda	108,132	14,450
13.	Barabanki	120,565	18,800
14.	Bareilly	136,750	6,750
15.	Basti	130,364	25,000
16.	Bijnor	114,379	64,011
17.	Budaun	100,475	5,150
18.	Bulandshahar	135,881	38,335
19.	Chandauli	81,047	17,000
20.	Chitrakoot	89,636	11,900
21.	Deoria	160,634	2,200
22.	Etah	69,973	36,975
23.	Etawah	53,826	13,252
24.	Faizabad / Ayodhya	102,487	16,880
25.	Farrukhabad	93,425	25,199
26.	Fatehpur	144,821	5,207
27.	Firozabad	79,014	15,300
28.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	23,850	2,349

1	2	3	4
29.	Ghaziabad	20,429	1,000
30.	Ghazipur	141,070	50,000
31.	Gonda	158,833	40,800
32.	Gorakhpur	220,984	18,000
33.	Hamirpur	64,549	10,625
34.	Hapur	35,598	1,800
35.	Hardoi	215,616	33,320
36.	Jalaun	92,992	34,000
37.	Jaunpur	204,482	13,000
38.	Jhansi	56,621	11,050
39.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar / Amroha	83,850	21,187
40.	Kannauj	86,274	21,615
41.	Kanpur Dehat	93,269	7,650
42.	Kanpur Nagar	73,819	9,350
43.	Kanshiram Nagar	56,224	32,022
44.	Kaushambi	64,452	10,000
45.	Kheri	141,143	60,000
46.	Kushinagar	179,254	24,800
47.	Lalitpur	63,501	14,450
48.	Lucknow	95,801	15,620
49.	Mahamaya Nagar	54,550	4,250
50.	Mahoba	42,774	8,500
51.	Mahrajganj	143,604	300
52.	Mainpuri	84,383	12,750

1.	2	3	4
53.	Mathura	83,798	16,756
54.	Mau	87,848	2,000
55.	Meerut	56,776	12,184
56.	Mirzapur	131,526	7,000
57.	Moradabad	130,484	15,659
58.	Muzaffarnagar	67,687	1,764
59.	Pilibhit	76,100	6,600
60.	Pratapgarh	131,670	6,000
61.	Rae Bareli	90,357	25,000
62.	Rampur	110,536	34,320
63.	Saharanpur	115,706	31,774
64.	Sambhal	101,048	8,000
65.	Sant Kabir Nagar	95,592	15,000
66.	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	71,777	3,000
67.	Shahjahanpur	145,246	3,000
68.	Shamli	28,564	3,712
69.	Shrawasti	54,621	2,000
70.	Siddharthnagar	126,101	25,000
71.	Sitapur	205,334	13,590
72.	Sonbhadra	168,897	7,000
73.	Sultanpur	116,136	4,250
74.	Unnao	225,645	19,800
75.	Varanasi	125,380	2,000
TOTAL		7,980,568	1,200,003

Measures to meet increased load on grid

301. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether recent drive to connect each house with electric connection has increased the load to the grid;
- (b) if so, the anticipated peak hour load of Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;
- (c) if so, whether Government has increased power generation to meet out new loads;
- (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) Yes, Sir. During the current year, 2019-20 (Upto October, 2019), the peak electricity demand in the country increased to around 184 Giga Watt (GW) from 177 GW during the same period last year.

(b) The Peak Demand in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the current year *i.e.* 2019-20 (upto October, 2019) has been 22,599 MW as compared to 20,498 MW during the same period last year 2018-19 (upto October, 2018). The increase in Peak Demand has been due to the load growth which also includes the impact of recent drive to connect each house with electric connection.

District-wise Peak Demand of the States including Uttar Pradesh, is not being monitored by Central Electricity Authority, as the same falls in the purview of the concerned State Government.

(c) and (d) The installed Generation Capacity as on 31.10.2019 is around 364 GW which is sufficient to meet the increase in demand of the Country. Further during the current year 2019-20 (Upto October, 2019) the total power generation has increased to 8,43,325 Million Units (MU) from 8,30,464 MU to meet the increased demand in the electricity grid.

(e) The question does not arise in view of the reply given above for parts (c) and (d).

Gas based high capacity power plants in India

302. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) how many gas based high capacity power plants are there in different States of the country, the details thereof;

(b) how many of them are functional, how many are facing shortage of gas, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to make available domestic gas so that all plants function in optimum capacity, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) State-wise list of 63 gas based power stations in the country with installed capacity of 23883 MW is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per information available in Central Electricity Authority (CEA), 43 numbers (about 18279 MW) of gas based power plants in the country have generated power during the year 2019-20 (April-September, 2019).

At present country is deficit in availability of domestic gas for power sector. During the year 2019-20 (April-September, 2019), average domestic gas supplied to power plants is around 19.77 MMSCMD (Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day) against the allocation of around 86.65 MMSCMD. Some liquefied Natural Gas is being imported by gas based power plants due to shortage of domestic gas and as per the requirement of the State.

(c) Domestic gas is being allocated to all sectors including power sector as per Gas Utilization Policy of the Government and availability of gas. Domestic gas supply to Power Sector is higher than other sectors including fertilizer sector and balance requirement of natural gas of different sectors is met by imported Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) which is under Open General License. Power Plants may also source RLNG as per their requirement accordingly.

Statement

List of gas based power stations in the country

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	No. of plants	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajasthan	3	1023.13
2.	Delhi	4	2208.40
3.	Uttarakhand	2	450.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1493.14

1	2	3	4
5.	Haryana	1	431.59
6.	Gujarat	13	7336.41
7.	Maharashtra	4	3207.00
8.	Andhra Pradesh	17	5028.40
9.	Tamil Nadu	6	896.30
10.	Puducherry	1	32.50
11.	Assam	5	643.71
12.	Tripura	5	1132.10
GRAND TOTAL		63	23882.68

Electricity production by thermal power stations in the country

303. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total electricity production by thermal power stations in the country;
- (b) how many new thermal power stations have been established in the country during the last three years; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to construct new thermal power plants in the future, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Details of power generation from thermal power stations of 25 MW and above in the country during the last three years is given as under:

Fuel	Monitored Capacity as on 30.10.2019 MW	Generation (Million Units)		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (up to-Oct. 19)*
1	2	3	4	5
Coal	197682.50	951754.51	987681.83	565356.03
Lignite	6260.00	34836.14	34583.50	18391.35

1	2	3	4	5
Natural Gas	23882.68	50154.78	49832.89	29743.60
Diesel	509.71	260.71	124.80	68.88
Naptha	701.58	52.96	0.86	0.00
TOTAL (Thermal)	229036.47	1037059.10	1072223.88	613559.86

* Provisional based on Actual-Cum-Assessment

(b) The details of new Thermal Power Plants established during the last three years in the country is given below (as on 31.10.2019).

FY	Central Sector		State Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	No. of units	Cap. (MW)	No. of units	Cap. (MW)	No. of units	Cap. (MW)	No of units	Cap. (MW)
2017-18	5	3170	4	1760	12	3780	21	8710
2018-19	4	1960	5	2849	3	972	12	5781
2019-20 *	3	1980	2	2120	1	45	6	4145
TOTAL	12	7110	11	6729	16	4797	39	18636

* Upto October, 2019

(c) As per section 7 of Electricity Act 2003, "Any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license under this act if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid". Therefore, any corporate body or individual can invest in Thermal Power Generation without seeking permission from the government.

Impact of UDAY scheme on States

‡304. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of special financial aid (grant) provided to those States who participated in UDAY scheme, State-wise;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that participating States of UDAY scheme are expected to undergo certain improvement in areas like electricity, production, distribution, transmission, etc.; and

(c) if so, the details of improvements carried out by the States in above mentioned areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) There is no provision for special financial aid (grants) to States under Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) from the Government of India.

(b) Yes, Sir. UDAY is a scheme for financial turnaround of Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) with an objective to improve the operational & financial efficiency of the state DISCOMs. DISCOM for the purpose of this scheme may include combined generation, transmission and distribution undertakings.

(c) As a result of participation under UDAY, State Power Distribution Utilities have reported improvement which include, (i) Reduction in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses from 20.81% in FY 2015-16 to 18.19% in FY 2018-19 (ii) Reduction in Average Cost of Supply (ACS) - Average Revenue Realised (ARR) gap from 60 paise per unit in FY 2015-16 to 27 paise per unit in FY 2018-19.

Electrification and allocation of funds for Bihar

†305. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated by Government of India for the electrification in the villages of State of Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the number of villages of Bihar where the electrification has been completed and by when the villages deprived of electrification are planned to be electrified; and

(c) the district-wise details of the electrification done in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No upfront allocation of funds is made to any State under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). Funds are only released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilisation of amount of the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of stipulated conditionalities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Grant of ₹ 4467 crore, has been disbursed to the state of Bihar under DDUGJY during the last three years *i.e.* 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19.

(b) and (c) The State of Bihar has reported that all the inhabited census villages stand electrified as on 28.04.2018.

Electric vehicles

306. KUMARI SELJA:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Governments encouraging people to use electric vehicles instead of gasoline/diesel vehicles;
- (b) whether any action has been taken to provide infrastructures like charging stations for the said vehicles; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Government is providing incentives to the consumers for adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs). Some of the incentives are as follows:

(i) Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles in India: Phase II (FAME-II) scheme has been launched with total fund allocation of INR 10,000 crores during year 2019-22 to incentivize EV adoption for shared mobility in India. INR 1000 crore has been allocated for establishment of EV charging infrastructure.

(ii) Incentives defined in Union Budget 2019:

- GST: The government has reduced the GST on EVs from 12% to 5%
- Income tax rebate of up to INR 1.5 lakhs on interest payable on loans for purchase of EVs
- Customs duty exemptions on parts exclusively used in EVs (e-drive assembly, on-board charger, e-compressor, and charging gun).

(b) and (c) Following actions have been taken to facilitate installation of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles:

- No license requirement for charging of Electric Vehicles: Ministry of Power on 13.04.2018 has issued a clarification on Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles with reference to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. It has been clarified that during the activity of charging of battery for use in electric vehicles, the charging station does not perform any of the activities namely transmission, distribution or trading of electricity, which require license under the provisions of the Act (*vis-a-vis* Section 12 of Electricity Act, 2003), hence the charging of batteries of electric vehicles through charging station does not require any license under the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003.
- Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles - Revised Guidelines and Standards: The Ministry of Power had notified "Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles - Guidelines and Standards" dated 14.12.2018, which were subsequently revised based on the suggestions received from various stakeholders and were notified on 01.10.2019.
- Grid Connectivity and Safety regulations: Central Electricity Authority has issued amendments to following regulations of CEA:
 1. Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Distributed Generation Resources) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
 2. Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
- Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) has installed 65 public chargers across Delhi, Chennai, Nagpur and Noida. Additionally, EESL has commissioned 300 AC and 170 DC captive chargers across all offices where EVs have been delivered by EESL.
- NTPC has installed 57 number of chargers in Delhi, Gurugram, Faridabad, Greater Noida, Bhopal Vishakhapatnam. Further, NTPC has installed more than 55 chargers at all its regional and corporate offices.

Companies generating power in the country

307. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of companies generating power in the country both in private sector and Government sector;
- (b) the details of cost of production of power by each of these units, unit-wise; and
- (c) the rate per unit of power sold by these companies, the company-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The number of companies generating power from conventional sources in the country both in private sector and Government Sector are 167 (which have plant capacity of more than 25 MW of power) as on 31.10.2019. The sector wise break up of these companies is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per the latest information submitted by the generators to Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the rate of sale of power for the year 2017-18 for Government Sector (State Sector and Central Sector) as well as Private Sector for thermal, hydro and nuclear power stations of India is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sector-wise break up for companies generating power in the country both in private sector and Government Sector

Sl.No.	Sector	Number of Companies/Utilities
1.	Central Sector (including Joint Ventures)	19
2.	State Sector	43
3.	Private Sector	105
TOTAL No. of Companies/Utilities		167

Statement-II

*Unit-wise rate of sale of power for the year 2017-18 for Government Sector (State Sector and Central Sector)
as well as Private Sector for thermal, hydro and nuclear power stations of India.*

Name of Utility/Power Station	Sector	Utility	Installed Capacity (MW)	Rate of Sale of Power as approved by CERC/SERC (Paise/Kwh)
1	2	3	4	5
BAIRA SIUL HPS	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	180.00	192.60
CHAMERA- I HPS	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	540.00	221.86
CHAMERA- II HPS	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	300.00	198.30
CHAMERA- III HPS	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	231.00	424.68
PARBATI - III HPS	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	520.00	547.50
DHAULI GANGA HPS	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	280.00	302.28
DULHASTI HPS	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	390.00	557.24
SALAL HPS	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	690.00	116.52
TANAKPUR HPS	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	94.20	313.64

276 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

URI HPS -I	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	480.00	161.64
URI HPS - II	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	240.00	482.90
SEWA - II	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	120.00	432.84
ANTA CCPP	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	419.33	468.00
AURAIYA CCPP	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	663.36	499.00
BADARPUR TPS	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	705.00	445.00
DADRI COAL- I (NCTPP)	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	840.00	405.00
DADRI COAL - II (NCTPP)	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	980.00	440.00
DADRI CCPP	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	829.78	380.00
FARIDABAD CCPP	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	431.59	369.00
RIHAND STPS I	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1000.00	212.00
RIHAND STPS II	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1000.00	214.00
RIHAND STPS III	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1000.00	277.00
SINGRAULI STPS	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	2000.00	201.00
TANDA TPS	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	440.00	408.00
UNCHAHAH TPS I	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	420.00	376.00

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	278
UNCHAHAHAR TPS II	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	420.00	368.00	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
UNCHAHAHAR TPS III	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	210.00	406.00	
NARORA A.P.S. 1 & 2	Central Sector	NPCIL	440.00	319.91	
RAJASTHAN A.P.S. 2,3,4,5 & 6	Central Sector	NPCIL	1080.00	405.14	
NJHPS	Central Sector	SJVNL	1500.00	238.20	
RAMPUR HPS	Central Sector	SJVNL	412.02	322.60	
TEHRI HPP	Central Sector	THDC	1000.00	508.00	
KOTESHWAR HEP	Central Sector	THDC	400.00	521.00	
BTPS(R&M)	State Sector	Bihar State PGCL	220.00	410.00	
MTPS STAGE - I	Central Sector	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan N Ltd.	220.00	450.00	
MTPS STAGE - II	Central Sector	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan N Ltd.	195.00	496.90	Unstarred Questions
SIKIDIRI HYDEL (SUBERNREKHA)	State Sector	Jharkhand UUNL	130.00	157.00	
BALIMELA HPS.	State Sector	Odisha HPCL	510.00	82.50	
HIRAKUD HEP	State Sector	Odisha HPCL	275.50	144.72	
CH IPLIMA HEP	State Sector	Odisha HPCL	72.00	53.28	

RENGALI HPS.	State Sector	Odisha HPCL	250.00	118.20
UPPER INDRAVATI HPS.	State Sector	Odisha HPCL	600.00	77.50
UPPER KOLAB HPS.	State Sector	Odisha HPCL	320.00	55.74
IB TPS UNITS 1&2	State Sector	Odisha PGCL	420.00	241.70
CHUZACHEN HEP	Private Sector	Gati Infra. Pvt. Ltd.	110.00	306.00
TENUGHAT TPS	State Sector	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	420.00	390.00
DURGAPUR PROJECTS Ltd.	State Sector	DPL	660.00	433.22
KOLAGHAT THERMAL POWER STATION	State Sector	West Bengal PDCL	1260.00	393.20
BAKRESHWAR THERMAL POWER PLANT	State Sector	West Bengal PDCL	1050.00	371.29
BANDEL THERMAL POWER STATION	State Sector	West Bengal PDCL	450.00	372.22
SANTHALDIH THERMAL POWER STATION	State Sector	West Bengal PDCL	500.00	384.27
SAGARDIGHI THERMAL POWER PROJECT	State Sector	West Bengal PDCL	1600.00	354.60
JALDHAKA H E P	State Sector	West Bengal SEDCL	44.00	689.00
RAMAM H E P	State Sector	West Bengal SEDCL	51.00	689.00
TEESTA CANAL FALLS	State Sector	West Bengal SEDCL	67.50	689.00
PURULIA PUMPED STORAGE PROJECT	State Sector	West Bengal SEDCL	900.00	689.00

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
MINI MICRO	State Sector	West Bengal SEDCL	14.05	689.00
PANIPAT TPS - II (Unit 5)	State Sector	HPGCL	210.00	536.00
PANIPAT TPS - II (Unit 6)	State Sector	HPGCL	210.00	521.00
PANIPAT TPS - II (Unit 7)	State Sector	HPGCL	250.00	448.00
PANIPAT TPS - II (Unit 8)	State Sector	HPGCL	250.00	453.00
DCRTPP (UNIT 1 to 2) Y. NAGAR	State Sector	HPGCL	600.00	448.00
RGTPP (UNIT 1 to 2), KHEDAR, HISSAR	State Sector	HPGCL	1200.00	444.00
WYC HYDEL STATION	State Sector	HPGCL	62.40	217.00
SOLAR	State Sector	HPGCL	10.00	488.00
GIRI POWER HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	60.00	83.00
ANDHRA POWER HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	16.95	129.00
BHABA POWER HOUSE/SANJAY P HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	120.00	72.00
GHANVI POWER HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	22.50	225.00
BASSI POWER HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	66.00	76.00
BINWA POWER HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	6.00	210.00

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

GAJ POWER HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	10.50	284.00
BANER POWER HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	12.00	172.00
HOLI POWER HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	3.00	225.00
THIROT POWER HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	4.50	225.00
KHAULI POWER HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	12.00	225.00
LARJI POWER HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	126.00	220.00
NOGLI POWER HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	2.50	339.00
CHABA POWER HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	1.75	280.00
RUKTI POWER HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	1.50	147.00
KILLAR	State Sector	HPSEB	0.30	225.00
BHABA AUGUMENTATION POWER HOUSE	State Sector	HPSEB	4.50	225.00
BS CHAMBA	State Sector	HPSEB	0.45	214.00
GUMMA	State Sector	HPSEB	3.00	225.00
INDRAPRASTHA GAS TURBINE POWER STN.	State Sector	IPGCL	270.00	396.00
PRAGATI POWER STATION-I	State Sector	PPCL	330.00	445.00
PPS-III	State Sector	PPCL	1371.20	410.00

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

281

1	2	3	4	5
LOWER JHELM	State Sector	J&KPDC	105.00	51.00
UPPER SINDH -I SUMBAL KANGAN	State Sector	J&KPDC	22.60	63.00
UPPER SINDH -II KANGAN	State Sector	J&KPDC	105.00	85.00
GANDHARBAL	State Sector	J&KPDC	15.00	47.00
KARNAH MPH	State Sector	J&KPDC	2.00	310.00
CHENANI I	State Sector	J&KPDC	23.30	66.00
CHENANI II	State Sector	J&KPDC	2.00	93.00
CHENANI III UDHAMPUR	State Sector	J&KPDC	7.50	142.00
IQBAL MHP KARGIL	State Sector	J&KPDC	3.75	185.00
IGO MERCHELLONG	State Sector	J&KPDC	3.00	297.00
PAHALGAM MHP	State Sector	J&KPDC	4.50	329.00
MARPACHOO	State Sector	J&KPDC	0.75	298.00
HAFTAL	State Sector	J&KPDC	1.00	287.00
SANJAK	State Sector	J&KPDC	1.26	360.00
BHADERWAH	State Sector	J&KPDC	1.50	89.00

282 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

BAZGO	State Sector	J&KPDC	0.30	333.00
SUMOOR	State Sector	J&KPDC	0.10	354.00
HUNDER	State Sector	J&KPDC	0.40	262.00
BHEP II	State Sector	J&KPDC	450.00	269.00
BAGLIHAR HEP I	State Sector	J&KPDC	450.00	269.00
IGSTPS, JHAJJAR	Central Sector	APCPL	1500.00	457.70
JHAJJAR POWER LIMITED MGTPP	Private Sector	CLP India Pvt. Ltd.	1320.00	414.00
SHRINAGAR HEP	Private Sector	Alaknanda HPCL	330.00	476.00
GAMA INFRAPROP CCPP	Private Sector	Gama Infraprop Pvt.	225.00	499.00
JP BINA TPP	Private Sector	JP Power Ventures Ltd.	500.00	483.00
ANUPPUR THERMAL POWER STATION	Private Sector	MB POWER	1200.00	387.30
ESSAR POWER MP Ltd.	Private Sector	Essar Power Mp Ltd	600.00	323.00
MALANA HEP	Private Sector	MALANA PCL	86.00	327.09
MALANA STAGE-II HPS	Private Sector	EVEREST PPL	100.00	478.60
BASPA II HEP	Private Sector	JSW Hydro Energy Ltd.	300.00	139.00
ALLAIN DUHANGAN HEP	Private Sector	AD Hydro Power Ltd.	192.00	366.13

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

283

1	2	3	4	5
KASHANG HEP	State Sector	HPPCL	195.00	220.00
SAINJ HEP	State Sector	HPPCL	100.00	383.00
RAJ WESTPOWER Ltd. RAJASTHAN	Private Sector	JSW Energy Ltd.	1080.00	401.00
RAJPURA TPS	Private Sector	Nabha Power Ltd.	1400.00	441.50
KHAMBERKHERA	Private Sector	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	90.00	610.00
BARKHERA	Private Sector	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	90.00	611.00
MAQSOODAPUR	Private Sector	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	90.00	600.00
UTRAULA	Private Sector	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	90.00	580.00
KUNDARKHI	Private Sector	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	90.00	562.00
LALITPUR PGCL	Private Sector	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1980.00	502.00
PRAYAGRAJ PGCL	Private Sector	Prayagaraj PGCL	1980.00	372.00
INDIRA SAGAR HPS	Central Sector	NHDC Ltd.	1000.00	588.13
GANDHAR CCPP	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	657.39	301.00
SOLAPUR	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	660.00	546.00
KAWAS CCPP	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	656.20	304.00

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

KORBA I & II	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	2100.00	192.00
KORBA III	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	500.00	266.00
SIPAT STPS I	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1980.00	255.00
SIPAT STPS II	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1000.00	252.00
VINDHYACHAL STPS I	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1260.00	239.00
VINDHYACHAL STPS II	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1000.00	214.00
VINDHYACHAL STPS III	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1000.00	252.00
VINDHYACHAL STPS IV	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1000.00	304.00
VINDHYACHAL STPS V	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	500.00	311.00
MOUDA TPP STAGE I	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1000.00	467.00
MOUDA TPP STAGE II	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1320.00	399.00
RATNAGIRI GAS & POWER PVT. Ltd.	Central Sector	RGPPL	1967.08	550.00
TARAPUR 1 & 2	Central Sector	NPCIL	320.00	205.83
KOTA THERMAL POWER STATION	State Sector	RRVUNL	1240.00	349.00
SURATGARH TPS	State Sector	RRVUNL	1500.00	440.00
CHHABRA TPP	State Sector	RRVUNL	1000.00	390.00

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 285

1	2	3	4	5
RAMGARH GT POWER PROJECT	State Sector	RRVUNL	270.50	385.00
DHOLPUR C C POWER PROJECT	State Sector	RRVUNL	330.00	556.00
MAHI HYDEL POWER STATION	State Sector	RRVUNL	140.00	279.00
MINI MICRO HYDEL (MMH) P S	State Sector	RRVUNL	23.85	378.00
KALISINDH TPP	State Sector	RRVUNL	1200.00	456.00
KHARA HEP	State Sector	UPJVNL	72.00	74.00
MATATILLA HEP	State Sector	UPJVNL	30.60	65.00
OBRA HEP	State Sector	UPJVNL	99.00	59.00
RIHAND	State Sector	UPJVNL	300.00	55.00
BHOLA, SALAWA, RANIRGAJINI, CHITTAU RA,UGC SHP	State Sector	UPJVNL	13.70	266.00
BELKA SHP	State Sector	UPJVNL	3.00	216.00
SHEETLA SHP	State Sector	UPJVNL	3.60	150.00
ANPARA A TPS	State Sector	UPRVUNL	630.00	256.23
ANPARA B TPS	State Sector	UPRVUNL	1000.00	218.60
ANPARA D	State Sector	UPRVUNL	1000.00	326.96

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

HARDUAGANJ TPS	State Sector	UPRVUNL	105.00	561.76
HARDUAGANJ EXTN. TPS	State Sector	UPRVUNL	500.00	476.76
OBRA A TPS	State Sector	UPRVUNL	94.00	394.27
OBRA B TPS	State Sector	UPRVUNL	1000.00	285.77
PANKI TPS	State Sector	UPRVUNL	210.00	583.53
PARICHHA TPS	State Sector	UPRVUNL	220.00	517.67
PARICHHA EXTN. TPS	State Sector	UPRVUNL	420.00	438.60
PARICHHA EXTN. ST. 2 TPS	State Sector	UPRVUNL	500.00	478.68
CHIBRO (YAMUNA) HPS	State Sector	Uttarakhand JVNL	240.00	86.30
CHILLA HPS	State Sector	Uttarakhand JVNL	144.00	87.60
DHAKRANI HPS	State Sector	Uttarakhand JVNL	33.75	139.00
DHALIPUR HPS	State Sector	Uttarakhand JVNL	51.00	165.00
KHATIMA HPS	State Sector	Uttarakhand JVNL	41.40	184.30
KHODRI HPS	State Sector	Uttarakhand JVNL	120.00	99.40
KULHAL HPS	State Sector	Uttarakhand JVNL	30.00	107.70
TILOTH HPS	State Sector	Uttarakhand JVNL	90.00	145.90

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	288
MANERI BHALI - II HPS	State Sector	Uttarakhand JVNL	304.00	165.10	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
RAMGANGA HPS	State Sector	Uttarakhand JVNL	198.00	107.90	
AMRAVATI TPP	Private Sector	Rattanindia Power Ltd.	1350.00	383.64	
ADANI POWER RAJASTHAN Ltd. (1200 MW PPA RAJASTHAN DISCOM)	Private Sector	Adani Power Ltd.	1320.00	363.66	
SABARMATI THERMAL POWER STAN.	Private Sector	Torrent Power Ltd.	422.00	454.45	
VEDANTA Ltd. (P. P. -I)	Private Sector	Vedanta Ltd.	30.00	240.00	
VEDANTA Ltd. (P. P. -II)	Private Sector	Vedanta Ltd.	30.00	240.00	
GSEG-HAZIRA, 156.10 MW	State Sector	Gujarat S Ene.Gen. Ltd.	156.10	656.00	
GSEG-HAZIRA, 351.43 MW	State Sector	Gujarat S Ene.Gen. Ltd.	351.43	589.00	
GPPC, CCPP	State Sector	GSPC Ripavav PCL	702.86	499.00	
PONTEMOL DIV-VII CURCHOREM	Private Sector	Goa Sponge and Power	12.00	240.00	Unstarred Questions
165 MW POWER PLANT (STATION-II)	Private Sector	Gujarat Industries PCL	165.00	475.92	
145 MW POWER PLANT (STATION-I)	Private Sector	Gujarat Industries PCL	145.00	404.06	
SURAT LIG. P P (SLPL STATION-I)	Private Sector	Gujarat Industries PCL	250.00	269.90	

SURAT LIG. P P (SLPP STATION -II)	Private Sector	Gujarat Industries PCL	250.00	360.03
AKRIMOTA T P S	State Sector	Gujarat Mineral DCL	250.00	234.00
LANCO AMARKANTAK TPP PATHADIH, U-I	Private Sector	Lanco Amarkan. Power Ltd.	300.00	303.00
LANCO AMARKANTAK TPP PATHADIH, U-II	Private Sector	Lanco Amarkan. Power Ltd.	300.00	282.00
BHILAI EXPANSION POWER PLANT	Central Sector	NTPC SAIL PCPL	500.00	354.87
KSK MAHANADI POWER COM PVT LTD.	Private Sector	KMPCL	1800.0 0	420.00
JINDAL POWER LTD. STPPS-I	Private Sector	Jindal Power Ltd., TAMNAR	1000.0 0	348.00
JINDAL POWER LTD. STPPS-II	Private Sector	Jindal Power Ltd., TAMNAR	2400.0 0	430.00
DAHANU TPS	Private Sector	AEML	500.00	460.00
TROMBAY UNIT 5	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	500.00	508.47
TROMBAY UNIT 7	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	180.00	298.66
TROMBAY UNIT 8	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	250.00	488.28
BHIRA	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	300.00	152.00
BHIVPURI	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	75.00	358.00
KHOPOLI	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	72.00	576.00
MUNDRA UMPP	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	4150.0 0	258.00

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
BHANDARDARA HEP PHASE II	Private Sector	Dodson Lindblom Hydro	34.00	493.00
NEYVELI TPS I	Central Sector	Neyveli LIG. Corp. Ltd.	600.00	523.00
NEYVELI TPS- I EXPN.	Central Sector	Neyveli LIG. Corp. Ltd.	420.00	376.70
NEYVELI TPS-II	Central Sector	Neyveli LIG. Corp. Ltd.	1470.00	373.40
VALLUR TPS	Central Sector	NTECL	1500.00	472.80
NEYVELI BARSINGSAR	Central Sector	Neyveli LIG. Corp. Ltd.	250.00	350.00
NEYVELI TPS-II EXPN	Central Sector	Neyveli LIG. Corp. Ltd.	500.00	524.90
NEYVELI TAMILNADU POWER Ltd., JV	Central Sector	Neyveli LIG. Corp. Ltd.	1000.00	469.50
RAMAGUNDEM STPS I & II	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	2100.00	309.00
RAMAGUNDEM STPS III	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	500.00	311.00
SIMHADRI I	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1000.00	377.00
SIMHADRI II	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1000.00	438.00
TARAPUR 3 & 4	Central Sector	NPCIL	1080.00	305.44
KAIGA 1,2,3,4	Central Sector	NPCIL	880.00	363.60
MADRAS A.P.S. 1 & 2	Central Sector	NPCIL	440.00	278.80

290 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

KKNPP-1 & 2	Central Sector	NPCIL	2000.0 0	409.04
Dr. NTPPS (VIJAYAWADA TPS)	State Sector	APGENCO	1260.0 0	458.00
Dr. NTPPS - IV (VIJAYAWADA TPS - 4)	State Sector	APGENCO	500.00	458.00
RAYALASEEMA TPP-I	State Sector	APGENCO	420.00	458.00
RAYALASEEMA TPP-II	State Sector	APGENCO	420.00	458.00
RAYALASEEMA TPP-III	State Sector	APGENCO	210.00	458.00
SRISAILAM (SRBHES)	State Sector	APGENCO	770.00	458.00
UPPER SILERU	State Sector	APGENCO	240.00	458.00
LOWER SILERU	State Sector	APGENCO	460.00	458.00
DONKARAI	State Sector	APGENCO	25.00	458.00
PENNA AHOBILAM (PABRHES))	State Sector	APGENCO	20.00	458.00
CHETTIPETA	State Sector	APGENCO	1.00	458.00
MUCHKUND	State Sector	APGENCO	120.00	458.00
NSTPHES	State Sector	APGENCO	50.00	458.00
NAGARJUNASAGAR RCPH	State Sector	APGENCO	90.00	458.00
TUNGABHADRA HES & HAMPI (AP Share)	State Sector	APGENCO	72.00	458.00

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

291

1	2	3	4	5
KOTHAGUDEM STA (KTPS O&M)	State Sector	TSPGENCO	720.00	424.00
KOTHAGUDEM TPS (KTPS-V)	State Sector	TSPGENCO	500.00	338.00
KOTHAGUDEM TPS (KTPS-VI)	State Sector	TSPGENCO	500.00	431.00
RAMAGUNDEM TPS B	State Sector	TSPGENCO	62.50	412.00
KAKATHIYA TPP (KTPP)-I	State Sector	TSPGENCO	500.00	414.00
KAKATHIYA TPP (KTPP)-II	State Sector	TSPGENCO	600.00	426.00
RAICHUR TPS 1 to 7	State Sector	KPCL	1470.00	405.00
RAICHUR TPS 8	State Sector	KPCL	250.00	439.00
BELLARI TPS 1	State Sector	KPCL	500.00	537.00
BELLARI TPS 2	State Sector	KPCL	500.00	518.00
BELLARI TPS 3	State Sector	KPCL	700.00	611.00
BHADRA PH	State Sector	KPCL	39.20	427.00
GERUSOPPA PH	State Sector	KPCL	240.00	209.00
GHAT PRABHA HEP	State Sector	KPCL	47.39	204.00
KADRA HPS	State Sector	KPCL	150.00	239.00

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

NAGJHARI & SUPA PH	State Sector	KPCL	1000.00	85.42	Written Answers to [19 November, 2019] Unstarred Questions
KODASALLI DPH	State Sector	KPCL	120.00	169.00	
MUNIRA.+MGH+SHIMSHA PH+SHIVASAMUDRAM PH	State Sector	KPCL	236.40	100.00	
SHARAVATHY VALLEY PROJECT & LINGANAMAKKI PH	State Sector	KPCL	1090.00	52.00	
ALMATTI DPH	State Sector	KPCL	290.00	166.00	
VARAHI UGPH	State Sector	KPCL	460.00	170.00	
MALPRABHA MINI HYDEL	State Sector	KPCL	2.40	340.00	
IDAMALAYAR HPS	State Sector	KSEB	75.00	105.00	
IDUKKI HPS	State Sector	KSEB	780.00	105.00	
KAKKAD HPS	State Sector	KSEB	50.00	105.00	
KALLADA HPS	State Sector	KSEB	15.00	105.00	
KUTTIADI + KES+ KAES	State Sector	KSEB	225.00	105.00	
KUTTIADI TAIL RACE	State Sector	KSEB	3.75	105.00	
LOWER PERIYAR HPS	State Sector	KSEB	180.00	105.00	
MALANKARA HPS	State Sector	KSEB	10.50	105.00	

1	2	3	4	5
MATTUPETTY	State Sector	KSEB	2.00	105.00
MALAMPUZHA	State Sector	KSEB	2.50	105.00
CHEMBUKADAVU ST I	State Sector	KSEB	2.70	105.00
CHEMBUKADAVU ST II	State Sector	KSEB	3.75	105.00
URUMI ST I	State Sector	KSEB	3.75	105.00
URUMI ST II	State Sector	KSEB	2.40	105.00
LOWER MEENMUTTY	State Sector	KSEB	3.50	105.00
NERIAMANGLAM	State Sector	KSEB	77.65	105.00
PALLIVASAL HPS	State Sector	KSEB	37.50	105.00
PANNIAR HPS	State Sector	KSEB	32.40	105.00
PORINGALKUTHU	State Sector	KSEB	36.00	105.00
PEPPARA	State Sector	KSEB	3.00	105.00
POOZHITHODE	State Sector	KSEB	4.80	105.00
PEECHI	State Sector	KSEB	1.25	105.00
RANI-PERUNADU	State Sector	KSEB	4.00	105.00

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

SABARIGIRI HPS	State Sector	KSEB	340.00	105.00
SENGULAM HPS	State Sector	KSEB	51.20	105.00
SHOLAYAR HPS	State Sector	KSEB	54.00	105.00
VILANGAD	State Sector	KSEB	7.50	105.00
BARAPOLE	State Sector	KSEB	15.00	105.00
VELLATHOOVAL	State Sector	KSEB	3.60	105.00
CHIMONY	State Sector	KSEB	2.50	105.00
ADYANPARA	State Sector	KSEB	3.50	105.00
PERUMTHENARUVI	State Sector	KSEB	6.00	105.00
PADINJATTINKARA	State Sector	KSEB	0.01	105.00
ULLUNKAL	Private Sector	KSEB	7.00	244.00
IRUTTUKKANAM	Private Sector	KSEB	4.50	270.00
PAMPUMKAYAM	Private Sector	KSEB	0.11	488.00
KARIKKAYAM	Private Sector	KSEB	10.50	416.00
MEENVALLOM	Private Sector	KSEB	3.00	488.00
KALLAR	Private Sector	KSEB	0.05	488.00

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
MINICOY	Central Sector	Lakshadweep	3.40	563.46
KAVARATTI	Central Sector	Lakshadweep	3.20	563.46
AMINI	Central Sector	Lakshadweep	2.65	563.46
ANDROTT	Central Sector	Lakshadweep	2.19	563.46
KALPENI	Central Sector	Lakshadweep	1.75	563.46
AGATTI	Central Sector	Lakshadweep	1.95	563.46
KADMAT	Central Sector	Lakshadweep	1.90	563.46
KILTAN	Central Sector	Lakshadweep	1.50	563.46
CHETLET	Central Sector	Lakshadweep	1.00	563.46
BITRA	Central Sector	Lakshadweep	0.43	563.46
BANGARAM	Central Sector	Lakshadweep	0.18	563.46
KARAIKAL CCGPP	State Sector	Puducherry PCL	32.50	324.00
METTUR (MTPS-I)	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	840.00	590.01
METTUR (MTPS-II)	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	600.00	590.01
NORTH CHENNAI (NCTPS-I)	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	630.00	425.00

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

NORTH CHENNAI (NCTPS-II)	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	1200.00	590.01
TUTICORIN (TTPS)	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	1050.00	590.01
KOVILKALAPPAL	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	107.88	590.01
VALUTHUR	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	187.20	590.01
KUTTALAM	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	101.00	590.01
BBPH	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	120.00	590.01
PYKARA	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	59.20	590.01
PYKARA MINI MICRO	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	2.00	590.01
MOYAR	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	36.00	590.01
MARAVAKANDY	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	0.75	590.01
KUNDAH-I	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	60.00	590.01
KUNDAH-II	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	175.00	590.01
KUNDAH-III	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	180.00	590.01
KUNDAH-IV	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	100.00	590.01
KUNDAH-V	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	40.00	590.01
KUNDAH-VI (PARSON VALLEY)	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	30.00	590.01

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
METTUR DAM	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	50.00	590.01
METTUR TUNNEL	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	200.00	590.01
BARRIAGE-I	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	30.00	590.01
BARRIAGE-II	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	30.00	590.01
BARRIAGE-III	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	30.00	590.01
BARRIAGE-IV	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	30.00	590.01
BHAVANI SAGAR	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	8.00	590.01
POONACHI	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	2.00	590.01
SATHANOR	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	7.50	590.01
MUKURTHY	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	0.70	590.01
THIRUMOORTHY	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	1.95	590.01
PERIYAR	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	168.00	590.01
VAIGAI	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	19.00	590.01
SURULIYAR	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	35.00	590.01
PAPANASAM	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	32.00	590.01

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

SERVALAR	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	20.00	590.01
SARKARPATHY	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	30.00	590.01
ALIYAR	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	60.00	590.01
KADAMPARAI	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	400.00	590.01
SHOLAYAR-I	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	70.00	590.01
SHOLAYAR-II	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	25.00	590.01
KODAYAR-I	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	60.00	590.01
KODAYAR-II	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	40.00	590.01
ALIYAR MINI	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	2.50	590.01
PYKARA ULTIMATE	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	150.00	590.01
AMARAVATHY	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	4.00	590.01
BHAVANI RBC	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	8.00	590.01
BHAVANI KATTALAI (BKB)(I,II&III, BB I & II)	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	110.00	590.01
PERUNCHANI	State Sector	TN Gen. & Dis. Corp. Ltd.	1.30	590.01
HINDUJA NATIONAL PCL	Private Sector	Hinduja National PCL	1040.00	382.00
SRI DAMODARAM STPS *	State Sector	APPDCL	1600.00	363.00

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
MEENAKSHI ENERGY Ltd. PH-I	Private Sector	Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	300.00	379.00
UDUPI POWER COR. Ltd. (Karnatak Discom-1080 MW)	Private Sector	Adani Power Ltd.	1200.00	467.00
SPECTRUM POWER GENERATION Ltd.	Private Sector	SPECTRUM PG Ltd.	205.25	332.50
TAQA NEYVELI POWER COM. PVT. Ltd.	Private Sector	TAQA NEYVELI	250.00	462.00
IL&FS TN P COM. Ltd.	Private Sector	IL&FS TN P COM. Ltd.	600.00	519.00
IL&FS TN P COM. Ltd.	Private Sector	IL&FS TN P COM. Ltd.	600.00	412.00
DURGAPUR STEEL TPS	Central Sector	DVC	1000.00	381.40
DURGAPUR TPS	Central Sector	DVC	210.00	400.60
RAGHUNATHPUR TPS	Central Sector	DVC	1200.00	416.70
MAITHON HYDEL STA.	Central Sector	DVC	63.20	292.00
KODERMA TPS	Central Sector	DVC	1000.00	360.80
PANCHET HPS.	Central Sector	DVC	80.00	176.50
RANGIT HPS	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	60.00	365.96
TEESTA V HPS	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	510.00	231.92

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

TLDP-III	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	132.00	619.52
TLDP-IV	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	160.00	288.68
KUDGI I	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	2400.00	520.00
FARAKKA STPS I & II	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1600.00	334.00
FARAKKA STPS III	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	500.00	405.00
BONGAINGAON TPS	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	500.00	577.00
KAHALGAON TPS I	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	840.00	342.00
KAHALGAON TPS II	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1500.00	346.00
BARH-II	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1320.00	411.00
TALCHER TPS	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	460.00	306.00
TALCHER KANIHA I	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	1000.00	248.00
TALCHER KANIHA II	Central Sector	NTPC Ltd.	2000.00	225.00
IPP-SPCL	Private Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20.00	543.00
HPP-I	Private Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.00	543.00
HPP-II	Private Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.00	543.00
CHATHAM	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.00	543.00

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
PHONEIX BAY	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.80	543.00
RAJ NIWAS	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.51	543.00
SECRETARIATE	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.51	543.00
NEIL ISLAND	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.10	543.00
HAVELOCK	Private Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.28	543.00
RUTLAND	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	543.00
BARATANG	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.51	543.00
RANGAT BAY	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.20	543.00
LONG ISLAND	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.64	543.00
HANSPURI	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.03	543.00
SMITH ISLAND	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.04	543.00
SITA NAGAR	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.37	543.00
KHEP	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.25	543.00
HUTBAY	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.26	543.00
DUGONG CREEK	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.05	543.00

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

NPH CAR NICOBAR	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.38	543.00
KAMORTA (COMMUNITY POWER HOUSE)	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.63	543.00
KADAMTALA	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.51	543.00
KATCHAL	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.01	543.00
TERESSA	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.61	543.00
CHOWORA	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.20	543.00
CAMPBELL BAY/ COMM PH	Central Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.25	543.00
GANDHI NAGAR	Private Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.06	543.00
SHANTI NAGAR	Private Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	543.00
GANESH NAGAR	Private Sector	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	543.00
KORBA TPS EAST	State Sector	CSPGCL	440.00	384.40
DSPM TPS KORBA EAST	State Sector	CSPGCL	500.00	300.00
KORBA-WEST EXTENSION TPS	State Sector	CSPGCL	500.00	328.60
HASDEO TPS KORBA WEST	State Sector	CSPGCL	840.00	250.90
CO-GEN KAWARDHA	State Sector	CSPGCL	6.00	563.00
ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE TPS		CSPGCL	1000.00	385.00
JANJGIR	State Sector			

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

303

1	2	3	4	5
JANJGIR	State Sector			
HEP GANGREL	State Sector	CSPGCL	10.00	368.00
BANGO HEP	State Sector	CSPGCL	120.00	105.00
MHP KORBA WEST	State Sector	CSPGCL	1.70	382.00
SIKASAR HEP	State Sector	CSPGCL	7.00	269.00
DHUVARAN CCPP-1	State Sector	GSECL	106.62	477.00
DHUVARAN CCPP-2	State Sector	GSECL	112.45	356.00
GANDHI NAGAR TPS 3-4	State Sector	GSECL	420.00	463.00
GANDHI NAGAR TPS 5	State Sector	GSECL	210.00	407.00
KUTCH LIG. TPS 1-3	State Sector	GSECL	215.00	449.00
KUTCH LIG. TPS 4	State Sector	GSECL	75.00	492.00
SIKKA TPS 3-4	State Sector	GSECL	500.00	623.00
UKAI 3-5	State Sector	GSECL	610.00	420.00
UKAI TPS 6	State Sector	GSECL	500.00	462.00
WANAKBORI TPS 1-6	State Sector	GSECL	1260.00	413.00

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

WANAKBORI TPS 7	State Sector	GSECL	210.00	362.00
KADANA HPS	State Sector	GSECL	242.00	211.00
UKAI HPS	State Sector	GSECL	305.00	92.00
TONS HYDRO POWER STATION	State Sector	MPPGCL	315.00	161.00
BANSAGAR-II	State Sector	MPPGCL	30.00	165.00
BANSAGAR- III	State Sector	MPPGCL	60.00	229.00
JHINNA HPS	State Sector	MPPGCL	20.00	226.00
RANI AVANTI BAI-BARGI HPS	State Sector	MPPGCL	90.00	79.00
GANDHI SAGAR HPS	State Sector	MPPGCL	115.00	36.00
SANJAY GANDHI HPS	State Sector	MPPGCL	20.00	265.00
PENCH HPS	State Sector	MPPGCL	160.00	134.00
RAJGHAT HPS	State Sector	MPPGCL	45.00	185.00
AMARKANTAK PH III	State Sector	MPPGCL	210.00	288.00
SANJAY GANDHI TPH/SGTPS PH-I&II	State Sector	MPPGCL	840.00	306.00
SANJAY GANDHI TPH/SGTPS PH-III	State Sector	MPPGCL	500.00	313.00
SATPURA TPH STPS PH II&III	State Sector	MPPGCL	830.00	435.00

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
SATPURA TPH STPS PH IV	State Sector	MPPGCL	500.00	421.00
SSTPS PH-I	State Sector	MPPGCL	1200.00	520.00
BHUSAWAL TPS U3,U4,U5	State Sector	MSPGCL	1210.00	466.00
CHANDRAPUR STPS U3 to U9	State Sector	MSPGCL	1920.00	348.00
KHAPERKHEDA	State Sector	MSPGCL	1340.00	402.00
KORADI TPS U6 TO U10	State Sector	MSPGCL	420.00	400.00
NASIK TPS	State Sector	MSPGCL	630.00	451.00
PARLI TPS U4 TO U8	State Sector	MSPGCL	920.00	538.00
PARAS	State Sector	MSPGCL	500.00	392.00
URAN CCPP	State Sector	MSPGCL	672.00	301.00
KOYANA	State Sector	MSPGCL	1956.00	160.00
SMALL HYDRO POWER PLANTS	State Sector	MSPGCL	454.00	98.00
BHIRA	State Sector	MSPGCL	80.00	93.00
TILLARI	State Sector	MSPGCL	89.00	56.00
SSP-RIVER BED POWER HOUSE	State Sector	SSNPHP	1200.00	205.00

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

SSP-CANAL HEAD POWER HOUSE	State Sector	SSNPHP	250.00	205.00
BUDGE BUDGE	Private Sector	CESC Limited	750.00	339.00
SOUTHERN GENERATING STATION	Private Sector	CESC Limited	135.00	452.00
HALDIA ENERGY	Private Sector	Haldia Energy Ltd.	600.00	517.95
DISHERGARH POWER STATION	Private Sector	India Power Corpn.	12.00	634.00
KAMALANGA TPS	Private Sector	GMR Kamalanga Energy Ltd.	1050.00	356.00
ADHUNIK POWER U-1	Private Sector	Adhunik Power	270.00	440.60
ADHUNIK POWER U-2	Private Sector	Adhunik Power	270.00	442.50
JOJOBERA UNIT 1	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	67.50	394.69
JOJOBERA UNIT 2	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	120.00	336.13
JOJOBERA UNIT 3	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	120.00	329.70
JOJOBERA UNIT 4	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	120.00	315.29
JOJOBERA UNIT 5	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	120.00	139.14
JOJOBERA UNIT 6	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	120.00	56.77
MAITHON UNIT 1 & 2	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	1050.00	296.00
HALDIA UNIT 1	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	45.00	296.24

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

307

1	2	3	4	5
HALDIA UNIT 2	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	45.00	296.24
HALDIA UNIT 3	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	30.00	296.24
KALINGANAGAR-IEL	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	67.50	185.20
KALINGANAGAR-IEL	Private Sector	Tata Power Com. Ltd.	67.50	185.20
LOKTAK HPS.	Central Sector	NHPC Ltd.	105.00	384.82
AGARTALA GT	Central Sector	NEEPCO	130.00	312.00
ASSAM GAS BASED POWER PLANT	Central Sector	NEEPCO	291.00	336.40
DOYANG H.E.P.	Central Sector	NEEPCO	75.00	314.90
KOPILI H.E.P.	Central Sector	NEEPCO	200.00	115.00
KHANDONG H.E.P.	Central Sector	NEEPCO	50.00	175.60
KOPILI ST.- II H.E.P.	Central Sector	NEEPCO	25.00	142.70
RANGANADI H.E.P.	Central Sector	NEEPCO	405.00	221.00
TRIPURA GAS BASED PLANT **	Central Sector	NEEPCO	101.00	390.00
KARBI LANGPI HPS.	State Sector	Assam Power Genco	100.00	274.00
LAKWA TPS	State Sector	Assam Power Genco	142.20	377.00

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

NAMRUP TPS	State Sector	Assam Power Genco	119.50	408.00
MYNTRIANG SHEP ST. II	State Sector	Assam Power Genco	3.00	214.00
LIKIMRO HEP	State Sector	Govt. Of Nagaland	24.00	595.00
LANG HEP	State Sector	Govt. Of Nagaland	1.00	659.00
DUILUMROI HEP	State Sector	Govt. Of Nagaland	0.54	645.00
UMIAM ST. II	State Sector	Meghalaya Power Gen. Cor. Ltd	20.00	174.00
UMIAM ST. III	State Sector	Meghalaya Power Gen. Cor. Ltd	60.00	174.00
UMIAM ST. IV	State Sector	Meghalaya Power Gen. Cor. Ltd	60.00	174.00
UMIAM ST. I	State Sector	Meghalaya Power Gen. Cor. Ltd	36.00	174.00
SONAPANI	State Sector	Meghalaya Power Gen. Cor. Ltd	1.50	174.00
NEW UMTRU	State Sector	Meghalaya Power Gen. Cor. Ltd	40.00	436.00
MLHEP	State Sector	Meghalaya Power Gen. Cor. Ltd	126.00	380.00
KHAWIVA	State Sector	Mizoram Power Elect. Deptt.	1.05	461.00
TUIPUI	State Sector	Mizoram Power Elect. Deptt.	0.50	461.00
MAICHARM -I	State Sector	Mizoram Power Elect. Deptt.	2.00	461.00
MAICHARM -II	State Sector	Mizoram Power Elect. Deptt.	3.00	461.00

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

309

1	2	3	4	5
KAU TLABUNG	State Sector	Mizoram Power Elect. Deptt.	3.00	461.00
SERLUI -B	State Sector	Mizoram Power Elect. Deptt.	12.00	461.00
LAMSIAL	State Sector	Mizoram Power Elect. Deptt.	0.50	461.00
BARAMURA GT	State Sector	TPGL	42.00	238.00
ROKHIA GAS TP	State Sector	TPGL	63.00	245.00
GUMTI HPS.	State Sector	TPGL	15.00	100.00

Note: LIG: Lignite; N: Naptha;

**: Not given by concerned utility; WHR: Waste Heat Recovery

310 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Adverse impact of LED on retina

308. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that as per a French Report (ANSAS), blue light in LED damage retina, if so, details of the study;
- (b) whether Government is aware that experts feel the need to regulate LED products to ensure low flicker rate;
- (c) whether any consultations with stakeholders and industry have been held in this regard; and
- (d) if so, how Government is planning to go ahead on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) As per information received from the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), a white paper of French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety regarding LEDs has concluded that acute exposure to blue rich light causes retinal photo toxicity and exposure to blue rich light in evening and night causes disruption of circadian rhythms.

Central Power Research Institute (CPRI), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Power, has informed that Indian Standards for flicker have been notified as IS 14700-3-3 which provide the limits for flicker present in equipment of public low voltage systems (rated current less than 16 A).

The following measures are already in place to regulate LED products:

- (i) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has mandated safety and performance standards for LED bulbs and LED tube lights. Further, recognizing the photo-biological impact of light sources, BIS has also mandated standards on photo-biological safety of Lamps and Lamp systems. The Indian standards for LED Lamps and LED Tube light [IS 16102 (Part 1) and IS 16614 (Part 1)] include mandatory marking requirement for photo-biological hazard-related risk group labeling of lamps as given in IS 16108 (Part 2).
- (ii) LED Lamps as per IS 16102 (Part 1) are covered under Compulsory Registration Order (CRO) issued by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

- (iii) LED bulbs procured by EESL under UJALA scheme conforms to Quality Control Measures *i.e.* IS 16102 (Part 1) and (Part 2): 2012 specified by BIS. These standards have been made mandatory in May, 2015 by BIS and are applicable to domestic manufacturing as well as imports.
- (iv) LED bulbs are placed under mandatory regime of Star labeling program of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) w.e.f. 1st January, 2018. As part of this programme, it is mandatory for the manufacturers of LED bulbs to submit photo-biological test report for respective LED bulb model in accordance with the National Standard IS 16108-Photo-biological Safety of Lamps and Lamp Systems.

Research on energy storage

†309. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is carrying out research work on storage of energy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements of the last five years; and
- (c) the actions being taken to inspire the students to do research on storage of energy, details thereof along with the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Department of Science and Technology (DST) has supported 77 projects and has also set up 4 platforms for research on Batteries, Supercapacitors and Hydrogen Storage at a total cost of ₹ 89 Cr. Besides 50 scientific publications, the activities have also resulted in the development of ultracapacitor based powered lift technology and carbon nanotube coated cotton yarns to power wearable devices. International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), an autonomous institution under DST demonstrated lithium ion batteries and materials for stationery and mobile applications. Department of Space has also designed and developed Li-ion cells and supercapacitors of various capacities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Department of Science and Technology is implementing Bhaskara Advanced Solar Energy (BASE) fellowship which include fellowships for energy storage. So far 66 interns and 47 fellows have been awarded this fellowship to work in advanced laboratories in United States. Besides this fellowship program, 139 numbers of young researchers are working in the research projects on energy storage and have contributed to scientific publications.

Research in AI and robots

310. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred as a proportion of total expenditure on research related to Artificial Intelligence and machine learning;

(b) whether the Ministry has undertaken any research activities regarding the use of AI driven robots especially in the medical sector and the details thereof;

(c) the details of expenditure incurred on research activities regarding AI driven robots; and

(d) if not, whether the Ministry is planning on conducting such research in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Out of financial year 2019-20 total budget of the Department of Science & Technology (DST) of ₹ 5600.11 crore, one-ninth (1/9th) of it has to be incurred on R&D that includes expenditure on research related to Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning.

Under National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS), ₹ 124.00 Crore expenditure has been incurred on R&D that includes expenditure on research related to Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning.

Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) incurred an expenditure of ₹ 9.74 Crore towards supporting research projects related to Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML).

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Under National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS) of DST, Artificial Intelligence (AI) driven Robots and Medical Sector is one of the focused areas identified for research.

Women Scientist Scheme

311. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons benefited under "Women Scientist Scheme" (WOS) during the last three years, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of proposal to simplify the rules for recruitment of beneficiaries under the scheme; and
- (c) whether girls students have not been considered under the WOS?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) In last three years 1,377 Women Scientists are benefitted under three components of Women Scientist Scheme (WOS) viz. 932 in WOS-A (for research in basic and applied sciences), 123 in WOS-B (S&T interventions for societal benefit) and 322 in WOS-C (for internship in Intellectual Property Rights).

(b) There is no proposal to simplify the rules for recruitment of beneficiaries as the rules of scheme are already simplified. The aspirant can apply through online portal without any cumbersome process.

(c) All girl students of 27 years or more, who have Post graduation/Ph.D. or equivalent qualification or applied sciences and have break in career are eligible to be considered in Women Scientist Scheme (WOS). The girls not fulfilling eligibility are not considered under the Women Scientist Scheme (WOS).

Increase in research in the field of artificial intelligence

312. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to improve the research in Artificial Intelligence in India since out of the 22,000 Ph.D. educated researchers worldwide in Artificial Intelligence (AI), only 386 are in India, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to push research in Artificial Intelligence to promote competent research in this field, if so, the details of plans formulated; and
- (c) whether Government has allotted any formidable budget for the increase in research, if so, the details of budget allotted?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The support of Government for increasing Ph.D. researchers in Artificial Intelligence (AI) is as under:

- (i) Artificial Intelligence (AI) is one of the focused research areas under Department of Science & Technology (DST) initiated National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS). The Mission has plans to improve research in Artificial Intelligence (AI) in India and also generate Human Resources at all levels including Ph.Ds totalling over 10,000 in coming years.
 - (ii) Under "Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme", Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), has supported 934 Full time and 285 part-time PhD candidates at 95 academic institutions across the country. 154 'Young Faculty Research Fellowships (YFRF)' have also been awarded.
- (b) Yes, Sir. The support for research in AI is as under:
- (i) Department of Science & Technology (DST) is implementing National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS) under which 25 number of Innovation Hubs are created across the country in the reputed academic institutes to promote competent research in AI.
 - (ii) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is also supporting research in Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, Machine Learning, Natural Language Processing, Image Processing, Pattern Recognition etc.
- (c) Yes Sir. The details of budget allocation are as under:
- (i) Union Cabinet has approved ₹ 3,660.00 Crore for implementation of National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (NM-ICPS) for five years to be implemented by DST. In the Current Financial Year (2019-20), ₹ 124.00 Crore has been allocated for the Mission to promote research.
 - (ii) Govt. of India allocated ₹ 466.00 Crores for Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) to promote research in AI and related technologies.

Scheme to search talented youths from rural areas

313. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Government schemes in place to search talented youths from rural areas having innovative scientific ideas;
- (b) the innovative ideas that came into focus out of these schemes till date; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps during last three years to further their innovative ideas, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Innovative scientific ideas from youths in the country are scouted under schemes like INSPIRE Awards; Million Minds Augmenting National Aspirations and Knowledge (MANAK) and competitions like Dr APJ Abdul Kalam IGNITE awards and National Biennial Awards for Grassroots Innovation and Outstanding Traditional Knowledge Awards.

The innovative ideas vary in terms of domain like Agriculture, Energy and Environment, Textiles, General utility etc. Some notable innovative ideas that came into focus out of the above mentioned schemes/programmes include the following - Fully automatic toilet cleaning machine, Plastic (safety) cap opener of LPG cylinder, Paddy filling machine, Water dispenser for handicapped person, Solar powered sanitary napkin incinerator, Mobile garbage picking and dumping cart for contactless cleaning, Animal carcass picking machine, Low cost portable Chironji decorticator, Pesticide spray pump with mandatory protective mask, Tractor mounted paddy transplanter, Intelligent sun glasses for blind, Low cost tractor powered sprayer, Combi-tillage implement and Modified MB plough, small animal restrain cum operation table, Tillage equipment with mechanical sensor, Pole Climber etc.

(c) National Innovation Foundation (NIF) India, is an autonomous body under Department of Science and Technology, is taking steps to incubate and further nurture these innovative scientific ideas of talented youth from rural areas.

NIF undertakes value addition, by way of various technology interventions in an in-house fab lab or *in-situ* incubation through fabrication and other engineering processes, so that the scouted innovative scientific ideas could be transformed into prototypes, that could fulfil the market requirements thereby making them ready for commercialization. This is followed by either empowering innovator to be an entrepreneur himself/herself or identifying entrepreneurs/companies who could further take the technology to market by way of licensing. Such entrepreneurial entities are then registered for recognition under Start-up India program.

The students whose ideas are selected under INSPIRE Awards or MANAK scheme are provided with mentoring support at different parts of the country with the assistance of leading Technological Institutions thereby leading to improvement in quality of prototypes being developed by the students.

The Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection is provided in the name of innovators to award winning ideas and innovations. Business Development Support (Market Research, Sample Product development etc.) and Financing Support has been extended to these innovators for example, working capital requirements are met and risk is shared through Micro Venture Innovation Fund (MVIF).

While incubating technologies, the ideas sourced from young students and student awardees are mentored by experts and given exposure to latest trends in technology. The practical dimensions of value addition through Science and Technology is taken up at the FabLab and other facilities of NIF - India, thereby contributing directly to the learning curve of the students.

Community labs have been created for the use of innovators such that not only innovators being awarded but also those who are pursuing their innovations get the required technology infrastructure locally to develop prototypes of their innovations.

Identification of iconic tourist sites in Odisha

314. SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of iconic tourism sites which have been identified in Odisha from among the seventeen iconic tourist sites identified by Government;
- (b) if not, the reasons for not identifying them in Odisha; and
- (c) the details of selection criteria for selecting the 17 iconic tourist sites by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry under Development of Iconic Tourism Sites scheme envisages to develop select tourism destinations in the country as benchmark tourism destinations in convergence with other Central Ministries/ Departments/State Governments and Urban Local Bodies and later replicate it at other destinations taking into account the learnings derived from its implementation. Ministry has identified 17

sites in 12 clusters in the country for development as Iconic Tourism Sites namely Taj Mahal and Fatehpur Sikri (Uttar Pradesh), Ajanta & Ellora (Maharashtra), Humayun's Tomb, Red Fort and Qutub Minar (Delhi), Colva (Goa), Amer Fort (Rajasthan), Somnath and Dholavira (Gujarat), Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh), Hampi (Karnataka), Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu), Kaziranga (Assam), Kumarakom (Kerala) and Mahabodhi Temple (Bihar). A number of states including Odisha are not covered under the scheme at present. The selection of sites has been carried out on the basis of existing footfall, regional distribution, potential for development and ease of implementation.

Promotion of Buddhist circuit

315. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has prepared an action plan to promote the Buddhist Circuit to foreign tourists; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism (MoT) promotes India as a holistic destination in the tourism generating markets to promote various Indian tourism products and tourism destinations of the country including the Buddhist Circuit to increase India's share of the global tourism market.

The above objectives are met through an integrated marketing and promotional strategy, and a synergized campaign in association with the Travel Trade, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Indian Missions. The specific elements of promotional efforts undertaken overseas include advertising in Print, Electronic, Online, Outdoor and Social Media, participation in international Fairs & Exhibitions, organising Know India. Seminars, Workshops, Road Shows and India Evenings, Brochure Support, Joint Advertising with Travel Agents/Tour Operators, organising and supporting Indian Food and cultural festivals, publication of brochures and inviting tour operators, media personalities, opinion makers etc. to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

With a view to showcase and project the Buddhist Heritage in India and boost tourism to the Buddhist destinations in the country, MoT organises the International

Buddhist Conclave biennially with participation of tour operators, Media, opinion makers etc. from overseas as well as Indian stakeholders.

MoT has also produced two films viz. 'India - The Land of Buddha' and 'Following the path of the Buddha' which have been promoted on electronic and digital media, and at Road Shows and Know India Seminars etc. organised by the India Tourism Offices overseas. MoT also has a dedicated section for the promotion of Buddhist heritage and destinations on its promotional website.

MoT has identified the Buddhist Circuit as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. MoT has sanctioned five projects for ₹ 355.26 crore under the Buddhist Circuit theme covering the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh and work on all the projects is under implementation.

Financial support is also extended under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme to approved service providers and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for promotional activities undertaken by them in the overseas markets such as Sales Tours, Participation in Travel Fairs/ Exhibitions and Road Shows.

Promotion of tourist centres

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

- (a) the new schemes implemented during the last three years by Government to promote tourism in the country;
- (b) the total financial allocation made for these schemes and the number of old tourist centres updated and developmental works done for new tourism centres, the details thereof, State-wise and place-wise; and
- (c) the number of new tourism centres planned to be developed by Government in coming three years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Ministry of Tourism has not launched any new scheme during the last three years. However, Ministry of Tourism implemented the Swadesh Darshan and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Drive (PRASHAD) Schemes which were launched in January 2015 for development of tourism related infrastructure in the country.

Ministry of Tourism has been promoting India as a holistic destination including its various tourism products in both international and domestic markets through its ongoing schemes.

(b) The total financial allocation made under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes which were launched in 2015 for the last three and current financial years at Budget Estimate (BE) stage is as follows:

(₹ in crore)				
Name of the Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Swadesh Darshan	706.35	959.91	1100.00	1106.00
PRASHAD	100.00	100.00	150.00	160.50

Details of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes to different States/Union Territories during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Submission of project proposals by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the above schemes is a continuous process. The projects for development are identified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes to different States/UTs during the last three years

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2016-17				
1.	Goa Coastal Circuit	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	99.99	79.99
2.	Jammu and Kashmir Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	60.47
3.	Telangana Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls	83.88	67.10
4.	Meghalaya North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), Umium Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang -Orchid Lake Resort	99.13	79.31

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1	2	3	4	5
5.	Madhya Pradesh Buddhist Circuit	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.94	59.95
6.	Kerala Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam.	99.99	20.00
7.	Manipur Spiritual Circuit	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple	53.80	43.04
8.	Gujarat Heritage Circuit	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot-Porbandar - Bardoli- Dandi	85.01	62.63
9.	Haryana Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	97.35	77.88
10.	Rajasthan Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	91.45	45.72
11.	Sikkim North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam- Maka- Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia- Namchi -Jorthang- Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	95.32	76.25

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Unstarred Questions

12.	Madhya Pradesh Heritage circuit	Development of Gwalior - Orchha -Khajuraho-Chanderi - Bhimbetka -Mandu)	92.97	74.38
13.	Kerala Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala	92.22	72.42
14.	Bihar Tirthankar circuit	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad-Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	52.39	26.19
15.	Bihar Spiritual circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj - Dharmshala-Deoghar	52.35	39.76
16.	Odisha Coastal circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82	37.61
17.	Nagaland Tribal circuit	Development of Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon	99.67	78.09
18.	Uttarakhand Heritage circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura	79.13	63.30
19.	Jammu and Kashmir Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama	96.38	48.19
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	90.96	74.70

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	324
21.	Jammu and Kashmir Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev-Patnitop	97.82	48.91	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
22.	Jammu and Kashmir Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar-Pahalgam - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	87.44	63.71	
23.	Jammu and Kashmir Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh	96.93	45.51	
24.	Uttar Pradesh Buddhist Circuit	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilwastu	99.97	72.56	
25.	Uttar Pradesh Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45	55.56	
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Coastal Circuit	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair	42.19	8.44	
27.	Tamil Nadu Coastal Circuit	Development of (Chennai-Mamamallapuram - Rameshwaram -Manpadu - Kanyakumari)	74.58	53.42	Unstarred Questions
28.	Uttar Pradesh Spiritual Circuit	Development of Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana-DoamrFiyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh	68.39	54.71	

29.	Uttar Pradesh Spiritual Circuit	Development of Bijnor- Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia-Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur-Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli-Mishrikh- Bhadohi	63.77	50.33
30.	Uttar Pradesh Heritage Circuit	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	34.82	18.76
31.	Bihar Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	98.73	48.69
32.	AssamHeritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur - Majuli -Sibsagar	98.35	45.29
33.	Himachal Pradesh Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh	86.85	19.95
34.	Mizoram Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip - Khawhphawp - Lengpui - Durtlang - Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee -Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield -Hmuifang	99.07	49.53
35.	Rajasthan Spiritual Circuit	Development of Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke	93.90	68.24

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
36.	Gujarat Heritage Circuit	Balaji)- Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund)- MehandipurBalaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) Development of Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan	98.61	79.85
Year 2017-18				
37.	Bihar Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.65	21.24
38.	Goa Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Don Paula -Colva -Benaulim	99.35	49.68
39.	Gujarat Buddhist circuit	Development of Junagadh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar-Rajkot- Mehsana	29.28	12.89
40.	Puducherry Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry	66.35	33.17
41.	Puducherry Spiritual Circuit	Development of Puducherry -Thirukanch- Karaikal- Yanam	40.68	30.94

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Unstarred Questions

42.	Rajasthan Heritage Circuit	Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)- Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (Bala Quila)- 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)	90.92	49.80
43.	Telangana Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb	99.42	49.71
44.	Bihar Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh	53.49	24.28
45.	Madhya Pradesh Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	99.62	79.70
46.	Uttar Pradesh Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya	133.31	99.21
47.	Andhra Pradesh Buddhist Circuit	Development of Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda- Amravati- Anupu	52.34	26.17

1	2	3	4	5
Year 2018-19				
48.	Maharashtra Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki- Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha- Chota Taj Bagh- Telankhandi-Girad	54.01	0.00
49.	Development of Wayside Amenities (Sub- Scheme)	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow-Ayodhya- Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gaya- Kushinaga in collaboration with MoRTH	17.93	5.38
50.	Uttar Pradesh Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	14.52	0.00
51.	Jharkhand Eco Circuit	Development of Dalma- Chandil-Getalsud-Betla national park-Mirchaiya- Netarhat	52.72	0.00
52.	Tripura North East circuit	Development of Surma Cherra-Unakoti-Jampui Hills- Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari-Matabari- Neermahal-Boxanagar- Chotta khola- Pilak-Avangchaarra	65.00	0.00
53.	Punjab Heritage Circuit	Development of Anandpur Sahib-Fatehgarh Sahib - Chamkaur Sahib -Ferozpur - Amritsar-Khatkar Kalan -Kalanour - Patiala	99.95	0.00

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54.	Kerala Rural Circuit	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	80.37	0.00
55.	Kerala Spiritual Circuit	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram-Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmania-Chembazhanthi Sree Narayana Gurukulam	69.47	0.00
56.	Kerala Spiritual Circuit	Development of Kasaragod, Wayanad, Kannur, Kozhikode, Palakkad, Mallapuram, Thrichur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Allaphuza, Pathananamithitta, Kollam, Trivandrum	85.23	0.00
57.	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	0.00
58.	Uttar Pradesh Spiritual Circuit	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	21.16	0.00

Written Answers to

[19 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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PRASHAD Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Project	Project Cost	Amount Released
Year 2016-17				
1.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23	6.85
2.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44	29.95
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	42.02	25.45
4.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14	36.91
5.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	13.18
6.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60	4.48
7.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03	23.39
Year 2017-18				
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67	28.33
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruise Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	10.72	5.14
10.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81	8.49
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme - II	44.60	18.46
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple in Andhra Pradesh	47.45	37.96

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Unstarred Questions

Year 2018-19

13.	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand)	39.24	11.77
14.	Gujarat	Development of Promenade at Somnath	44.59	23.49
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Govardhan, Mathura	39.74	Adm. Sanction only on 08.01.2019
16.	Jharkhand	Development of Baidyanathji Dham, Deoghar	39.13	11.58
17.	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities in Nagaland	25.26	7.53

*Written Answers to**[19 November, 2019]**Unstarred Questions*

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Funds for development of rural circuit and spiritual circuit

317. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Tourism will consider to sanction funds for development of rural circuit and spiritual circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has identified Rural circuit and Spiritual circuit as thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. Sanctioning of projects under the scheme is a continuous process. The details of projects sanctioned under the Rural Circuit and the Spiritual Circuit theme are given in the Statement.

Statement***Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan scheme.***

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Circuit & Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	Rural Circuit (2017-18)	"Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa - Chandrahia - Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	21.24
2.	Kerala	Rural Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project in Kerala under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	80.37	0.00
			TOTAL	125.02	21.24
3	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	43.04
5	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.22	72.42
6	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj - Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	39.76
7	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Spiritual Circuit-I (Shahjahanpur-Allahabad-Basti- Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi- Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki- Azamgarh)	68.39	54.71
8	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli- Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	63.77	50.33
9	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)- Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)- Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund)-Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	93.90	68.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68	30.94
11	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	24.28
12	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra	54.01	0.00
13	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh under spiritual-III theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	14.52	0.00
14	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development Sivagiri Sree Narayana Guru Ashram-Arruvipuram- Kunnumpara Sree Subrahmanya-Chembazhanti Sree Narayana Gurukulam	69.47	0.00
15	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Kasaragod, Wayanad, Kannur, Kozhikode, Palakkad, Mallapuram, Thrichur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Allaphuza, Pathananamithitta, Kollam, Trivandrum	85.23	0.00
16	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Gorakhnath Temple (Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	21.16	0.00
TOTAL			862.98	403.72	

Tourism development in last three years

318. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote synergy amongst various stakeholders towards the development of tourism in the last three years including the current year;

(b) what are the new initiatives taken up by Government in order to promote tourism amenities in the country; and

(c) the State-wise list of tourism programmes run by Government to promote the indigenous history of every State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) Ministry of Tourism works in close collaboration with various stakeholders for the development of tourism in the country. Different mechanisms to seek synergy and convergence with stakeholders are:

- i. National Conference of State Tourism Ministers which are held to discuss various issues related to the development of tourism sector in the country.
- ii. National Tourism Advisory Council which serves as a 'Think Tank' of experts in the field of tourism and advises the Ministry on various tourism related issues. It includes representatives of various Union Ministries, Trade and Industry Associations and Individual Experts in the field of travel and tourism management.
- iii. The Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on Tourism Sector (IMCCTS) facilitates resolution of Inter-Ministerial issues involved in the development of tourism in the country.
- iv. Meetings/Consultations held from time to time to take suggestions/inputs from stakeholders in tourism sector for the development and promotion of tourism in the country.

(b) and (c) The promotion of tourist destinations and products is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination including historical significance of various tourism sites to boost tourism in the country. Several initiatives/programmes implemented throughout the country are:

- i. Launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme with a vision to develop theme based tourist circuits.
- ii. Launched the National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme for holistic development of identified pilgrimage destinations.

- iii. Launched the Adopt a Heritage Project for development and maintenance of tourist amenities at heritage sites/monuments and other tourist sites.
- iv. Development and promotion of 'Niche Tourism' products to attract tourist with specific interest and to ensure repeat visits for the unique products in which India has a comparative advantage.
- v. Launched 24x7 toll free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline.
- vi. Promoting India as a holistic tourism destination including its various tourism sites and products through Incredible India 2.0 Campaign.
- vii. Providing facility of e-Visa for 5 sub-categories *i.e.* e-Tourist visa, e-Business visa, e-Medical visa, e-Medical Attendant visa and e-Conference visa for nationals of 169 countries.
- viii. Revamp of Incredible India Website having information on tourism sites/destinations in different States/Union Territory Administrations.
- ix. Launch of the Incredible India Tourist Facilitator Programme on an online digital platform to provide basic, advanced and refresher courses for tourist facilitators.
- x. E-Visa has been further liberalized and the visa fee has been substantially reduced.
- xi. New mountain peaks have been opened for Mountaineering/Trekking to give boost to adventure tourism in the country.
- xii. Lowering of GST on hotels rooms with tariffs of ₹1,001 to ₹ 7,500/night to 12% and those above ₹ 7,501 to 18% to increase India's competitiveness as a tourism destination.

State/UT-wise list of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Scheme given in Statement-I (*See* below). List of signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) under Adopt a Heritage Project is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-II*State/UT-wise list of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan
& PRASHAD Schemes*

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Swadesh Darshan		PRASHAD	
		No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01	42.19	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	03	179.88	02	75.81
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	02	146.91	0	0.00
4.	Assam	02	194.02	01	30.71
5.	Bihar	05	301.61	02	45.81
6.	Chhattisgarh	01	99.00	0	0.00
7.	Goa	02	199.34	0	0.00
8.	Gujarat	03	212.90	03	108.26
9.	Haryana	01	97.35	0	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	01	86.85	0	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	06	552.50	01	42.02
12.	Jharkhand	01	52.72	01	39.13
13.	Kerala	06	503.83	01	46.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	04	359.75	01	40.67
15.	Maharashtra	02	136.18	01	37.81
16.	Manipur	02	126.03	0	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	02	184.10	0	0.00
18.	Mizoram	02	193.98	0	0.00
19.	Nagaland	02	197.03	01	25.26
20.	Odisha	01	70.82	01	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Puducherry	03	192.31	0	0.00
22.	Punjab	01	99.95	01	6.40
23.	Rajasthan	04	340.23	01	32.64
24.	Sikkim	02	193.37	0	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	01	74.58	02	22.08
26.	Telangana	03	274.92	0	0.00
27.	Tripura	02	164.59	0	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	08	505.39	06	139.75
29.	Uttarakhand	02	150.05	02	74.02
30.	West Bengal	01	85.39	01	30.03
31.	Wayside Amenities (Uttar Pradesh and Bihar)	01	17.93	0	0.00
TOTAL		77	6035.70	28	846.54

Statement-II

*List of signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)
under Adopt a Heritage Project*

Sl. No.	Name of Site	Name of Agency (Monument Mitra)
1	2	3
1.	Gangotri Temple Area & Trail to Gaumukh, Uttarakhand	Adventure Tour Operators Association of India (ATOAI)
2.	Trail from Village Stok to base camp of Mt. Stok Kangri, J&K	Adventure Tour Operators Association of India (ATOAI)
3.	Red Fort, Delhi	Dalmia Bharat Ltd.
4.	Gandikota Fort, Andhra Pradesh	Dalmia Bharat Ltd.
5.	Surajkund, Haryana	Bliss Inns (India) Pvt. Ltd. (VResorts)
6.	Jantar Mantar, Delhi	Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3
7.	Ajanta Caves, Maharashtra	Yatra Online Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Qutub Minar, Delhi	Yatra Online Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Hampi & Hazara Rama Temple, Hampi, Karnataka	Yatra Online Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Leh Palace, J&K	Yatra Online Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Development of Multi-Lingual Audio Guide App for 3 Tourist Sites (PAN India)	Resbird Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan, Gujarat	Akshar Travels Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Sun Temple, Modhera, Gujarat	Akshar Travels Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park, Gujarat	Akshar Travels Pvt. Ltd.
15.	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh, Gujarat	Akshar Travels Pvt. Ltd.
16.	Tomb of Abdur Rahim Khan-i- Khana, Delhi	Interglobe Foundation
17.	Bekal Fort, Kerala	Drishti Lifesaving Pvt. Ltd.
18.	Development of Multi-Lingual Audio Guide app for 9 Tourist Sites (ASI Monuments)	Resbird Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
19.	Badavilinga Temple, Hampi, Karnataka	Hotel Malligi Pvt. Ltd.
20.	Ugra Narsimha Temple, Hampi, Karnataka	Hotel Malligi Pvt. Ltd.
21.	Elephant Stables, Hampi, Karnataka	Evolve Back (Orange County Resorts & Hotels Ltd.)
22.	Pattabhirama Temple, Hapmi, Karnataka	Evolve Back (Orange County Resorts & Hotels Ltd.)

1	2	3
23.	Zenana Enclosure (Lotus Mahal), Karnataka	Evolve Back (Orange County Resorts & Hotels Ltd.)
24.	Krishna Temple, Hampi, Karnataka	Heritage Resort, Hampi (Indoasia Hotels)
25.	Aguada Fort, Goa	Drishti Lifesaving Pvt. Ltd.
26.	Gol Gumbad, Delhi	Resbird Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir region

319. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent developments have affected the tourism in Jammu and Kashmir region, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many tourists have visited the region in the month of August, September and October, 2019 and how many in the same period during 2017 and 2018;

(c) the percentage of reduction in revenue received from tourism especially in the month of August, September and October, 2019; and

(d) whether any step has been taken by Government to improve the scope of tourism in the State post August 5, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) and (b) From the information received from Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Department, Tourist arrivals in Jammu and Kashmir for August, September and October 2017, 2018 and 2019 are as under:

Year/ Month	2017	2018	2019
August	1102410	1530134	1008730
September	1286470	1282824	1123862
October	1112020	1364248	1277627

(c) Information on revenue received from tourism is not maintained.

(d) According to the information received from Jammu and Kashmir tourism Department, various steps have been taken by them to attract tourists in Jammu and Kashmir including the following:

- Started campaigns by participating in various National & International Travel Marts
- Launched publicity campaigns through prominent newspapers
- Launched promotional campaigns through various trains by way of train wraps
- Initiated promotions through LEDs at prominent places in Delhi and Mumbai Airport.

Further, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India celebrated Paryatan Parv, 2019 in October, 2019 during which, tourism destinations/products of various States/UTs including Jammu and Kashmir were promoted.

Rural tourism

320. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that share of rural tourism is less than one per cent of total tourism economy;
- (b) the funds allocated in last three years, year-wise and State-wise for the development of rural tourism, if so, the details of growth, if any, in the rural tourism economy, year-wise in the last three years; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI PRAHALAD SINGH PATEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Integrated Development of theme-based Tourist Circuits for development of tourism infrastructure including last mile connectivity in the country. Recognising the potential of rural tourism in the country, the Ministry has identified Rural Circuit as one of the thematic circuits identified for development under this scheme and is aimed at leveraging tourism as a force multiplier for revitalizing the rural economy and for giving both domestic and international tourists a glimpse of the rural aspect of the country.

The Ministry has sanctioned following projects for development of Rural Circuits under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme which are under different stages of implementation:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Year of Sanction	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	Bihar 2017-18	Development of Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia -Turkaulia	44.65
2	Kerala 2018-19	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism	80.37

The objectives of the Swadesh Darshan scheme include creating employment through active involvement of local communities and promoting community-based development and pro-poor tourism approach.

Dis-segregated data of Rural Tourism as a part of total tourism earning is not being compiled by the Ministry.

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

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILLS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Bills for withdrawal. We shall take up the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1987 first. Dr. Harsh Vardhan to move for leave to withdraw.

The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1987

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I move for leave to withdraw a Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I have a point of order on the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has already been withdrawn after consent by the House.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: I did raise the issue then, Sir. I have a point of order under Rule 267.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is for suspension of the proceedings. It is not accepted, please. Let us move on. Let us take up withdrawal of the National Commission for Human Resources for Health Bill, 2011.

The National Commission for Human Resources for Health Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I move for leave to withdraw a Bill to consolidate the law in certain disciplines of health sector and promote human resources in health sector and provide for mechanism for the determination, maintenance, coordination and regulation of standards of health education throughout the country to ensure adequate availability of human resources in all States and for the said purpose to establish the National Commission for Human Resources for Health and to supervise and regulate professional Councils in various disciplines of health sector and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I move for leave to withdraw a Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

The Question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up further consideration of the Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel.

The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2019

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री और पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल): महोदय, मैंने पिछले सत्र के दौरान सत्र के अंतिम दिन इस विधेयक को सदन के सामने रखा था। मैंने जलियांवाला बाग राष्ट्रीय स्मारक (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 को पिछले सत्र के आखिरी दिन introduce किया था। मैं सदन से चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि यह बिल लोक सभा से पारित हो चुका है और इसमें ऐसे भी कोई प्रावधान नहीं हैं, जलियांवाला बाग की शताब्दी भी पूरी हो गई है, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से लोक सभा ने इस बिल को पास किया है, उसी प्रकार से यहां से इसे पास किया जाए। इसमें जो संशोधन हैं, वे बहुत छोटे-छोटे संशोधन हैं। हमने जलियांवाला बाग राष्ट्रीय स्मारक अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) में दो संशोधनों को प्रस्तुत किया है, जिनको लोक सभा ने पारित किया है। उनमें से पहला इस प्रकार से है - खंड (ख) का लोप किया जाना और दूसरा, खंड (घ) में मामूली संशोधन यह है कि लोक सभा में इस रूप में मान्यताप्राप्त विपक्षी दल का नेता या जहां ऐसा कोई नेता प्रतिपक्ष मौजूद नहीं है, वहां उस सदन में सबसे बड़े विपक्षी दल का नेता न्यासी होगा। यह एक बहुत छोटा संशोधन है। तीसरा संशोधन मूल अधिनियम की धारा 5 में है, वह यह है कि धारा 4 के अनुसार अगर किसी न्यासी का जो 5 वर्ष का कार्यकाल है, उसको अगर सरकार चाहे तो उस कार्यकाल को 5 साल के पहले ही समाप्त करके उस पर पुनर्नियुक्ति कर सकती है। इस बिल के अंतर्गत ये तीन छोटे-छोटे संशोधन हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार लोक सभा ने इसे पारित किया है, उसी तरह से यह सदन भी इसे पारित करे। क्योंकि जलियांवाला बाग के 100 वर्ष पूरे हुए हैं, वह एक राष्ट्रीय स्मारक है, तो उसका स्वरूप भी एक राष्ट्रीय स्मारक की भाँति होना चाहिए। देश के तमाम वे लोग, जो उसके प्रति अपनी आस्था और श्रद्धा रखते हैं, उनकी इसमें भागीदारी होनी चाहिए, ताकि इस न्यास का एक राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप हो। मैं सदन से आपके माध्यम से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हम सब इस बिल को पास करें।

The question was proposed.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर, इस बिल में ये जो अमेंडमेंट चाहते हैं, इस अमेंडमेंट का बहुत सारे लोगों को, विशेष तौर पर जो इंडियन नेशनल काँग्रेस की ideology को believe करने वाले लोग हैं या जिन लोगों ने देश को आज़ादी दिलाने में एक नुमायां रोल अदा किया है, उन सभी को इस पर एतराज़ है। गवर्नमेंट यह जो अमेंडमेंट लाना चाहती है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ा cynical है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल राज्य सभा के 250वें सेशन की शुरुआत में, जो एक historic Session था, एक बात कही कि आज टाइम है, जब गवर्नमेंट और

Opposition सभी इकट्ठे होकर देश की बेहतरी के लिए, society की बेहतरी के लिए काम करें। पार्लियामेंट का मकसद ही यह है। यही बात मैं आज की गवर्नमेंट को कहना चाहता हूँ कि काँग्रेस के कोई भी अध्यक्ष हैं, वे ex-officio Member हैं, क्योंकि काँग्रेस का इतिहास जलियाँवाला बाग से जुड़ा हुआ है। यह नाखून और मांस के रिश्ते के बराबर है। आप इन्हें दूर नहीं कर सकते और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो भी आदमी यह बिल लेकर आया है, unfortunately उसने इस माहौल को बिगाड़ने की कोशिश की है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1951 में जब डा. अम्बेडकर इसे लेकर आए थे, तब उनका basic purpose यही था कि इसमें ex-officio members होने चाहिए। मैं थोड़ा-सा इतिहास के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि बैसाखी के त्यौहार की पंजाब में एक बहुत बड़ी historic बात यह है कि 13 अप्रैल, 1699 को खालसा पंथ की सर्जना हुई थी। हमारे दसवें गुरु, गुरु गोविंद सिंह महाराज ने अनंतपुर साहिब में खालसा पंथ की सर्जना की, तो बैसाखी एक बहुत अहम त्यौहार है। उसमें दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि उस समय wheat की cutting शुरू होती है, harvesting शुरू होती है और जब फसल जमींदार के घर आती है, वह बैसाखी के दिन आती है। वैसे भी पंजाब में यह हफ्ता कई activities का होता है। इस समय किसान भाई आशा करते हैं कि हमारी फसल आएगी और घर का काम चल जाएगा। मगर उन दिनों, मैं वर्ष 1919 की बात कर रहा हूँ, ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ विशेषकर पंजाब में, पाकिस्तान के पंजाब और हमारे पंजाब में और विशेषकर अमृतसर में, उस टाइम की ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ प्रदर्शन चल रहे थे क्योंकि उस समय Rowlatt Act आया हुआ था। प्रदर्शन के चलते हुए 10 अप्रैल को ऐसा प्रदर्शन हुआ, जहाँ गोली चली और हमारे कुछ लोग घायल कर दिए गए, कुछ मार दिए गए। उस समय हमारे काँग्रेस के एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट लीडर सैफुद्दीन किचलू साहब और डा. सत्यपाल जी की गिरफ्तारी हुई। लोगों की मांग थी कि उनको रिहा किया जाए। उस टाइम ब्रिटिश जनरल का नाम Michael O'Dwyer था। He was the Lieutenant Governor of Punjab. उसकी और जनरल डायर की यह कोशिश थी कि इन पंजाबियों को सबक सिखाना पड़ेगा। ये हमारे खिलाफ रोज प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं और शोर-शराबा कर रहे हैं। बैसाखी के त्यौहार पर जब वहाँ लोग इकट्ठे हुए, वह गोल्डन टेम्पल के बाहर जलियाँवाला बाग में बिल्कुल peaceful congregation था। मेरे ख्याल से ऐसा हमारा कोई साथी नहीं है, जो वहाँ न गया हो। सर, वहाँ एक open space था। वहाँ लोग गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ प्रदर्शन करने के लिए इकट्ठे हुए थे कि काँग्रेस के इम्पोर्टेंट लीडर्स को छोड़ा जाए। दो दिन पहले जो जुर्म किया गया था, उसके खिलाफ मुजाहिरा हो रहा था और उनकी कोशिश थी कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि इनको एक दफा सबक सिखाया जाए। इसलिए जलियाँवाला बाग के जो सभी रास्ते थे -- वह छोटी-सी जगह थी, जहाँ दो-तीन स्ट्रीट्स जाती थीं -- उनमें इन्होंने अपने आदमी खड़े किए। चंद दिन पहले ही General Dyer was posted as Brigade Commander in Jalandhar, उसको अमृतसर में शिफ्ट किया गया था और वहाँ मिलिट्री का रूल लगा दिया गया था, जहाँ 1,700 राउंड फायर किये गये। Peaceful demonstrators के ऊपर 1,700 राउंड फायर किये गये। ब्रिटिश कहते हैं कि 380 लोग मारे गए। डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं काँग्रेस की

[श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा]

बात बताना चाहता हूँ। उस समय कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष मोतीलाल नेहरू जी थे। उन्होंने अपनी इक्वायरी बिठाई और उस इक्वायरी में पता चला कि तकरीबन 1,500 लोग मारे गए थे। वैसा *gruesome massacre* उस वक्त तक की हिस्ट्री में पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था। मैं समझता हूँ कि अंग्रेजों की सरकार के खिलाफ वह पहली चिंगारी थी। देश को आज़ाद करने की जो असल पहली चिंगारी शुरू हुई, वह जलियाँवाला बाग से ही शुरू हुई। उसी के आगे का इतिहास यह है कि तब हमारे शहीद उधम सिंह 18 साल की उम्र के एक छोटे-से बच्चे थे। उन्होंने कसम खायी कि जिसने इतना बड़ा कत्लेआम किया है, उससे मैं बदला लूँगा। उन्होंने लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल से वह बदला 20 साल बाद इंग्लैंड में जाकर लिया। उन्होंने लंदन में जाकर रिवाल्वर खरीदा और फिर उससे उसका कत्ल किया। जब उनको पुलिस ने मौके पर जाकर गिरफ्तार किया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे कोई डर नहीं है, मुझे कोई खौफ नहीं है। मुझे बदला लेना था, सो ले लिया। अब मैं यहाँ से भागूँगा नहीं, मुझे आपको जो सज़ा देनी हो, आप दे सकते हैं।

सर, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि तब पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस के एक बहुत बड़े लीडर थे और सष्टी चरण मुखर्जी साहब, जो कि वैस्ट बंगाल से थे, *who was a very important leader*. तब कांग्रेस ही एक जमात थी जो नेशनल स्ट्रगल को चला रही थी और वही सारे देश को इकट्ठे होने का आह्वान कर रही थी। उन्होंने तब फैसला किया कि इतने बड़े *massacre* के बाद कांग्रेस का एक इमरजेंसी सेशन अमृतसर में बुलाया जाए। फिर उसी साल, 27 दिसम्बर, 1919 से लेकर 1 जनवरी, 1920 तक चार दिनों का सेशन हुआ। वहाँ यह फैसला हुआ कि हम यहाँ पर एक मेमोरियल बनाएँगे। अंग्रेजों की कोशिश यह थी कि इतना बड़ा *massacre* है, इसको छुपाया जाए, इसलिए उन्होंने प्रपोज़ किया कि हम यहाँ पर एक क्लॉथ मार्केट बना दें, दरबार साहिब के बिल्कुल बगल में कपड़े की एक मार्केट बना दें। मगर, उस सेशन में वहाँ पर मेमोरियल बनाने का रिजॉल्यूशन मूव हुआ, उसको *adopt* किया गया और तब महात्मा गाँधी ने हिन्दुस्तानियों से यह अपील की कि आप सभी लोग पैसे दीजिए, हमें जमीन खरीदनी है। उसके बाद यह मेमोरियल बना और ट्रस्ट अस्तित्व में आया।

मैं आपसे यह गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो यह रिश्ता है, हमें हिस्ट्री को अब *rewrite* करने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप जो मर्जी कर लीजिए, आज कांग्रेस प्रधान को हटा दीजिए, लेकिन इसमें हमारा मेन ऑब्जेक्शन इस बात पर नहीं है। इसमें गवर्नमेंट अपने नॉमिनीज़ बढ़ा सकती है। इसमें एक बात तो यह है कि कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष चाहे जो भी हो, उनका नाम -- क्योंकि जैसा मैंने कहा कि हमारा रिश्ता नाखून और मांस का है और यह दूर नहीं हो सकता, तो गवर्नमेंट को ऐसा कोई काम नहीं करना चाहिए। हम अभी इसका 100वाँ साल मना रहे हैं। जलियाँवाला बाग की *anniversary* का यह 100वाँ साल है और इस टाइम पर सारे देश से एक आवाज़ आनी चाहिए, लेकिन यह तो बहुत छोटी बात है, एक कमदिली की बात है। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी जिक्र कर रहे हैं कि बड़ा दिल दिखाओ। उन्होंने खुद भी माना कि जहाँ हमारी पार्टी ने *in the past*

इधर जो कमी-बेशी की है, वह हमें भी दूर करनी होगी। यही मैं गवर्नमेंट से भी कहना चाहूँगा। आप बड़ा दिल रखिए। गवर्नमेंट में जो रहता है, उसका दिल बड़ा होना चाहिए, *magnanimous* होना चाहिए। अपोज़िशन वालों की सोच तो कभी कम हो भी सकती है, क्योंकि हर रोज उनके खिलाफ गवर्नमेंट का कुछ न कुछ ऐसा ऐक्शन होता रहता है कि उनके दिल में गुस्सा हो सकता है, मगर गवर्नमेंट को *magnanimity* दिखानी चाहिए। मैं यह कहूँगा कि आप कृपा करके यह मत लाएँ। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे, तो आप *in the past* देखिए कि देश में 50 साल से ज्यादा कांग्रेस की सरकारें रही हैं, आने वाले टाइम में फिर कभी बन सकती हैं, किसी और की गवर्नमेंट भी आ सकती है। अगर आप ऐसे ही करते रहे तो हर रोज एक का नाम आएगा, दूसरे का बदलता रहेगा। *We should not do this. This is a part of history. Ex-officio member* कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष हो, तो उससे क्या फर्क है? आपकी जितनी मर्जी हो, उतने *nominees* रखिए।

दूसरा यह कि उसमें एक अन्य *objection* यह है कि गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि हम किसी *trusty* को भी *terminate* कर सकते हैं। इसका मतलब है कि अगर किसी की सोच आपके खिलाफ है तो आपकी जब मर्जी होगी, आप उसे *terminate* कर देंगे। यह तो कोई बात ही नहीं बनती।

तीसरी मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि जो अमृतसर का लोकल *representative* है, जिसकी *constituency* में जलियांवाला बाग पड़ता है, *who is an elected Member - he could be from the BJP, he could be from the Congress, he could be from the Akali Dal, he could be from any other party -- should be a permanent member of that trust.* मैं समझता हूँ कि ये सारी चीज़ें हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को अपील करूँगा। मंत्री जी, अगर आप मेरी तरफ थोड़ा सा ध्यान दें, पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहब, मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे थोड़ी गुजारिश करना चाहूँगा कि आप ये जो अमेंडमेंट लेकर आए हैं, यह गलत है। आपको जिसने भी यह *Idea* दिया है, गवर्नमेंट को इससे बुराई ही मिलेगी, कोई अच्छाई नहीं मिलेगी। लोग पढ़-लिख चुके हैं। लोग ऐसी बातों को अच्छा नहीं समझते। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इसे *withdraw* कीजिए। आप *magnanimity* दिखाइए। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने जो कहा है, उस पर अमल कीजिए। हमारे चेयरमैन साहब ने कल ही जो बात कही है, पार्लियामेंट का फायदा ही क्या है, अगर अमल ही नहीं करना है। अगर बात ही कहनी है और उसमें कुछ करना ही नहीं है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसे एक बहुत मशहूर शायर हुए हैं, बशीर जी, उन्होंने यह बात कही कि "दुश्मनी जमकर करो, लेकिन गुंजाइश रहे कि जब कभी हम दोस्त हो जाएं तो शर्मिदा न हों"। हमें रोज मिलना है, थोड़ी देर के बाद, गहलोत साहब आपको फिर ज़रूरत पड़ जानी है *Leader of the Opposition*, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब की, आपको फिर ज़रूरत पड़ जानी है *opposition* के सभी लोगों की, फिर आप कहेंगे कि हमारी बात भी मानो। इसलिए हम आपसे कह रहे हैं कि *history* को *rewrite* मत कीजिए, ऐसा काम मत कीजिए, जिससे हम लोगों में शर्मिन्दगी हो। मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि आप इसको *withdraw* कीजिए।

[श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा]

अगर चेयर से इजाज़त हो तो मैं अपनी तरफ से एक गुज़ारिश करना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि हम शहीदों का 100वां साल मना रहे हैं, जो जलियांवाला बाग में शहीद हुए और जिनकी वजह से आज हम आज़ाद मुल्क में बैठे हैं। मेरी गुज़ारिश यह है कि अगर हम उनको सही मायने में tribute देना चाहते हैं तो मेरी अपील है, हाथ जोड़कर विनम्र विनती है कि शहीद-ए-आज़म, महान शहीद भगत सिंह जी को इस साल भारत रत्न से नवाज़ें। हम चाहेंगे कि सारा हाउस unanimously, थोड़ा हाथ उठा दीजिए। भगत सिंह जी का नाम तो आप सभी लेते हैं। पता नहीं आपकी बात किसी को माननी भी है या नहीं माननी है, मगर हाथ उठाने में क्या हर्ज है। भुंडर साहब आप हाथ उठाएंगे? भुंडर जी ने हाथ उठा दिया। अकाली दल हमारे साथ है। ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे अपनी बात पूरी करने दीजिए।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): मैं इजाज़त ले सकता हूँ। Point of order, please. मेरा सजेशन यह है कि 'भारत रत्न' के अलावा भी जो सरदार उधम सिंह जी, जिन्होंने इंग्लैंड में जाकर, इतना बड़ा जो अनर्थ हुआ था, उसका बदला लिया, उनको भी हिस्सा देना चाहिए और उनकी फोटो भी यहां लगनी चाहिए।

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: यह मेरी गवर्नमेंट से गुज़ारिश है कि आप बड़ा दिल दिखाइए और इस resolution को वापस लीजिए। यह एक अच्छी शुरुआत होगी- 250वें historic session का फायदा तो यह है। अगर उन्हीं बातों पर रहे तो फिर उसका फायदा क्या होगा? आपने मार्शल की वर्दी भी बदली, अच्छा किया। हम अपने कई कानून बदल रहे हैं, बहुत अच्छा कर रहे हैं। मगर आप उसमें सोच भी बदलिए। वर्दी बदलने से बात नहीं बनेगी। सोच बदलने से बात बनेगी। आप इसे withdraw कीजिए। मैं अपने भाई, मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अच्छे आदमी हैं, मध्य प्रदेश से आप ताल्लुक रखते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के लोग तो बड़े दिल वाले होते हैं। आज बड़ा दिल दिखाइए और withdraw कीजिए। इतिहास में आए कि अगर कहीं गलती हुई, कोई पार्टी अगर historic गलती मानती है, तो उससे लोगों में उसकी बात जमती है। आप इसे withdraw कर भी लेंगे तो कोई फ़र्क नहीं पड़ेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि शहीद-ए-आज़म भगत सिंह जी को इस साल गवर्नमेंट 'भारत रत्न' से नवाज़े और जलियांवाला बाग के शहीदों का हम जो शताब्दी वर्ष मना रहे हैं, उसके बारे में सारी दुनिया में एक आवाज़ जाए। सारी दुनिया में Indian diaspora जहां भी बैठा हुआ है। आप बाहर दूर-दूर तक मीटिंग्स भी करते हैं, वे अमेरिका तक, दूर तक आपकी वाह-वाह भी करते हैं, तो वे भी यही चाहते हैं। हम उनके नुमाइंदे हैं, हम उनकी बातों को आपको बताना चाहते हैं। जहां वे वाह-वाह करते हैं, वे हमें भी मैसेज भेजते हैं कि बाजवा जी, आपने पार्लियामेंट में बोलना है, आप हाथ जोड़कर गुज़ारिश कीजिए और वे मानेंगे। मुझे अपने भाई पर यकीन है कि ये इस बिल को withdraw करेंगे। यह एक बिल्कुल * अमैंडमेंट है। आप लोग बड़ा दिल

*Withdrawn by the hon. Member.

दिखाइए और भगत सिंह जी को आज नवाजिए, तो सारा देश आपको याद करेगा। आपकी बहुत-बहुत मेहरबानी, जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, प्रताप सिंह बाजवा जी। श्री श्वेत मलिक।

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): सर, यह * लफ़्ज withdraw किया जाए। This is unparliamentary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be checked. मैंने already कहा है, it will be checked.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: मेरे भाई नाराज़ हो गए हैं ...(व्यवधान) ... मैं हाथ जोड़कर withdraw कर रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shwait Malik.

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Sir, I rise to speak on the jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

"जिथे डुलदा खून शहीदां दा, महक मिट्टी विच सदियां तक रहंदी।"

"शहीदों की चिताओं पर लगेंगे हर बरस मेले,

वतन पर मिटने वालों का यही बाकी निशां होगा।"

सर, मैं उस धरती अमृतसर से आया हूँ। बाजवा जी जानते हैं कि यह prime land of sacrifice है। यह जो शहीदी स्थल जलियांवाला बाग है, उसके लिए जो अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है, मैं इसके पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह एक अन्याय का अंत हुआ है। मैं यह सुझाव दूंगा और माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को बधाई भी दूंगा कि आने वाले समय में शहीदी स्थलों पर राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। शहीदी स्थलों पर किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी का अधिपत्य नहीं होना चाहिए, यह इस बिल का उद्देश्य है। देश को जो आज़ादी दिलाई, वह देशवासियों ने दिलाई। सभी देशवासी इकट्ठे हुए थे। उनका कोई धर्म अलग नहीं था, उनकी कोई राजनीतिक पार्टी अलग नहीं थी, उन सब ने मिलकर देश को आज़ादी दिलाई थी और आज यह जो वर्षों से अन्याय चल रहा है, उसका खात्मा हुआ है, तो मैं उसके लिए सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ और यह भी बधाई देता हूँ कि सरकार निष्पक्ष रही। जो Leader of the Opposition हैं, वे किसी भी पार्टी के हो सकते हैं। जैसे बाजवा जी ने कहा कि सरकार किसी भी पार्टी की हो सकती है, तो यह भी न्याय है कि Leader of the Opposition or leader of the largest group of Opposition party in the Parliament इसके मेम्बर होंगे, वे किसी भी पार्टी के हो सकते हैं। इसको हम न्याय कहेंगे, जो ये बिल मैं लेकर आए हैं। सर, जलियांवाला बाग में बहुत भीषण हत्याकांड हुआ। मैं उसे इसीलिए prime land of sacrifice कहता हूँ क्योंकि निर्दोषों के ऊपर ऐसा भीषण बर्बरतापूर्ण

*Withdrawn by the hon. Member.

[Shri Shwait Malik]

हत्याकांड आज तक इतिहास में देखने को नहीं मिला। 3 अप्रैल, 1919 का दिन था। यह जो रोलेट एक्ट लगाया था, जो बहुत अन्यायपूर्ण था, उसके खिलाफ शांतिपूर्वक हज़ारों लोग वहां अमृतसर में जलियांवाला बाग में इकट्ठे हुए थे। केवल वही इकट्ठा नहीं हुए थे, बहुत लोग ऐसे भी थे, जो अपने परिवारों के साथ वहां पर समय व्यतीत करने के लिए आए थे।

सर, बैसाखी पंजाब का बहुत बड़ा त्यौहार है। फसल कटने के बाद किसान खुशी और हर्ष के साथ अपने परिवार के साथ बैसाखी मनाते हैं। पंजाब के लिए बैसाखी मानों दिवाली जैसा त्यौहार ही माना जाता है। वह दुष्ट, तानाशाह ब्रिगेडियर जनरल डायर 100 लोगों की हथियारबंद टुकड़ी लेकर आया। वहां entry के लिए एक संकरी सी गली है, ज्यादा exit points नहीं हैं। जो लोग वहां शांतिपूर्वक बैठे थे, उन पर वहां उस ब्रिगेडियर जनरल डायर ने एक भीषण आतंक का तांडव खेला और निर्दोष लोगों पर हज़ारों राउन्ड गोलियां चलाई गईं। वे निहत्थे लोग अपनी सुरक्षा भी नहीं कर पाए। वहां पर एक कुआं था, उसमें लोगों ने अपनी जान बचाने के लिए छलांगें लगा दीं। सैकड़ों लोगों के शवों के साथ वह कुआं भर गया। वहां काँग्रेस का लंबा ट्रस्ट रहा, ट्रस्ट तो क्या रहा, आज वहां कुछ है ही नहीं है, कोई figure नहीं है, कुछ मिलता नहीं है। जो प्रत्यक्षदर्शी लोग उस समय वहां पर थे, उन्होंने कहा कि हज़ारों निर्दोष लोग मारे गए हैं - लगभग 18 सौ के करीब - कोई दो हजार की figure कहता है। उस जगह पर हज़ारों लोग जख्मी हुए। उसके बाद वहां पर memorial trust बनाने के लिए 1920 में इसकी चिंता हुई। 1961 में जाकर डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी ने वहां पर ट्रस्ट की स्थापना की। सर, ट्रस्ट का जो दायित्व था, वह यह था कि शहीदों की जो शरणस्थली थी, जहां उन शहीदों की पवित्र आत्माएं विश्राम कर रही थीं, वहां सुधार हो, क्योंकि लाखों श्रद्धालु वहां पर शहीदों को नमन करने जाते हैं। वहां शहीदी कुआं भी है, वहां bullet marks भी हैं, वहां पर torch भी है और वहां पर शहीदों की याद में दिव्य ज्योति भी है। मैं आपको बड़े कष्ट का विषय बता रहा हूं कि लम्बे समय तक वहां पर काँग्रेस निर्देशित ट्रस्ट रहा, and that place was in pathetic condition. सर, 2016 में वहां जो हालत हुई, this is very much on record, जो मैं आपको बता रहा हूं और अगर कोई contradiction हो, तो anybody can check it from Google. जब मैं 2016 में सांसद बना, क्योंकि मैं अमृतसर का निवासी हूं, मैं सांसद तो राज्य सभा से बना, तो जब मैं शहीदों की स्थली पर गया, तो वह मेरे लिए अश्रुपूर्ण दिन था, भावुकता का दिन था कि वे महान शहीद, वे निर्दोष शहीद, जिन्होंने इस देश को स्वतंत्र कराने के लिए अपने प्राण न्योछावर कर दिए, उन शहीदों की शरणस्थली की ऐसी बुरी हालत मैंने देखी, न वहां पर शौचालय काम कर रहे थे, न वहां पंखे लगे हुए थे, यात्री जो थे, वे बहुत ही मुश्किलों से वहां पर इकट्ठे थे और उनको ऐसा लग रहा था कि जैसे कोई बाग हो। वहां कोई गाइड नहीं था, कोई बता नहीं रहा था about the glorious historical backgroun of the Bagh, that particular prime land of sacrifice. शौचालय शुरू कराने के लिए, पीने का पानी शुरू कराने के लिए, उस काँग्रेस के ट्रस्ट के होते हुए मैंने 10 लाख रुपये अपने MPLADS फंड में से खर्च किए | spoke twice or thrice in

the Parliament on this issue. मैं धन्यवाद करूंगा प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का, धन्यवाद करूंगा डॉ. महेश शर्मा जी का, जिन्होंने मेरी रिक्वेस्ट पर वहां विज़िट किया और धन्यवाद करूंगा उन स्वर्गीय अरुण जेटली जी का, धन्यवाद करूंगा सरदार हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी का और धन्यवाद करूंगा प्रहलाद पटेल जी का। प्रहलाद पटेल जी, जो हमारे माननीय मंत्री हैं, वे आए तो सुल्तानपुर लोधी में थे, उन्होंने विशेष रूप से वहां की जो शहीदों की मिट्टी थी, वह वहां से सौ वर्ष के बाद लाकर National Museum में रखी है। सर, आज मैं प्रहलाद पटेल जी का धन्यवाद करता हूं। मैं धन्यवाद करता हूं प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का, जिन्होंने मुझे, सरदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल जी, जो पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री रहे और सरदार तरलोचन सिंह जी, जो Minority Commission के चेयरमैन रहे, उनको आज से लगभग 6 महीने पहले वहां के ट्रस्ट की सेवा दी। तो कांग्रेस के 70 साल और इस ट्रस्ट के छः महीने - आज मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करता हूं कि उनके द्वारा वहां पर शानदार विकास के काम शुरू करवा दिए हैं। जलियांवाला बाग की घटना को आज 100 वर्ष हो गए, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 2019 तक कई कार्यक्रम किए, वहां पर माननीय राजनाथ सिंह जी ने भी अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज करायी। शहीद उधम सिंह जी, जिनके बारे में बताया गया कि उन्होंने 1940 तक इंतजार किया और उस जनरल माइकल ओ'डायर को खत्म करके बदला लिया। श्री राजनाथ सिंह जी ने उनकी एक प्रतिमा का भी वहां पर अनावरण किया है। वहां पर एक सिक्का जारी किया गया, माननीय उपराष्ट्रपति जी वहां पर पधारे थे। वहां पर एक पोस्टल स्टैम्प जारी की गयी, उस जलियांवाला बाग का 100 वर्षीय साल है। यह नये ट्रस्ट की, छः महीने के ट्रस्ट की कार्यकुशलता, मोदी जी के ट्रस्ट की कार्यकुशलता है जिसके चेयरमैन मोदी जी हैं। वहां विकास के लिए 70 वर्ष तक जो कुस्थिति थी, वहां की pathetic condition को खत्म करते हुए आज वहां पर एक light and sound show रात्रि को चलेगा, उस show का पूरा विकास हो रहा है और वहां पर एक बढ़िया light and sound show अब चलाया जाएगा।

सर, वहां पर मॉडर्न टेक्नोलॉजी के साथ जो बुलेट मार्क्स हैं, जो वहां की विरासत है, जो वहां की हैरिटेज है, उसको बचाने के लिए नई टेक्नीक के साथ काम हो रहा है, जिससे कि वह सदियों तक सुरक्षित रह सके। वहां पर आज बुलेट मार्क्स को प्रिज़र्व करने का काम चल रहा है। वहां पर एक श्री डी शो के लिए काम चल रहा है, वहां पर इसके लिए एक डिजिटल थियेटर बन रहा है, जिसमें श्री डायमेशनल डायुमेट्री चलेगी। जिन लोगों को वहां आने पर पता नहीं चलता था कि यहां क्या हुआ, शहीदों के बारे में light and sound show और डिजिटल डायुमेट्री से उनको जानकारी दी जाएगी कि जिन महान शहीदों ने अपना जीवन न्यौछावर किया था, उनके कारण आज आज़ादी की इन शीत हवाओं का आनन्द हम ले रहे हैं।

सर, वहां पर नये फाउंटेन्स लग रहे हैं। वहां पर landscaping हो रही है, वहां पर पीने के पानी के लिए बहुत बढ़िया अरेंजमेंट हो रहा है। सर, वहां पर नये शौचालय बन रहे हैं। वहां पर visitors' gallery में पहले पंखे भी नहीं लगे हुए थे, आप इमेजिन कीजिए कि मई-जून की गर्मी हो, कांग्रेस के ट्रस्ट के समय लोगों के लिए वहां पर पंखे भी नहीं थे, अब वहां

[Shri Shwait Malik]

पर एयर कंडिशनड गैलरी बनायी जा रही है, जिसमें digital panels लगे होंगे। हमारा कोई भी साथी digital panels पर जाएगा, वहां पर historical background होगा।

सर, वहां पर जो शहीदी कुआं है, उसकी आज तक ऐसी स्थिति थी कि उसके पास जाने पर ऐसा लगता था कि कहीं उसमें गिर न जाएं, उस शहीदी कुएं पर ऐसी टेक्नोलॉजी लेकर सरकार आयी है कि पूरी depth तक नज़र आएगा, उससे यह जानकारी मिलेगी कि जिन्होंने यहां छलांग लगायी थी, वह कितनी depth पर छलांग लगायी थी। वहां पर ऐसी डेवलपमेंट हो रही है। वहां की जो सारी पुरानी पिक्चर्स हैं, उनको वहां पर लगाया गया है। मैं आज मंत्री जी से, जो मेरे बड़े भाई हैं, यह निवेदन करूंगा और मुझे यह पता है कि वे मेरे इस निवेदन को स्वीकार भी करेंगे कि आज तक यह स्थल सुबह 6.30 बजे से सायं 5.30 बजे तक खुलता है और बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं - वहां पर हरमंदिर साहिब साथ में है, जो यहां पर दर्शन नहीं कर पाते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इसको कम से कम रात 8.30 बजे या 9.30 बजे तक खोला जाए और बढ़िया लाइटिंग की व्यवस्था की जाए, ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग यहां के दर्शन कर सकें।

सर, वहां पर 100वें वर्ष में कविता सम्मेलन हो रहे हैं। वहां पर जलियांवाला बाग में कई तरह के आयोजन हो रहे हैं। मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि सरकार इसके 100 वर्ष मनाने के लिए, जलियांवाला बाग की याद में सारे देश में आयोजन करवा रही है, ताकि लोगों को उस महान शहीदी स्थल की बैकग्राउंड का पता लगे। सर, वहां पर LED स्क्रीन्स भी लग रही हैं। ताकि वहां आने वाले विजिटर्स को LED स्क्रीन्स पर पूरा इतिहास पता चले। हर माध्यम को हमारा ट्रस्ट यूज कर रहा है, ताकि हर एक व्यक्ति को इतिहास का पता लगे कि कितने निर्दोषों ने उसकी आज़ादी के लिए अपने प्राण न्यौछावर किए थे। वहां गाइड्स भी होंगे।

महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा, जिनकी चेयरमैनशिप में, वह स्थल, जहां शहीद विश्राम कर रहे हैं, उसकी सुनवाई हुई है और शहीदों को सलाम किया गया है। प्रधान मंत्री, मोदी जी की वजह से आज वहां करोड़ों रुपए का विकास हो रहा है, जो 70 वर्ष के कांग्रेस के कुशासन में नहीं हो सका।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, जलियांवाला बाग हमारे देश के हर देशप्रेमी के लिए एक तीर्थ स्थान जैसा है। वहां दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 1919 को जो कुछ घटा था, वह हमारे इतिहास का एक काला चैप्टर बनकर रह गया। उस समय जो मसैकर हुआ और जिस तरह किया गया था, उस बारे में हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे पहले श्री रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने कदम उठाया था। उन्होंने शांति निकेतन, विश्वभारती से श्री सी.एफ. एंड्रयूस को महात्मा गांधी जी के पास भेजा और उनके माध्यम से उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी जी से यह प्रार्थना की थी कि वे उनसे दिल्ली में मिलेंगे और वे दोनों जलियांवाला बाग जाएंगे। यदि वहां जाने पर उन्हें पुलिस गिरफ्तार

करती है, तो वे गिरफ्तार होंगे, ताकि इस घटना के खिलाफ ठीक प्रकार से प्रोटेस्ट हो सके। किसी कारण से गांधी जी, टैगोर की इस बात से राजी नहीं हुए। फिर टैगोर ने श्री सी.आर. दास को भी एक प्रोटेस्ट मीटिंग आयोजित करने के लिए बोला, लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुई। यह घटना 13 अप्रैल को घटी और 31 मई तक जब कुछ नहीं हुआ, तो टैगोर ने दिनांक 31 मई को, उस समय के वाइसराय, चेम्सफोर्ड को एक चिट्ठी लिखी और वह चिट्ठी हमारे इतिहास के लिए एक दलील बनकर रह गई। उस चिट्ठी की एक-दो लाइनें मैं आपकी इजाजत से यहां क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ - "The enormity of the measures taken by the Government in the Punjab has, with a rude shock, revealed to our minds the helplessness of our position. The severity of the punishments inflicted upon the innocent people and the methods of carrying them out are without parallel in the history of civilised Governments. These are the reasons which have painfully compelled me to ask Your Excellency to relieve me of my title of Knighthood." इस प्रकार उन्होंने अपना title, Knighthood छोड़ने की अपील की। इसके बाद राजनीतिक माहौल में कुछ सनसनी पैदा हुई कि कुछ करना चाहिए। धीरे-धीरे कुछ पब्लिक ओपिनियन फॉर्म हुआ। काँग्रेस पार्टी ने एक सब-कमेटी फॉर्म की। सब-कमेटी ने वहां विज़िट किया और फिर ट्रस्ट बनाने के लिए अमेंडमेंट बिल सरकार लाई।

महोदय, जो हमारे श्री प्रताप सिंह जी एवं अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने श्री उधम सिंह के बारे में यहां बोला कि उस घटना में, श्री उधम सिंह जी भी उसी दिन शहीद हो जाते, क्योंकि वे उस दिन वहां थे, लेकिन वे किसी तरह से बच गए। उस जमाने में वे 16-17 साल के युवा थे। किसी तरह वे वहां से निकल गए। बाद में वे अमेरिका गए, अफ्रीका गए और इंग्लैंड गए। लंदन के Caxton Hall में एक सभा बुलाई गई और वह सभा East India Association की थी। उन्हें जानकारी थी कि Michael O'Dwyer, जो कि उस समय, पंजाब के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर थे, वे भी उस सभा में भाषण देने के लिए आएंगे। वे उस सभा में छिपाकर पिस्तौल ले गए और जैसे ही Michael O'Dwyer भाषण करने आए, उसी Caxton Hall में श्री उधम सिंह ने छः गोली लगातार फायर करके उसे वहीं मार दिया। उन्हें पकड़ लिया गया और जब उनका ट्रायल हुआ और जब उन्हें फांसी का ऑर्डर दिया गया, तो उन्होंने जो कहा, मैं उनकी एक लाइन यहां क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ- I want to quote one line, "He, means, Michael O'Dwyer wanted to crush the spirit of my people, so I have crushed him. For full 21 years, I have been trying to seek vengeance. I am happy that I have done the job and I hope that when I am gone, thousands of my countrymen will come to free my country." सर, सरदार उधम सिंह जी सिर्फ एक महान शहीद नहीं हैं, बल्कि हमारे देश में जितने शहीद पैदा हुए हैं, उनमें से वे सबसे अधिक, 21 साल तक अपने मन में इस ज्वाला को जलाते रहे कि जब भी हमें opportunity मिलेगी, हम इसका बदला लेंगे और उन्होंने सारी दुनिया को दिखा दिया कि कैसे जवाब दिया जाता है। आज जलियाँवाला बाग में उनका मोर्टल रिमेन्स रखा गया है, लेकिन मेरा अनुरोध है

[श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय]

कि उसको थोड़ा-सा renovate करना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि उनका जो मोर्टल रिमेन्स वहाँ पर रखा गया है, उसको थोड़ा renovate करे, जिससे पब्लिक को उनके बारे में ज्यादा जानकारी मिले। सर, यह मेरी सरकार से अर्ज है।

सर, तीसरा मुद्दा यह है कि वहाँ पर, जलियाँवाला बाग में एक museum है, लेकिन वह museum भी properly maintain नहीं हो रहा है। इस museum को properly maintain करना है, आपको इसको देखना है। आप इस बिल में जो संशोधन लाए हैं, ठीक है, सरकार का एक prerogative होता है, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय जो लोग शहीद हुए थे, सैकड़ों आदमियों की जो हत्या की गई थी, क्या आपने उनकी फैमिली में से किसी को उस ट्रस्ट में रखा है? अगर आपने नहीं रखा है, तो आप उनको लाइए। अगर आप सिर्फ किसी को हटाने के लिए ऐसा अमेंडमेंट लाइएगा, तो लोग सोचेंगे, आम जनता सोचेगी कि आप राजनीति कर रहे हैं। आप ऐसा मत कीजिए। मेरा ऐसा निवेदन है कि उस समय जलियाँवाला बाग में जो लोग शहीद हुए थे, आप खास कर के उनके जो descendants हैं, उनमें से कुछ लोगों को ट्रस्ट में लाइए। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2019. The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Act, 1951 was enacted to provide for the erection and management of a national memorial to perpetuate the memory of those killed or wounded on the 13th day of April, 1919, in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar. In addition, the Act provides for a Trust for the erection and management of the national memorial...
...(Interruptions)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: ये क्या करेंगे, कठपुतली हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

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, his mike was on. वह जो कठपुतली वाली बात है, वह यहाँ तक सुनाई दे रही है। ...
...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: क्या यहाँ पर भी सरकार ने सर्विलांस शुरू कर दी है? ...
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठकर आपस में बातें न करें। Please let him speak.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, what is happening? I am speaking. Let there be no trouble.

It also provides for composition of the Trust with certain Trustees for life to acquire lands, buildings and other properties for the purpose of the Trust and to raise and receive funds for the purpose of the memorial. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13th April, 1919, when acting Brigadier, General Reginald Dyer ordered troops of the British Indian Army to fire their rifles into a crowd of unarmed civilians at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab killing at least 400 persons including 41 children, one only six weeks old. Over 1,000 were injured. The Jallianwala Bagh is a public garden of 6.7 acres, walled on all sides, with only five narrow entrances. Dyer blocked the main exit. The troops continued to fire into the civilians until their ammunition was exhausted. So, this was a very sad incident in the history of India. The level of casual brutality and the lack of accountability stunned the entire nation resulting in a wrenching loss of faith of the general Indian public in the intentions of the United Kingdom. The ineffective inquiry, together with the initial accolades for Dyer, fuelled great widespread anger against the British among the Indian people, leading to the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920-22. Some historians consider the episode a decisive step towards the end of the British rule in India. Subsequently, India became a free nation.

Now, I would like to talk about the benefits of the proposed legislation. In the existing Act, there is a provision for representation of a single political party. The Bill proposes deletion of the party-specific member from the Trust. Again, the proposed Amendment ensures representation of the Opposition party in the Trust, even in the circumstances where there is no designated Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People. By empowering the Government to terminate and replace a nominated trustee, before expiry of the term, will serve flexibility in the functioning of the Trust.

It is pertinent to note here that for the Trust, under the Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Act, 1951, the State of Tamil Nadu had invested a "sum of ₹ 50,000 in the year 1952. Then, there was an investment by the Government of Madras in 1952, No.D.H.000034 for a sum of ₹ 25,000. I have this evidence. Again, in the same year, there was an investment by the Government of Madras in the year 1952, No.D.H.000035 for a sum of ₹25,000. This shows "the patriotism of people of Tamil Nadu. So, I wanted to mention this here.

As far as this Bill is concerned, my party, AIADMK, welcomes this Bill.

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप वरिष्ठ लोग बैठ कर बात करेंगे, कहेंगे, तो अच्छा नहीं दिखता, प्लीज़। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): नवनीत जी, आप हमेशा पूरे सदन को बहुत disturb करते हैं।

श्री ए. नवनीतकृष्णन (तमिलनाडु): नहीं करूँगा।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यों से मेरा आग्रह है कि कुछ लोग चाहते हैं कि उनकी बात बिल्कुल ध्यान से सुनी जाए, पर वे ही जब बैठते हैं, तो आपस में बात करते हैं। इसलिए आप दूसरों के लिए भी वैसा ही बर्ताव करें। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी, प्लीज़ बोलिए।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I apologise to my brother.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, जलियांवाला बाग मेमोरियल को लेकर discussion चल रहा है। 13 अप्रैल, 1919 को वहाँ जो घटित हुआ, जितने बड़े पैमाने पर massacre हुआ, उसकी तुलना किसी भी दूसरी घटना से नहीं की जा सकती। यहाँ पर हम लोग ट्रस्ट की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जिनकी स्मृति में मेमोरियल बनाया गया, जो लोग मारे गए, उनके परिवारजनों को न तो शहीदी परिवार का दर्जा दिया गया और न आज तक उनकी लिस्ट बन सकी कि उसमें कौन-कौन शहीद हुए थे। चिंता इस बात की होनी चाहिए थी, ताकि आने वाली पीढ़ी यह सोच सके और उनके परिजन यह जान सकें कि हमारे परिवार के लोग भी, जो वहाँ शहीद हुए थे, वहाँ जो नाम पट्टिका लगी हुई है या लगाई जानी चाहिए थी, उसमें उनका नाम है। इससे लोगों को थोड़ा सा संतोष होता है। इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध है कि जितने लोग मारे गए थे, उनकी सूची होनी चाहिए। ट्रस्ट में कौन हो या न हो, इस पर राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम ट्रस्ट के लिए अधिक से अधिक क्या कर सकते हैं, लोगों को उससे कैसे संतुष्ट मिले, इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं तो वहाँ गया हूँ, ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं लगता है कि उन लोगों को याद करने की कोशिश की गई। केवल मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट बनने से कुछ नहीं हो जाता है। अगर मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट बना है, तो जिनकी मेमोरी में बना है, उनका कुछ नामोनिशान तो होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए। वह नहीं है। इसके लिए सूची बननी चाहिए और उनके परिवारों को शहीदी परिवार का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए। जो भी सुविधाएं उनके परिवारजनों को दी जा सकती हों, अवश्य दी जाएं। जिन्होंने देश के लिए सर्वोच्च बलिदान किया है, अगर उनके परिवारों में कोई ऐसे लोग हैं, जो गरीब हैं, तो उनके बच्चों के लिए लम्बे अरसे तक, पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी, पढ़ाई-लिखाई की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए। जिनके बलिदानों की वजह से आज हम आज़ाद हैं, उनके लिए हमारा यह फर्ज बनता है कि हम यह न सोचें कि उनके परिवारों पर कितना खर्च हुआ। बच्चों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई पर खर्च ही कितना हो सकता है? कुछ तो वे लोग भी होंगे, जिनके परिवारों में कोई बच्चा ही नहीं होगा, इसलिए सबसे पहले उनकी सूची बने और उनको सुविधाएं दी जाएं।

जिस अधिकारी ने जलियांवाला बाग में गोली चलाने का आदेश दिया था, ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था। इंग्लैंड जैसा देश, जो उस वक़्त अपने को सबसे ज्यादा डेमोक्रेटिक कहता था, उस देश का कोई अधिकारी इस तरह का आदेश दे कि गेट घेर कर खड़े हो जाएं, ताकि कोई निकलने न पाए, कोई बचने न पाए और उस सरकार ने उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही भी नहीं की। जिस बहादुर उधम सिंह ने उस व्यक्ति से बदला लिया, उन उधम सिंह जी की स्मृति को कायम रखने के लिए वहां उनकी प्रतिमा भी लगाई जानी चाहिए। यूं तो उनकी स्मृति बच्चे-बच्चे के मन में है। ...**(समय की घंटा)**... जलियांवाला बाग के इतिहास को हम ही नहीं, सारे लोग जानते हैं, जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे हैं, वे भी जानते हैं, लेकिन जब लोग जलियांवाला बाग में जाएं, तो उस बहादुर उधम सिंह जी की प्रतिमा वहां लगी होनी चाहिए, ताकि सभी देखें कि यह वही व्यक्ति है, जिसने इंग्लैंड जा करके उस ज़ालिम से बदला लिया था।

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस कार्य में दोनों ही पक्ष, खास तौर पर कांग्रेस और बीजेपी, किसी पॉलिटिक्स को बीच में न लाएं। शहीदों के बीच में कोई पॉलिटिक्स नहीं आनी चाहिए। शहीदों के परिवारों के लिए जो कुछ भी किया जा सकता हो, वह करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, we must not forget history nor should we try to distort history. So, what is the history behind formation of this trust? More or less, Shri Partap Singh was very well explaining the background of the formation of this trust. Sir, I want to take this House back to 4th December, 1950 when this original Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha by no less a person than Dr. Ambedkar. Sir, I would just like to read two lines as to what were the objects and reasons of the Bill that was stated in the Bill. I just quote a few lines of the statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill. " On 27th December, 1919, the Indian National Congress passed a Resolution at Amritsar because the national congregation was held in Amritsar in December that the Jallianwala Bagh be acquired with a view to raising a memorial therein and perpetuating the memory of those who were killed or wounded in that place on the 13th April, 1919. In pursuance of this resolution, the Jallianwala Bagh memorial fund was started in the year 1919." "The site of Jallianwala Bagh was acquired by this trust which was a creation of the Congress Party. Out of the major portion of the subscription collected, the trustees were appointed in whom the property so acquired and the funds so collected were vested. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel are the present trustees. The object of this Bill is to place the trust on a permanent statutory basis, establish a body corporate to be known as trustees of Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial, transfer to that body all the property and funds now vested in the

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

present trustees and confer upon that body all necessary powers for carrying out the object of the trust."

This is the background behind the formation of the trust originally. Sir, this is the history. You cannot segregate the Congress Party from this trust. This is my personal opinion because this is the history. Nobody can deny history, nobody can rewrite history and nobody has a right to distort history. Therefore, Sir, I would appeal to the Government to be magnanimous at this "point of time, as many hon. Members have already stated.

Sir, I would also like to thank this Government for bringing one more amendment. As per earlier provision, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha will be a trustee. Now, there is no recognized Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha.- Now, they have brought in an amendment saying that the Leader of the largest party will be a trustee. So, I thank the Government for showing magnanimity. The Congress Party had also showed magnanimity in 2006 when they brought in an amendment to incorporate the Leader of the Opposition. Who was the Leader of the Opposition in 2006? It was the BJP who was occupying that seat in 2006. So, in 2006, the Congress Party showed magnanimity and accommodated the Leader of the Opposition, who was a BJP leader. Now, this Government has shown its magnanimity by accomodating the Leader of the largest Party because the Congress Party does not have the required strength to have the Leader of the Opposition. So, both sides have shown their magnanimity, and, now it is the turn of the Government to show magnanimity. It is not a big thing. ...(Time-bell rings)... Just one minute, Sir.

By removing the President of the Indian National Congress from the Trust, you cannot change the history of the Freedom Movement. I have already explained the background of the creation of the trust. If I am correct, the facade, the photographs and the records that are displayed in the memorial place are in a wretched condition. Changing and restoring the site of the memorial is more important than changing the board of trustees. This is my personal opinion-. Therefore, the Government should look into it.

Lastly, as you rightly suggested, if we are making any changes and adding some more trustees, why not add a family member, any progeny of Shaheed Udham Singh.

3.00 P.M.

You can include him or her in the trust. Or, you can take any family member of any other shaheed, Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Shaheed Udham Singh or anyone and show your magnanimity. I think, there are three amendments, which the Government has brought. I entirely agree with two amendments where the Government has shown magnanimity, and, regarding the third amendment with respect to removing the Congress President, I would request the Government to reconsider this decision. Thank you.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में खड़ा हूँ और इन तीनों संशोधनों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

एक बात जो बार-बार बतायी जा रही है कि इसमें इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट का नाम क्यों रखा जाए, हिस्ट्री के बारे में बताया जा रहा है। हम सब हिस्ट्री के विद्यार्थी हैं। जो इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस 1919 में थी, जो इंडियन नेशनल काँग्रेस 1951 में थी और जो इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस अभी 2019 में है, ये सब एक इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस नहीं हैं, इस बात को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। 1919 में जो इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस थी, वह सिर्फ एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी नहीं थी। उस समय स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन का जो संग्राम चल रहा था, उसका नेतृत्व इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस कर रही थी, जिसमें और सब लोग थे। अगर इतिहास देखें, तो उसमें लोहिया जी भी थे, अन्य सब लोग थे। इसलिए इस बात पर बहुत ज्यादा चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए कि साहेब, एक समय में इंडियन नेशनल काँग्रेस के अध्यक्ष का नाम था और अब उनको अगर हटाया जा रहा है, तो इसे किसी पार्टी विशेष के रूप में नहीं देखना चाहिए। अगर वह राष्ट्रीय मेमोरियल है, तो क्यों सिर्फ एक पार्टी के अध्यक्ष का नाम होना चाहिए? अगर हो, तो जितनी भी नेशनल पार्टीज़ हैं, सबका हो और नहीं तो बताएं कि क्या आज वही नेशनल कांग्रेस है, जो 1919 में थी, 1951 में थी? अभी आप लोग magnanimity की बात कर रहे हैं। अभी प्रसन्न आचार्य जी पढ़ रहे थे, शुरू के ट्रस्ट में ही बता रहे हैं, सरदार पटेल का नाम ले रहे हैं और अभी आप शहीद भगत सिंह को 'भारत रत्न' देने के लिए कह रहे थे। इससे कोई असहमत नहीं होगा। शहीद उधम सिंह को 'भारत रत्न' देने में कोई असहमत नहीं होगा, लेकिन जब आपको मौका था, तब आप 'भारत रत्न' देने में सरदार पटेल को भूल गए, मौलाना आज़ाद को भूल गए, अम्बेडकर साहेब को भूल गए और आप बार-बार magnanimity की बात कर रहे हैं। जब आप थे, तब आपने शहीद भगत सिंह को 'भारत रत्न' क्यों नहीं दे दिया? इन बातों को दोहराएं मत, अब आगे चलना है, इसलिए ये जो अमेंडमेंट्स हैं, बिल्कुल सही हैं।

अब वहां पर जो ट्रस्ट बन रहा है, उसमें लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़िशन है। अब और अच्छी व्यवस्था कर दी गई है कि अगर बहुमत नहीं हो, तो जो सबसे बड़ी पार्टी होगी, उसका नेता

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

होगा। सबसे जरूरी क्या है? सबसे जरूरी यह है कि यह एक नेशनल मेमोरियल है। इसमें किस चीज को बताया जाना चाहिए? प्रो. राम गोपाल जी ठीक कह रहे थे कि जो शहीद हैं, उनके परिवार को शहीदी परिवार का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही साथ स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन का जो पूरे का पूरा इतिहास है और जो हमारा जलियांवाला बाग है, यह क्या दर्शाता है? यह दर्शाता है कि जो ब्रिटिश हुकूमत थी, उसकी brutality का सबसे खराब नमूना अगर कोई है, तो वह यही है। हमें यह सब जगह लोगों को बताना पड़ेगा कि देखिए, यह कैसी हुकूमत थी, जिसने किस प्रकार बर्बरता से हिन्दुस्तान पर शासन किया। हम 2019 में महात्मा गांधी जी की 150वीं जयंती मना रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ हम हिन्दुस्तानियों ने इस बर्बरता के विपरीत महात्मा गांधी के साथ चल कर सत्य और अहिंसा के माध्यम से इतना बड़ा साम्राज्य, जिनका कभी सूर्य अस्त नहीं होता था, उनको बाहर खदेड़ दिया। हमें समाज में उस बात की भी प्रेरणा देनी है कि जो हिंसा का दौर था, उससे कितना बड़ा नुकसान हमारे देश को हुआ था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... लेकिन साथ ही जब हमारे बापू जी आए, तो किस प्रकार से हमने जो बर्बरतापूर्वक या हिंसा के आधार पर शासन करना चाहते थे, उनको सत्य और अहिंसा के माध्यम से खदेड़ दिया। इसमें जो भी अमेंडमेंट्स किए गए हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ और सब लोगों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इसको किसी एक पार्टी से मत जोड़िए, बल्कि पार्टी भावना से ऊपर उठ कर पूरे देश का जो उससे लगाव है, उसको देख कर चलिए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, राम चन्द्र बाबू। श्री के. के. रागेश जी।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, our great nation is built upon the blood and life of our great martyrs. There were martyrs of Jallianwala Bagh massacre. We have martyrs like Udham Singh, Bhagat Singh, Lal Padma Dhar, Hemu Kaiani, Khudiram Bose and there were many other martyrs. There were martyrs of Punnappa-Vayalar uprising. There were martyrs of Telangana struggle. There were martyrs of Tebhaga struggle.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY) *in the Chair*]

Our great nation is built upon the sacrifice of those great martyrs. We are discussing this Bill at a time when the nation is paying homage to the martyrs of Jallianwala Bagh massacre in its centenary year. As many hon. Members have already explained it here, hundred years ago, in 1919, hundreds of innocent people were killed there by the British troops under General Dyer. The massacre took place at a critical juncture. It had elevated the national movement, the independence movement. It led to a massive upsurge. It, in fact, triggered the beginning of the end of British Rule in our country. Jallianwala Bagh massacre has always been a source of inspiration and it will

remain a source of inspiration for all of us and also for generations to come. It is extremely important to preserve the great monument for coming generations. But I am concerned about the real intention of the Bill. I don't know whether this Bill is intended just to remove the Congress President from the post of its trustee. I do not know whether any hidden agenda is involved in this Bill. I don't know why those people sitting there are so eager in taking total control of the Jallianwala Bagh Trust because they don't have any role in the great heroic struggles. They don't have any role. Why are they taking such an interest in taking total control? Monuments are not mere monuments. They tell us the great history. Monuments should be associated with history. You are taking total control of that monument. I don't know why. In fact, I am saying this by recalling the recent statement of our Home Minister. The Home Minister said it in public that we need to rewrite the history and that too, in the Indian perspective. Is the present history not in Indian perspective or is it in the perspective of some other country? Why do you want to rewrite the history? You are always afraid of history. You are always afraid of monuments which tell us great stories. You should go through the long pages of history.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: You should understand what role you had played. You were, in fact, dancing to the tunes of the Britishers during the time of independence struggle. You were trying to divide the people on communal lines, which was the policy of the Britishers at that time. Britishers were trying to divide the people on communal lines. Divide and rule policy was there. At that time, they were adhering to that. Now, they are so eager in taking total control of a great monument.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Your time is over.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I am doubtful why such kind of an amendment is brought forward. I have no reason to support it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No, no. Your time is over. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I have no reason to support this Bill because I think this Bill is brought forward with ill intention and ill will. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is exactly 100 years after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre incident and after nearly 68 years, the first Bill was introduced. We are again introducing this Bill for some amendments.

Sir, since childhood, one of the aspirations of mine was to go to Jallianwala Bagh and see the site. We have been taught about it at school and we read about the freedom movement, especially the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Everyone mentioned Shri Udham Singh and one of my lifetime hero, Bhagat Singh. Bhagat Singh was a school boy; he heard about it from his parents, the place where they were living, and when he was returning after the massacre, he collected the blood-stained soil and kept it "in a bottle. It was at his table all the time since his ninth year. That made him become the greatest hero, the greatest fighter and the greatest person who never yielded to anything. So, all these things prompted me to go to that place. When I first had an opportunity, literally, I was shocked. That place, instead of being maintained as a historical site which shaped the national movement and the fight for freedom, has become a tourist spot. People just come and go there, especially the well where the people were forced to jump in. So many people died. Though there are no official statistics of how many died, but there are details that 379 people were killed and 1,200 were wounded. So, most of them jumped into the well one after another. They jumped on others; they died and they were wounded. That well has now got some granite stones. People come there, buy some snacks, eat and go away. This is not the sentiment which we want our posterity or young generations to imbibe. Go to foreign countries and see how they maintain their monuments and historical sites. If something has happened, it should remain so. In Parliament, there was a terrorist attack. Still, there are bullet marks on Building Gate No.1. We can see that in the pillars. But you go and see at the Jallianwala Bagh, so many shots had been fired at, but there are no traces. The well is totally changed. As everyone here mentioned, there are no boards or anything describing the sacrifice of all those people. So, what I would suggest is that before you change the trusteeship or the trust, you have to concentrate on bringing back the Jallianwala Bagh site as it was. If anyone goes there, he should come back being reminded of the freedom struggle and the sacrifice that has been made and the bloodshed.

Sir, I would like to tell one important thing. There was one Ali Hamza in Burma.

In the 1940's, when Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was forming the INA and was collecting money for his struggle, he was magnanimous enough to give a blank cheque but Netaji took only ₹ 2 lakh. ₹ 2 lakh in the year 1940 is crores of rupees now. Later, that Ali Hamza came back as a repatriate. One month before, his family came for help to some people and some NGOs are helping that family. So a person who donated ₹ 2 lakh for the freedom struggle nearly a hundred years ago, his family is starving now. Like that, those people who had sacrificed their lives in Jallianwala Bagh massacre, their families should also be taken care of.

In this Bill, there are three amendments. We can accept one because it says that the term of the trusteeship is five years and in the Lok Sabha, either the Leader of the Opposition or the Leader of the largest party would be the member. If the Lok Sabha gets dissolved, of course, its term has to expire. So, it could be that as soon as the term of the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha expires, his trusteeship also expires, but the Government takes the power that they can terminate any member from the trusteeship. Therefore, it may lead to authoritarianism. As everyone suggested, we cannot see the freedom struggle without the participation of the Congress Party. Sir, Shri Partap Singh very well pointed out, please be magnanimous. He never spoke harsh words. I would also suggest the same. Kindly do not bring politics in such things. History should be history. Do not rewrite history. You can write history with a few more additions but not taking away anybody else. So, this thing, removing the Congress President and termination at any point of time, we cannot accept.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Thank you. Now, Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: At the same time, I urge the Government to maintain the Jallianwala Bagh site as it was, and it should create a feeling of patriotism in the minds of the youngsters. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Thank you. Being a Vice-Chairman, you are not maintaining time.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, we have already heard about the history of the events that led to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. So, I need not go into

[Shri Swapan Dasgupta]

that. I do not think that the debate today is really about what happened in the past or about rewriting history. The debate, essentially, centres on how history has been received by this generation. I think, everyone would be clear in mind, at least, on one thing that there is no one alive today who either participated in the Rowlatt Satyagraha or was a direct participant at the Jallianwala Bagh. That happens as hundred years have passed since that event. Now, history is seen in a very different way. What we are clear is that the impact of Jallianwala Bagh was not limited to Punjab. It had a national impact. Shri Bajwa spoke erroneously about the effect in West Bengal. There was no such thing as West Bengal in those days. There was just Bengal. My friend from the Anna DMK spoke about the contributions from the erstwhile Madras State. I think we are all clear that this is a national monument. I think the important thing about a national monument, with the passage of generation, is that nobody has a proprietorial interest in this. It belongs to the nation. Just like nobody can have a proprietorial interest in Subhash Chandra Bose, nobody can have a proprietorial interest in what happened in Cellular Jail, they belong to the entire nation. I think it is very important to take that into account today and nobody denies that at that time the Indian National Congress was the major platform on which the Indian National Movement was organized. That cannot be erased from history. But, Sir, just as I will not blame a certain gentleman who invoked history now, and say, "You are the person the Pakistan Resolution." I cannot hold him responsible for that. It would be erroneous. Likewise, I cannot claim credit for what my grandfather did. And, similarly, it is a part of this nation's history. Jallianwala Bagh must remain that. It must get over this. The history of Jallianwala Bagh, the events that led to it will be intact; any methods, any ways to rewrite it is erroneous. ...(*Time Bell rings*)... But, we are not talking about re-writing. We are talking about how we transfer that legacy to another generation, how we see "It in today's context and that is the important point. ...(*Interruptions*)....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Sorry, time is over.
...(*Time Bell rings*)...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: That is why I would like to support these amendments. Thank you, Sir.

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): आदरणीय चेयरमैन साहब, आज सौ साल के बाद जो यह बहस हो रही है, जलियांवाला बाग का जो साका हुआ, इस तरह की घटना दुनिया के इतिहास में शायद कभी भी न घटी होगी। हम जितने भी लोग बैठे हैं, सब history को पढ़ते हैं। उस समय का तो कुछ भी मौजूद नहीं, क्योंकि 100 साल पूरे हो गए हैं, लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि बहस जिस पॉइंट पर होनी चाहिए, उसकी बजाय मेंबरशिप पर बहस हो रही है कि कोन उसका चेयरमैन हो और कौन न हो। इसमें क्या गलती है कि जो largest party होगी, उसका ही चेयरमैन होगा, permanent Chairman कोई भी नहीं होगा। यह democracy का सिस्टम है, जैसे Prime Minister बदलता है, तो फिर आप Prime Minister भी एक ही बना दीजिए। इसलिए बहस का पॉइंट यह नहीं होना चाहिए। बहस का पॉइंट यह है कि जब जलियांवाला बाग का साका हुआ, कोई पार्टी क्लेम नहीं कर सकती कि वे कौन लोग थे। क्या किसी को पता है कि जो लाहौर Conspiracy Case हुआ, जिसमें सबसे पहले लोग पंजाब में फांसी पर चढ़े, वे पांच लोग कौन थे, किस पार्टी को belong करते थे? क्या किसी को पता है कि लाहौर Conspiracy Case क्या था? शहीद भगत सिंह किस पार्टी के थे, राजगुरु, सुखदेव किस पार्टी के थे, सरदार उधम सिंह, सनाम किस पार्टी के थे? उधम सिंह, सनाम जिसने 21 साल बाद इस देश के लोगों की आत्मा को जगाया और बताया, जब जनरल डायर लंदन में lecture दे रहा था कि ये गीदड़ लोग हैं, तो किसी की जुर्रत नहीं पड़ी, तब उधम सिंह, सामने उठ कर खड़े हुए और बताया कि हम शेर हैं। हम आपके सामने हैं और आपकी धरती पर हैं, तब उसने सामने से गोली चलाई। ऐसा नहीं कि पीछे से गोली चलाई। सरदार भगत सिंह ने देश की आज़ादी के लिए इतनी छोटी उम्र में पार्लियामेंट में बम फेंका। किसी के ऊपर नहीं फेंका, जबकि फेंक सकता था, लेकिन कहा कि मैंने अंग्रेजों को जगाया है कि अब देश गुलाम नहीं रहेगा। ये लोग इतनी बड़ी कुर्बानी देकर गए हैं। आज देश के क्या हाल हैं? हम बहस कर रहे हैं कि मेंबर किस ट्रस्ट का हो? इसलिए मेंबर की बजाय, पहले तो वे लोग, जो शहीद हुए हैं, उनमें 50 परसेंट लोग तो यंग थे, जो शायद unmarried होंगे। जिनके परिवार थे, उनकी लिस्ट लेकर, उनकी जो नेक्स्ट जेनरेशन है, उनकी help करनी चाहिए। पता नहीं वे लोग किस कंडीशन में हैं। जो आज़ादी के परवाने थे, जेल में जिनकी जिन्दगी कटी, जब वे लोग 40 साल बाद रिहा हुए- मैं जब वहां गया, तो वहां के किसी शख्स ने मुझे बताया कि जब हमारे forefathers अपने स्टेट में गए कि हम आपके परिवार के मेंबर हैं, हम वहां से आए हैं तो उनको कहा गया कि आप तो हमारी जायदाद लेने आए हैं, उन्हें घर से निकाल दिया गया। किन-किन हालात में वे लोग देश के लिए लड़े हैं, आज उन परिवारों की मदद करना हमारा फ़र्ज है। और ये जो लोग हैं, उधम सिंह, सनाम जैसे, अभी तक किसी ने उनको 'भारत रत्न' देने का नाम भी नहीं लिया। क्या इस पार्लियामेंट में जो इतनी फोटोज़ लगी हैं, उधम सिंह, सनाम से ज्यादा किसी की कुर्बानी हो सकती है, भगत सिंह से ज्यादा किसी की कुर्बानी हो सकती है? राजगुरु, सुखदेव और भगत सिंह सभी की फोटो यहां पर लगनी चाहिए और सबको 'भारत रत्न' मिलना चाहिए। यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, जो देश के लिए लड़े हैं, वे किसी राजभाग के लिए नहीं लड़े। अगर राजभाग के लिए लड़ते,

[सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर]

तो शायद ये हालात नहीं होते, वे कभी भी पीछे हट सकते थे। मैं सभी पार्टियों की respect करता हूँ। सभी लोगों ने कुर्बानियाँ दीं, जब इतना बड़ा बम्बर मूवमेंट चला, ...(समय की घंटी)... वे किस पार्टी के लोग थे? और भी बड़े-बड़े मूवमेंट्स चले। कांग्रेस पार्टी में श्री मोतीलाल नेहरू जी, महात्मा गांधी जी, सरदार पटेल जी और सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जैसे लीडर्स थे। अगर वह पार्टी क्लेम करती है, तो फिर यह कितने टुकड़ों में बंट गयी है, फिर तो उनको भी साथ लो। कोई बीजू पटनायक की पार्टी बन गई, कोई ममता बनर्जी की पार्टी बन गई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): भुंडर जी, कृपया आप अभी समाप्त कीजिए। आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: इसलिए पार्टी में नहीं जाना चाहिए। मैं सभी से विनती करता हूँ कि अब जो मसला है, वह मसला यह है कि देश के शहीदों को 100 साल बाद याद करने के बाद जहां हम उन्हें श्रद्धांजलि दें, वहीं उनका सत्कार भी करें। उन्हें 'भारत रत्न' दें, उनकी फैमिली की मदद करें, ताकि आगे लोग कुर्बानी देने की हिम्मत करें कि देश के लोग उन्हें याद करते हैं। हम लोग तो उनको भूल गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): धन्यवाद।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: हम लोग उनका नाम भी लेने को तैयार नहीं हैं। सर, मैं एक सेकेंड और लेना चाहूंगा। यह मूवमेंट अकेले पंजाब का नहीं था। देश और दुनिया में इसका असर हुआ और पंजाब के लोगों ने, उसमें हिंदू, मुसलमान, सिख, इसाई सब लोग थे और वे आज़ादी के लिए इकट्ठे लड़ रहे थे। लेकिन एक दफ़ा नहीं, जब देश आज़ाद हुआ, तब जलियांवाला बाग से भी ज्यादा कुर्बानी पंजाब के लोगों ने की। अगर देश के टुकड़े हुए हैं, तो पंजाब के हुए हैं, जहां से आबादी divert हुई है, जहां से 10 लाख लोग, हमारे forefathers कुर्बान हुए, जायदादें छोड़ी, जहां हमारी ज़मीनों पर कट लगी। यह पंजाब के लोगों को कुर्बानी का फल मिला कि जहां ज़मीनों को कट लगी। अब और ज्यादातियां हो रही हैं, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): श्री रीताब्रता बनर्जी।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: हमें उन्हें शहीद मानना चाहिए, उन्हें 'भारत रत्न' देना चाहिए। उनकी फैमिली को रिस्पेक्ट देनी चाहिए, ताकि आगे जो लोग कुर्बानी करते हैं, उनका और हौसला बढ़े, ताकि वे अपने देश के लिए कुर्बानी करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, the incident of Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 13th April, 1919 is a gruesome incident of cold-blooded annihilation. Partap Singh Bajwayji mentioned West Bengal, and Swapan da corrected it. Yes, it was actually Bengal because Bengal and Punjab are the two areas which played the most important role in our freedom struggle. I just want to quote Government data. The Minister is here. In one of my questions, I had asked whether it was true that the revolutionaries from Undivided Bengal were the largest contingent in the Andaman Cellular Jail. The answer was that there were 585 revolutionaries in the Cellular Jail. Out of them 398 were from Undivided Bengal and 95 were from Punjab. So you can imagine how Bengal and Punjab had their role in the freedom struggle. Sir, when you were speaking, you already mentioned about that famous letter. I too want to mention about this letter because it is very unfortunate that this letter does not find a proper place of mention in the Memorial. This letter is taught in different universities throughout the world because this letter is treated as the most heart-rending letter of protest. I quote one section of the letter when Tagore was renouncing his Knighthood. I quote, "The time has come when badges of honour make our shame glaring in the incongruous context of humiliation. I, for my part, wish to stand, shorn of all special distinctions, by the side of those of my countrymen who, for their so called insignificance, are liable to suffer degradation not fit for human beings." Protests were not being organised. Tagore not only renounced his Knighthood, Tagore himself came down to the streets. I quote the newspaper, *The Guardian*, "Tagore, the electric philosopher and passionate political activist not only renounced his Knighthood but organised up to six protests in a single day in the city of Calcutta." ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I will take half a minute. When Tagore was protesting the Jallianwala Bagh massacre after renouncement of his Knighthood, when he was completing his speech, he said,

*"Chitto jetha bhay-shunno, uchcho jetha shir,
Gyan jetha mukto, jetha griher pracheer
Apon prangontale dibas-sharbari
Bosudhare rakhe nai khando khudro kori."*

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high, where knowledge is free, where the world has not been broken into fragments by narrow domestic walls, where words come out from the depth of truth, where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection, where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

desert sand of dead habit, where the mind is led forward by thee into ever-widening thought and action, into that heaven of freedom, my father, let my country awake." I will request the Government that a statue of Tagore must be there at the memorial and this letter must be properly depicted because history, I believe, Sir, they may be forced to rewrite history, because out of 398 people from Bengal, 95 people from Punjab, nobody gave a mercy petition ...*(Interruptions)*... I am just saying. We just cannot change history. It remains undecided and refuses to change. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale—not present. Before I go to the next speaker, kindly remember that we have to finish this Bill by 4 o'clock. So, only two minutes for Members who are in the 'Others Group'. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I, on behalf of my party, rise to support this Bill. This Bill rightly removes the President of the Indian National Congress as a Member of the Trustee because there cannot be any political intervention or the President of a political party should be made as a Trustee in a Memorial. Of course, to say precisely, in fact, Congress Party itself is in confusion as to who the President of the Party is. Of course, this is on a different note, and there is an element of confusion. There is nothing. I would like to say that there is only element of confusion. Sir, as has been rightly said, politics should be removed from the National Memorial as the Bill exactly does the same. Sir, Jallianwala Bagh belongs to all, the entire country, irrespective of the communities, caste, creed and religion. It is a part of our national freedom struggle and everyone has got an equal right. Therefore, no single person should be made as a Trustee merely for the reason that he is a President of a political party. Therefore, I support the Bill. Thank you very much for the opportunity you had given to me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Thank you very much. Now, Dr. Sudhanshu Trivedi. This is your maiden speech. You will be allotted fifteen minutes' time.

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा प्रथम उद्बोधन है और यहां उपस्थित लगभग सभी सदस्य आयु और अनुभव में मुझसे वरिष्ठ हैं, तो मैं सभी का अभिवादन करके अपनी बात प्रारंभ करता हूँ। सरकार ने यह जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है, इसके

दो पक्ष हैं। इसमें एक पक्ष है तकनीकी और दूसरा है सैद्धांतिक, जिसमें राजनैतिक, ऐतिहासिक सारे विषय समाहित हैं। यदि हम तकनीकी दृष्टि से देखें, तो संशोधन के दो अंग हैं कि किसी भी सदस्य को सरकार कार्यकाल पूरा होने से पूर्व हटा सकती है। मैं पूरी विनम्रता से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश की समस्त सरकारी और संवैधानिक व्यवस्थाओं में समयावधि पूर्ण होने से पहले हटाने का कोई न कोई प्रावधान अवश्य है, चाहे वह विधायक हो, सांसद हो, मंत्री हो, मुख्य मंत्री हो, प्रधान मंत्री हो अथवा राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति ही क्यों न हो। जब सभी जगह हटाने की व्यवस्था संभव है, तो यह तो एक प्रकार का *statutory requirement* हो जाता है। इसमें कोई विवाद उठाने का विषय तो मेरे विचार से बनता नहीं है। इसलिए यदि हटाने का प्रावधान है, तो मैं इसे युक्ति सम्मत और विधि सम्मत मानता हूँ।

दूसरा विषय यह आता है कि एक राजनैतिक दल के अध्यक्ष को उसमें सदस्य होना चाहिए। अब यदि मैं तकनीकी दृष्टि से कहूँ, तो सभी राजनैतिक दल अपने संविधान को बदलने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। अब जैसे यहां कई राजनैतिक दल हैं, जैसे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है, *AIADMK* है, जहां अध्यक्ष प्रमुख नहीं होता है, जनरल सेक्रेटरी प्रमुख होता है, तो मैं एक *hypothetical* बात कहता हूँ कि कल के दिन कोई पार्टी अपने संविधान में संशोधन कर दे और कह दे कि अब अध्यक्ष नहीं, जनरल सेक्रेटरी होगा, तो अब पार्टी के संशोधन के अनुसार संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में संशोधन किया जाएगा। तीसरी बात यह है कि व्यवस्थाएं शाश्वत होती हैं। कल माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि यह सदन चिरंतन है, *eternal* है, *perpetuity* में काम कर रहा है। दल शाश्वत नहीं होते, दल में बदलाव भी हो सकता है, बिखराव भी हो सकता है।

अब मैं दूसरा तकनीकी पक्ष कहना चाहता हूँ। भारत के इतिहास में कई बार हुआ है, दलों में विभाजन हुआ है और विभाजन ऐसा हुआ है कि विवाद भी हो गया कि कौन इसका अध्यक्ष माना जाए। मान लीजिए कल के दिन कोई ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाए, तब क्या होगा? मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान कांग्रेस, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस जब अपने वर्तमान स्वरूप में आई तो 1978 में देवराज अर्स और कांग्रेस (आई) के रूप में विभाजन हुआ था। बाद में इंदिरा जी सत्ता में आयीं और वह भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस मान ली गयी, परन्तु अगर हम जलियांवाला बाग के कालखंड से आज तक देखें, तो 100 साल में दर्जनों बार कांग्रेस पार्टी का विभाजन हो चुका है। मुझे याद है, एक बार मैं बचपन में आदरणीय अटल जी का भाषण सुनने गया था, तो उन्होंने बड़े रोचक ढंग से एक बात कही थी कि कांग्रेस में तो इतने धड़े हो गए हैं, कभी कांग्रेस (आर), कभी कांग्रेस (एस), कांग्रेस (आई), कांग्रेस (यू), कांग्रेस (मैं), कांग्रेस (तू), कांग्रेस (आई), कांग्रेस (गई) तो कभी भी ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है। क्या ऐसी स्थिति के लिए हम किसी सरकारी व्यवस्था को स्थापित रख सकते हैं कि जब परिवर्तन होगा, तब हम परिवर्तन करेंगे? यह तो हुआ तकनीकी पक्ष।

अब दूसरी बात है, जो इसका सैद्धान्तिक पक्ष है। देखिए, अभी बाजवा साहब ने बड़ी अच्छी बात कही थी कि जलियांवाला बाग से चिंगारी शुरू हुई थी। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे कई

[डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी]

सम्मानित सदस्यों ने यह कहा कि इतिहास में कोई बदलाव नहीं करना चाहिए। हम बिल्कुल सही बात कह रहे हैं। जलियांवाला बाग में सैकड़ों नहीं, हजारों लोगों ने अपने प्राणों की जो आहुति दी थी, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि उनका जो रक्त बहा था, वह रक्त की जो गंगा बही थी, वहीं से इस आंदोलन के एक नये स्वरूप की शुरुआत हुई थी। आज यदि हम उसे स्मरण करना चाहें, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा,

"उन्मुक्त मरण त्यौहार राष्ट्र का मंगल हो,
उत्सर्गीय रक्त फुहार, धवल गंगा जल हो।
अब नये क्षितिज हों आस्थाओं से आलोकित,
बलिपंथी पर बलिहार राष्ट्र का मंगल हो।"

अब मैं यहां पर एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि हम कहते हैं कि इतिहास नहीं बदलना चाहिए, बिल्कुल नहीं बदलना चाहिए। जलियांवाला बाग क्यों शुरू हुआ था - रौलेट ऐक्ट के लिए। रौलेट ऐक्ट क्यों आया था - क्योंकि प्रथम विश्व युद्ध समाप्त होने के बाद अंग्रेज सरकार एक ऐसा ऐक्ट लायी थी कि किसी को भी बगैर मुकदमा चलाये अंदर कर सकते थे और उसके ऊपर किसी भी प्रकार की प्रताड़ना और यातना दी जा सकती थी। अब वह क्यों लाए थे? मैं फिर विनम्रता से कहना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के समय, चाहे जो भी कारण रहा हो, हम उसको दोष नहीं देते, पर कांग्रेस ने ब्रिटिश सरकार का समर्थन किया था, भले ही इस प्रत्याशा में किया था कि युद्ध के बाद वह हमें आज़ादी देंगे, परन्तु वह बात गलत सिद्ध हुई, क्योंकि हमारे यहां तो शाश्वत शास्त्रों में कहा गया है, "सठ सन बिनय कुटिल संग प्रीति", यानी दुष्ट के साथ नीति और कुटिल व्यक्ति के साथ विनम्रता उचित नहीं होती। इसीलिए वीर सावरकर ने एक शब्द प्रयोग किया था कि सद्गुण बहुत अच्छा होता है, पर कई बार सद्गुण गलत व्यक्ति के सामने प्रयोग कर दिया जाए, तो वह सद्गुण विकृति हो जाता है। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि असहयोग आंदोलन 1920 में शुरू हुआ, उससे पहले तो सहयोग चल रहा था और उसके बाद जैसे ही उनके हाथ में सत्ता आई, उन्होंने इस प्रकार का शर्मनाक कांड किया, इस प्रकार की हत्याएं कीं। अब मैं यहां से कहना चाहूंगा कि एक बिंदु पर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि इतने व्यक्तियों का रक्त बहा, बाजवा साहब ने खुद कहा कि वहां से चिंगारी शुरू हुई, तो अब आगे कभी इतिहास में यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि बगैर एक भी रक्त की बूंद बहाये हमें आज़ादी मिल गयी। हमें कभी यह नहीं कहना होगा कि बिना खड्ग, ढाल के आज़ादी मिली। गोलियों की बौछार का सामना करते हुए हजारों लोगों ने अपना खून बहाया, तब जाकर आज़ादी की शुरुआत हुई। इसलिए जब हम न्याय की बात करते हैं, तो बिल्कुल ईमानदारी से पूर्ण न्याय की बात करें। वर्ष 1919 में जलियांवाला बाग हुआ, उससे 10 साल पहले और 10 साल बाद के भारत को देखिए कि उसकी क्या स्थिति थी? 1912 में वायसराय के ऊपर बम फेंका गया था। मैं केवल 1910 से 1930 के बीच की बात कर रहा हूं। चटगांव में, जो अब बांग्लादेश में चला

गया है, वहां सूर्यसेन जी के द्वारा शद्रागार पर कब्जा कर लिया गया था। कोलकाता के पुलिस कमिश्नर पर attack हुआ, लखनऊ के पास काकोरी में सरकारी खजाने पर कब्जा कर लिया गया और लाहौर में असेम्बली में भले ही किसी को मारने का उद्देश्य नहीं था, जैसा कि अभी बताया गया – bomb फेंका गया। अब आप कल्पना कीजिए कि वाइसराय पर attack, असेम्बली में attack, शस्त्रागार और कोषागार पर कब्जा तो सरकार तो बिलकुल हिल गई होगी, तो क्या उन सारे लोगों का स्वतंत्रता में कोई योगदान नहीं था? इसलिए मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि स्वतंत्रता में सभी ने योगदान दिया है। राजनैतिक आन्दोलन ने भी योगदान दिया है और जिन लोगों ने क्रांति की, उन लोगों ने भी अपना पूरा योगदान दिया। न्याय हो, तो सभी के साथ न्याय होना चाहिए। जो लोग जेल में रहे, उनका योगदान है। उनका निश्चित रूप से योगदान है। काँग्रेस के तमाम बड़े नेता जेल में रहे। उनका योगदान अविस्मरणीय है, परन्तु जिन्हें जेल में रहकर पुस्तक लिखने की भी सुविधा और सुख मिला, उनका जितना योगदान है, उससे अधिक योगदान उन लोगों का है, जिन्हें जेल में रहकर प्रताड़ना, यातना सहनी पड़ी और जिन्हें कोल्हू के बैल की तरह पेरा गया। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जब हम इसकी बात करते हैं कि सारे विचार को हम एक-समान दृष्टि से देखें, तो इस देश के जितने भी स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के प्रयास रहे, उन सबको आज एक-समान दृष्टि से देखने की आवश्यकता है। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने इन सारे विषयों को ध्यान में रखकर यह विचार किया है।

महोदय, मैं लाइटर नोट पर एक बात कहना चाहूंगा, जैसे मैंने एक बात कही कि कोई पार्टी कभी समाप्त भी हो सकती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि काँग्रेस का सबसे बड़ा ऐतिहासिक विभाजन कब हुआ-1969 में। वह दिन क्या था-वह महात्मा गांधी जी का जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष था और 150वें वर्ष तक आते-आते स्थिति दयनीय हो गई। हो सकता है कि राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने दूरदृष्टि से देखा था कि भविष्य में कौन कहां पर खड़ा होगा। वह स्थिति समाप्त भी हो सकती है, तो हमें क्या आवश्यकता है उसे यहां पर एक सरकारी व्यवस्था में स्थाई प्रावधान के रूप में बनाकर रखने की?

महोदय, अब मैं एक बात और यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी यह बात कही गई कि स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में किसका क्या योगदान है। मैं पूरी विनम्रता से बात कहना चाहूंगा कि जलियांवाला बाग का कांड शुरू होने से पहले के कालखंड में कौन-कौन लोग स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन का नेतृत्व कर रहे थे। वर्ष 1905 में, लोकमान्य तिलक जी ने जब पूर्ण स्वराज्य की घोषणा की थी, तब उनकी बात को कोई स्वीकार करने वाला था? कोई स्वीकार करने वाला नहीं था, बल्कि उन्हें **Right Wing extremists** कहा गया था। तब यह कहा गया था कि यह वायसराय की एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल में कंसेशन की बात है, तो यह पूर्ण स्वराज्य की बात कहां से आ गई? अंग्रेजों के राज में तो सूरज ही नहीं डूबता है, लेकिन आपने देखा कि 1929 में जाकर लाहौर काँग्रेस अधिवेशन में पूर्ण स्वराज्य का प्रस्ताव पारित हुआ, यानी 24 साल लगे, स्वराज्य के तत्व को एकीकार करने में। इस हकीकत को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। जलियांवाला बाग में जिन लोगों ने शहादत दी, जो

[डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी]

बड़े-बड़े क्रांतिकारी थे, वे day-one से उसी पूर्ण स्वराज्य के आंदोलन को लेकर आगे बढ़ रहे थे, क्योंकि वे कह रहे थे कि किसी प्रकार का कंसेशन नहीं चाहिए, हमें तो पूर्ण मुक्ति चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं एक छोटी सी बात और कहना चाहूंगा, इसे कोई अन्यथा न ले। वर्ष 1919 में जलियांवाला बाग कांड हुआ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 1910 में कांग्रेस का अध्यक्ष कौन था? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि William Edenborn, जो ब्रिटिश सरकार के अधिकारी थे, वे कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष थे। इसका अर्थ क्या हुआ? हमारे सम्माननीय मित्रों ने जो कहा कि स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के एकमेव संचालक हम ही थे, एकमेव रास्ता हमारा था और हमारी व्यवस्था पर हमारा ही वर्चस्व रहना चाहिए, यह युक्तिसंगत प्रतीत नहीं होता।

महोदय, मेरा यह मानना है कि कभी एक दौर रहा होगा कि वक्त भी हमारा, निज़ाम भी हमारा, काम किसी का भी हो, लेकिन नाम भी हमारा। वह सोचकर रखा गया होगा, परन्तु आज वह सारी व्यवस्था बदल चुकी है। एक नया भारत, नए स्वरूप में सामने आ रहा है। हमें इस हकीकत को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। जैसे अभी यहां वर्ष 1951 का उल्लेख किया गया, तो मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि 1 जनवरी, 1901 को, जब इस देश में सूरज उगा, तब इस देश में किस की सरकार थी- अंग्रेजों की सरकार थी। 1 जनवरी, 1951 को जब इस देश में सूरज उगा, तब इस देश में किसकी सरकार थी- पूरे देश में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी और 1 जनवरी, 2001 को जब 21वीं सदी के पहले सूरज की पहली किरण इस धरती पर पड़ी, तो इस देश में किस की सरकार थी- श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के नेतृत्व में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी और अगले दशक में मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में स्पष्ट बहुमत की सरकार बनी। इस प्रकार बदलते हुए वक्त, नियति के चक्र और काल के चक्र को भी समझना चाहिए। जैसा कई सम्मानित सदस्यों ने कहा कि कोई व्यवस्था, जो 100 साल पहले थी, वही व्यवस्था आज भी रहेगी, कोई पार्टी जो 100 साल पहले थी, वह अपने मूल रूप में रहेगी, यह संभव नहीं है। मैं तो अपनी पार्टी का उदाहरण देता हूँ। 1977 में जनसंघ के रूप में हमने अपने को तिरोहित कर दिया था, 1977 से 1980 तक हम जनता पार्टी का हिस्सा थे और 1980 में एक नये स्वरूप में सामने आए। पार्टियाँ बदलती रहती हैं, व्यवस्थाएँ नहीं बदलती। संवैधानिक व्यवस्थाएँ शाश्वत रहती हैं और संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के ही प्रतीकों का स्थान होना चाहिए, राजनैतिक प्रतीकों का स्थान होना मेरे विचार से कदापि उचित नहीं है। फिर भी, यदि हमारे सम्माननीय सदस्यों को ऐसा लगता है कि इसमें किसी भी प्रकार का पूर्वाग्रह है, किसी भी प्रकार का आग्रह है, तो मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के प्रति आप सारे पूर्वाग्रह समाप्त करके देखिए, आपको यह भी नज़र आएगा कि इसमें क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन भी था, राजनैतिक आंदोलन भी था। इस देश की पहली आज़ाद सरकार सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जी ने 1943 में बनाई थी, उसका भी योगदान था, 1946 के नौ सेना के विद्रोह का भी योगदान था। चाहे झारखंड में 19वीं शताब्दी में शुरू हुए आंदोलनों का योग हो, या नरसिम्हा रेड्डी जी के नेतृत्व में आंध्र में हुए आंदोलनों का योगदान हो, अथवा बंगाल का संन्यासी आंदोलन हो, ये सब तो पार्टियों के स्वजन और गठन से बहुत पहले की भी चीज़ें हैं। इस देश में स्वतंत्रता एक शाश्वत विचार है, जिसने इस देश को कभी

गुलाम नहीं होने दिया, इसीलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जब हम यह कहते हैं कि We are the youngest nation of the world तो यह सत्य नहीं है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह अर्धसत्य है, पूर्ण सत्य यह है कि, we are the youngest nation and the oldest civilization. We are the oldest surviving civilization of the ancient world. And, we are the oldest surviving nation of the ancient world. वे सारे के सारे देश समाप्त हो गए, मगर हम अभी तक बचे थे। वह किसलिए था? वह इसलिए था, क्योंकि इस प्रकार की वह शक्ति, जो जलियाँवाला बाग में बलिदान करने वाले हमारे राष्ट्र भक्तों ने दिखाई थी, उसके कारण हम बचे थे। बाकी सारे देश कभी समाप्त हो गए होंगे, परंतु हम बड़े से बड़े अंधकार से भी निकलकर सामने आए इसलिए वह शक्ति किसी एक व्यक्ति की, दल की, विचाराधारा की, किसी समूह का वर्चस्व नहीं हो सकती। मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करते हुए यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हम क्या थे - अटल जी की कविता की एक पंक्ति है,

"दुनिया का इतिहास पूछता,
ग्रीक कहाँ, यूनान कहाँ है?
घर-घर में शुभ अग्नि जलाता,
वह उन्नत ईरान कहाँ है?
दीप बुझे पश्चिमी जगत के,
छाया जब बर्बर अंधियारा।
तभी चीर कर तम की छाती,
चमका हिंदुस्तान हमारा।

अंत में मैं सिर्फ यह कहूँगा कि आप इस चीज़ को बड़े हृदय से देखिए। आप संपूर्ण स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन और उनके योगदान को बड़े हृदय से देखिए और किसी भी प्रकार की अदावत की नज़र से मत देखिए। अगर आप देखिए, तो सदाकत की नज़र से देखिए और लियाकत की नज़र से देखिए। अगर आपकी खिलाफत है, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि इस मुद्दे के ऊपर यह जो खिलाफत है, इसका कोई आधार नहीं है। उर्दू के एक बड़े प्रसिद्ध शायर हैं, आप लोगों के भी बड़े लोकप्रिय हैं, उन्हीं की एक बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा कि-

"अगर है खिलाफ़, तो खिलाफ़ होने दो
ये सब धुआँ है, कोई आसमान थोड़ी है।
जो हमारे दिल में है, वही सदाकत है
सभी के दिल में आपकी जबान थोड़ी है।"

यह राहत इंदौरी जी का शेर है। मैं आखिर में कहूँगा कि जलियाँवाला बाग की उस मिट्टी और उसमें पड़े हुए शहीदों के खून को देखकर कहिए-

"सभी के खून से मिलकर बनी है ये मिट्टी
किसी के बाप का हिंदुस्तान थोड़ी है।"

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the 1919 Jallianwala Bagh massacre, had happened in Amritsar, on a festive day of our Sikh brothers. The Brigadier who had conducted that operation was so brutal not only by his action, but even later also he had given a statement before the Hunter Commission that he could quite possibly disperse the crowd without firing, but they would have come back again, therefore, he did not do that, but fired on them. This is what he said before the Hunter Commission. When asked by the Hunter Commission whether he had made any efforts to attend to the wounded people, he said, "No, I did not because that was not my job". Such was the cruelty shown by Mr. Dyer on the unarmed Indians. But we should not be so cruel by passing this Bill in this august body of Parliament. We should not be cruel like British general to treat this kind of acts and this kind of works.

As per the 1951 Act, the trustees of the Memorial include the Prime Minister of India, as its Chairperson; the President of the Indian National Congress; the Minister-in-Charge of Culture; the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha; the Governor of Punjab; the Chief Minister of Punjab; and, three eminent persons to be nominated by the Central Government. In this composition, you want to change the President of the Indian National Congress. I would like to know as to why you are making this change. I would like to request the hon. Minister that he should not consider the Indian National Congress as a party. It was an *aandolan*. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Silence, please.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: I request the hon. Minister to please listen to me. Sir, this was a Movement. The Congress was a part of that Movement. The Congress led that Movement. The Congress conducted inquiry into the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. They wanted to bring the truth before the country. They wanted to tell the people what the British had done to this country. They had put their heart and soul while fighting against the British. They were not under the British. They were not the agents of the British. They never tendered apology for participating in the Indian National Movement. They were the valiant soldiers who fought for this country, who fought for this brave, great and rich country, who fought for the tradition of this country.

Today, we want to amend this Act saying that the President of the Indian National Congress is not required in this Trust. What are the reasons behind this? The hon. Minister has not given the reasons as to why this change is being made. We do agree that if there is no Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, the leader of the largest party will be considered as the member of the Trust. That's fine.

Many of the speakers, who spoke before me, have said that the history should not be distorted. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Government is in the habit of changing the history by changing the names of the villages, by changing the names of the railway stations, by changing the names of the cities, and by changing the names of the monuments. By doing this, can we change the history? No, it cannot be done, if anybody thinks that by changing the names of the places, we can change the history, it cannot be done. And, it should not be done. That is why I demand, through you, Sir, please don't get into the habit of changing and appropriating the history by fake things and fake incidents. I would like to give one more example along with this. There was a Maharaja called Tipu Sultan in Mysore. He fought against Britishers. He pledged his own sons to Britishers for the country. Once when the BJP came to power, they said that he was anti-India, he was Britishers' agent and he was not a real king who fought against the Britishers. When the same leaders came out of the BJP, they then said, "He was the great son of India who fought against the Britishers. This kind of changing of history should not be done. That is not going to add anything to the heritage of this country and the legacy of this country.

I would like to ask one more question. You nominate the members to this Trust, and by this amendment, you want to remove them without giving any reason. Why is that? Why do you want to do so? I want to say that if that is the case, then the real intention with which this Trust has been made will not survive. That you are going to change the members to the whims and fancies of the Government will, definitely, not give a good message to the country, ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, again, I want to say on the point that the Indian National Congress President is not a member as he is the President of a political party. They had a big legacy to this incident and to the history of this country. The history of this country cannot be written without the history of the Congress.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No time left to discuss history. Please conclude.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: So, I want to say, please don't interfere in the culture. Changing the culture, changing the incidents, creating the incidents and creating a new history by people who are not historians cannot be accepted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Okay.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: So, please take back this Bill. Let it be as it is or, at least, refer this Bill to the Standing Committee for scrutiny. Thank you.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): थैंक यू, सर, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं हमारे मंत्री जी और सरकार का ध्यान दूसरी तरफ, असम राज्य की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे असम में भी इस तरह की कुछ चीज़ें हैं, जिनको जलियांवाला बाग नेशनल मेमोरियल जैसी किसी एक व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत लाने की जरूरत है। असम में प्रथम बार भारत स्वाधीनता संग्राम में 1883 में Sambhudhan Phonglo नाम के व्यक्ति ने Cachar में ब्रिटिशर्स के against लड़ाई लड़ी थी, जिसमें वे शहीद हो गए। इनके अलावा असम में Shri Maniram Dewan, Smt. Kanaklata ji, Shri Maniram Kachary, Lerela Kachary जैसे बहुत सारे लोग शहीद हुए हैं, जो वीरता के साथ अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ संग्राम करते हुए शहीद हुए। इन सबके नाम को भी जीवित रखने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी तरफ, महाभारत में हमारा जो इतिहास बताया गया है, उसके बारे में तो शायद सभी को पता होगा। श्री कृष्ण जी ने जहां बाणासुर का वध करने के लिए हरिहर का युद्ध किया था, वह स्थान असम का Tezpur था। वहां अभी भी उस इतिहास का चिह्न और उसका टूटा हुआ स्ट्रक्चर मौजूद है। इसी जगह पर बाणासुर को मारने के लिए श्री कृष्ण जी ने ब्रह्मास्त्र का प्रयोग किया था, जिसे आज के समय में एटम बम कहा जा सकता है। वहां हमारी प्राचीन सभ्यता की बहुत सारी निशानियां हैं, जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं और जिन्हें हमें जीवित रखना चाहिए। Archaeological Department उस क्षेत्र में कुछ भी नहीं कर रहा है, इसलिए इतनी इम्पोर्टेंट चीज़ें आज कहीं किसी रास्ते पर या किसी गार्डन में लगा कर रखी हुई हैं। इसके साथ भागदत्त ने महाभारत में जो युद्ध किया था, यह सभी को पता है, वह भी असम से थे। प्रागज्योतिषपुर, गुवाहाटी में भागदत्त के पिता नरकासुर ने जो कामाख्या देवी का मन्दिर बनाया था,

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

वह कामाख्या देवी का मन्दिर आज प्रसिद्ध है। वहाँ पर भी बहुत सारी टूटी-फूटी चीज़ें हैं, जिनके लिए एक म्यूजियम बनाने या उसी जगह पर उनका प्रोटेक्शन करने की जरूरत है।

इसके बाद वहाँ के जो कछारी किंगडम के दीमापुर में, कासपुर में और अभी जो गोलाघाट के, कछारी बारी जगह है, वहाँ पर भी एक साल पहले मिला हुआ है, इसको भी हम लोग कैसे जीवित रख सकते हैं, उसे सोचना है, क्योंकि यह हमारे भारत की एक संस्कृति है, भारत की एक सभ्यता है। इसी तरह से जो हमारे असम में है, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में है, इसका भी संरक्षण करने के लिए, उस सभ्यता को जीवित रखने के लिए कुछ किया जाए, ताकि लोग वहाँ जा सकें, देख सकें और अपनी खुद की जो मातृभूमि है, उसको याद कर सकें। इसका जो सम्बन्ध है with India, जो महाभारत काल में था, उसका वही एक एविडेंस है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट और भारत के बाकी अंग सब एक हैं, उसका यह एविडेंस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बिश्वजीत जी, कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी: तो मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस विषय पर भी आर्कियोलॉजिकल डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से और टूरिज्म डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से मंत्री साहब कुछ जिम्मेदारी लें और काम करें, धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : मान्यवर, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर मुझे अपनी बात कहने का जो अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

"शहीदों की चिताओं पर लगेंगे हर बरस मेले,
वतन पर मरने वालों का यही बाकी निशां होगा।"

मान्यवर, ये लाइनें हम लोग दोहराते आ रहे हैं, सुनते आ रहे हैं। आज हम जलियांवाला बाग मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट पर बात करने के लिए एकत्रित हुए हैं। अभी शहीद उधम सिंह जी का नाम इस सदन में लिया गया, बार-बार लिया गया। लेकिन साथ ही साथ जब शहीद उधम सिंह जी का नाम लिया गया, तो एक दुखदायी खबर की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा। शहीद उधम सिंह के पौत्र गुरदेव सिंह जी किसान थे। उनके ऊपर 20 लाख का कर्जा था। इसके कारण 16 जनवरी, 2018 को उनको आत्महत्या करनी पड़ती है। ये कौन सी नीतियाँ हैं, ये कौन सी योजनाएँ हैं कि हमारे शहीदों के परिवार के लोग आज आज़ादी के इतने सालों के बाद आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर हैं, लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान उनकी ओर नहीं है। आप मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट बना लीजिए, उसमें बदलाव कर लीजिए, उसमें करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर लीजिए, लेकिन जिन शहीदों ने अपने प्राणों की आहुति इस देश के लिए दी है, उनके परिवारों का भी ध्यान रखिए, उनके लिए भी कोई योजना और नीति बनाइए।

मान्यवर, जब हम जलियांवाला बाग कांड को याद करते हैं, तो अंग्रेज़ों के अत्याचार को याद करते हैं, उनके जुल्म को याद करते हैं, उनकी ज्यादतियों को याद करते हैं और हजारों लोग जो वहाँ मारे गये, उनको याद करते हैं, लेकिन आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर क्या हो रहा

4.00 P.M.

[श्री संजय सिंह]

है? मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन है वह जनरल डायर, जो कल शशिभूषण पांडे नामक एक नेत्रहीन लड़के को अपने जूते से मारता है, लाठियों से पीटता है? मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन है वह जनरल डायर? जेएनयू के छात्रों को पैरामिलिट्री फोर्स के माध्यम से पिटाया जा रहा है, उन पर लाठीचार्ज किया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी आप इस विषय पर बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब उस विषय पर चर्चा होगी, तब बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: यह हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी के बाद हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी आप इस विषय पर बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, यहाँ पर माँग भी की गयी कि जो भी हमारे शहीद हैं, जो भी हमारे शहीदों के परिवार हैं, खास तौर से जलियाँवाला बाग कांड से सम्बन्धित, उनके हित के लिए आप एक योजना बनाइए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कहा यह गया कि उस सरकार ने सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल को भारत रत्न नहीं दिया, डा. अम्बेडकर को भारत रत्न नहीं दिया, शहीद-ए-आजम भगत सिंह को भारत रत्न नहीं दिया। पिछली सरकार ने जो गलती की थी, वे तो 55 पर आ गये। उस गलती को आप सुधार दीजिए। आप शहीद-ए-आजम भगत सिंह को भारत रत्न देकर दिखाइए। आप शहीद-ए-आजम भगत सिंह को भारत रत्न दीजिए। आप उन वीर सपूतों को सम्मान दीजिए। जो काम काँग्रेस नहीं कर पायी, उसको आप करके दिखाइए। यह आलोचना, निन्दा और राजनीति शहीदों के विषय में करना उचित नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से यह माँग करूँगा कि इस मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट में जो भी बदलाव करना है, कीजिए, लेकिन जलियाँवाला बाग कांड में जो लोग शहीद हुए हैं, उनके परिवारों का भी ख्याल रखिए, उनके लिए भी कोई योजना और नीति लेकर आइए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. The very pronouncement of Jallianwala Bagh electrifies the veins of the revolutionary-minded people. It was a *baisakhi* day. A congregation of people was there, not only to celebrate *baisakhi* but also to protest in a peaceful manner against the deportation of Satyapal and Saifuddin. At that time, a blood-thirsty maniac, General Dyer, Reginald Dyer—he was not even a General, he was a Colonel—entered there with his troops, blocked the small entrances and the main entrance and ordered shooting. He ordered, 'Shoot, shoot, shoot! Shoot till the last bullet is finished!' Blood

flowed here and there. People who tried to escape by climbing the walls were shot down. The worst tragedy was at the well where more than 60 people got killed. The great Rabindranath Tagore threw away the Knighthood given to him. A small boy entered the place and brought in ajar with blood-soaked sand and told his sister. 'This is our idol and we must worship this'. That was none other than Bhagat Singh. After 21 years, Uddham Singh took revenge for the same on the very same day, 13th March, 1940. He knew that death awaited him, like Jose Rizal of Phillipines and the Rollent Emmel of Ireland. He said, The cool grave is awaiting me. Death is my garland. I am very happy to wear the garland of death for the country.'

Sir, before I conclude, let me say one thing. This is the House of Elders. We cannot change the history. The Freedom Movement was fought by the great National Congress leaders. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru went there and there was word that Mahatma Gandhi was about to enter the place. Sir, removing the name of the President of the Indian National Congress shows the petty-mindedness of the Government. Therefore, I would make a request. I respect you. I don't belong to the Congress, but I come from a Congress family and movement. The President of the Indian National Congress should find a place in the Trust. Only then history would be justified. Thank you, Sir.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मेरे एक मित्र हैं, पत्रकार हैं, सत्ता प्रतिष्ठान किन्हीं का भी रहा हो, 36 का आंकड़ा रहा है, उनके ब्लॉग पर एक बैनर है - शौक-ए-दीदार है तो नजर पैदा कर लो। महोदय, आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा यह आग्रह होगा कि दो विकल्प होते हैं, एक विकल्प है, learn to associate with the legacy और दूसरा विकल्प होता है, learn to appropriate the legacy. सर, एक बेहतर स्वस्थ मुल्क बनाने के लिए यह जरूरी है। हममें से कई दलों का स्वाधीनता संग्राम में कोई योगदान नहीं था, लेकिन यह एहसास-ए-कमतरी में तब्दील नहीं होना चाहिए और उसकी वजह से appropriation की भावना नहीं आनी चाहिए। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह मेरा पहला आग्रह आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से है।

सर, मेरा दूसरा एक आग्रह है और वह यह है कि रौलेट एक्ट और जलियांवाला को अलग-अलग करके नहीं देख जा सकता। अगर आज भी हमारे मुल्क में Rowlatt Act की तरह व्यवस्थाएं हैं, तो सच पूछिए सर, मैं ईमानदारी से सदन में कह रहा हूँ कि हममें से कइयों को फर्क नज़र नहीं आ रहा है, वही दमन, वही उत्पीड़न। तो एक श्रद्धांजलि देने के लिए भी यह आवश्यक है कि हमारी पूरी कोशिश हो कि Rowlatt Act तरह की व्यवस्था की हमारी डेमोक्रेसी को कोई जरूरत नहीं है। सर, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस अमेंडमेंट की क्यों जरूरत पड़ी? मैंने बहुत करीब से देखा कि यह अमेंडमेंट मूल संरचना का अमेंडमेंट है। सर, बीते दिनों में हमारी पॉलिटिक्स

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

की दिक्कत रही है कि हम संरचनाओं पर ज्यादा जोर देते हैं और प्रक्रियाओं पर, पद्धतियों पर हमारा जोर ही नहीं होता है। सर, मैं खुद जलियांवाला बाग गया हूँ। यहाँ कई सदस्यों ने कहा कि जलियांवाला बाग को हमने टर्निंग प्वाइंट माना, लेकिन उस जलियांवाला बाग के लिए हममें से कोई यह बात नहीं कर रहा है कि हम इस मेमोरियल को इतना ऊपर कैसे ले जाएं, जिससे लेफ्ट, राइट और सेंटर को बराबर मात्रा में उसका स्वाद मिले और हम उन values को imbibe कर पाएं? My final argument to the hon. Minister is that no national heritage, no national memory should be subjected to political partisanship. You know why. Today you are there; tomorrow, you may not be there. Maybe tomorrow also, you are there; day after tomorrow, there is no guarantee. But if we begin this process of decimating what was there earlier and go in for creating something new, then, when they come or some others come, they will decimate. In the process, what suffers? The national memory suffers which is the collective memory and, thankfully, collective memory is not collated memory.

"न इंतजार करो उनका ऐ अजा-दारो,
शहीद जाते हैं जन्नत, को घर नहीं आते।"

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं जलियांवाला बाग राष्ट्रीय स्मारक (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 पर बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जलियांवाला बाग इतिहास में ऐसी घटना है, जिसने पूरे देश को हिला कर रख दिया। उस घटना को 2019 में सौ वर्ष पूरे हुए हैं। वहाँ एक शांतिपूर्वक सभा चल रही थी और उसमें जिस तरह से भारतीयों के ऊपर गोलियां चलाई गईं, उसकी जितनी निंदा की जाए, वह आज भी कम है। मैं एक-दो बातें आपके बीच में रखना चाहूँगा। इसकी धारा-4 की उपधारा-1 के खंड-छ: में प्रावधान किया गया है कि जो नामित सदस्य होंगे, ट्रस्टीज़ होंगे, उनको केंद्र सरकार बिना कारण बताए हटा सकती है। अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि हटाने का प्रावधान सभी के लिए है, चाहे वह राष्ट्रपति जी हों, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसके लिए एक procedure है और यहाँ आप बिना कारण बताए हटाएंगे। मुझे इस पर थोड़ी आपत्ति है, इसे देखना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ मेरा यह मानना है कि अगर आप किसी साथी पर यह नियम लागू कर देंगे, तो वह स्वयं को बचाने के लिए सरकार की मंशा के अनुरूप काम करेगा। अगर उसे repeat होना है या बचना है, तो वह स्वतंत्र रूप से काम नहीं कर पाएगा। वह स्वयं को बचाने के लिए या दोबारा ट्रस्टी बनने के लिए काम करेगा, तो वहाँ निष्पक्ष तरीके से काम नहीं हो सकता। इसके साथ-साथ लास्ट में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इसके अलावा भी बहुत-से काम हैं, आज देश के जो हालात हैं, उन पर भी विचार करना चाहिए। ये लोग हमें आज़ादी दिलाने के लिए शहीद हो गए, लेकिन

अब जब हम आज़ाद हैं, तो आज उनकी इस देश में क्या स्थिति हो, इस पर ज्यादा विचार करना चाहिए। उनको पता नहीं आप किस-किस नाम से मार रहे हैं? कम से कम उनकी रक्षा होनी चाहिए।

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. This Bill has been brought by the Government for a very brief reason to nominate the leader of the single largest party instead of a particular Party President. It is a national monument. History is there. As far as the history is concerned, the Party which played an important and significant role at that time should not be ignored. For that purpose, certain steps have to be taken by the Government apart from making these Amendments. I urge the Government to show the magnanimity in recognizing the history and the role played by the party at that time. In order to recognize the martyrs, I am making a few suggestions with regard to that. Number one is, as some of the Members have also pointed out, the museum has not been properly maintained: maintain the site as it is and it was. Another suggestion is that the statues of Udham Singh, Bhagat Singh and other martyrs have to be placed there. The names of the martyrs also to be displayed there; there are so many martyrs in the massacre. The family members of the martyrs also have to be given the status of freedom fighters including free education, etc. One of the family members of martyrs, have to be included in the Trust. Likewise, the elected Member from that area has to be included in that Trust. In order to maintain the decency and decorum of the national monument, these steps have to be taken. And, ultimately, the Government shall ensure, irrespective of this Amendment, to give respect and pay homage to the martyrs who have sacrificed their lives in that Bagh. Thank you, Sir, for giving the opportunity.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, today remembering the heroes of Jallianwala Bagh, we look back to the history. Our thoughts should go to the great saga of the struggle. Our freedom struggle was a great struggle, in which various streams fought together, in those streams, nobody can deny the stream represented by the Congress Party. Sir, I differ with the Congress on many political points, but still the great role played by Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru and the Congress is undeniable. Not only Congress, there are so many forces, that of the Communists or socialists, or the so-called terrorists, all of them fought for the country's freedom. All these forces, all these streams came together and we fought the Britishers to go away from this land, and our freedom was attained. But I should say that there is one stream, one *vichardhara*, which was not

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

there in this struggle. That *vichardhara* keeps on stating that they are not for politics. They say that they are a cultural organization. So, they have nothing with the political struggle and freedom struggle; they kept away. Today, that *vichardhara* is coming to the scene to appropriate whatever this great country has achieved from its freedom struggle and the great culture and ethos. That is why, this Bill has come today. It is a very, very wrong step to re-write the history. History can't be dealt with like that. I can see today Rowlatt Act is still alive in the form of UAPA. In the form of AFSPA, it is still alive in this country. Sir, I could see General Dyer yesterday on the streets of Delhi. General Dyer, his ghost, came to Delhi to shoot at the innocents students of the JNU.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Come to the subject.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: This is the same subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is another subject.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: There is a. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not talking about JNU, let us discuss the Bill. When that topic will come, then we will discuss.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Okay; on this subject, I would say that history should be respected by all means. Why did Congress President come on the scene in that Trustee Board? It is because it is the Congress Party, before Independence, collected money and they built the Memorial. That is why their President is there. Now, a new party has come. I have respect for all of you, but your party, your ideology did nothing for the country's freedom. That is why, sometimes, you believe that Godse is more patriotic than Mahatma Gandhi. From there starts the trouble. Gandhiji is Gandhiji and Godse is Godse.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: With these words, I conclude.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, जिस विषय को लेकर हम बात कर रहे हैं, वह तो प्रबंधन का विषय है। न्यास का क्या होना चाहिए, न्यास तो न्यास जैसा होना चाहिए। प्रबंधन का काम अच्छा करना चाहिए। इसलिए न्यास पर कौन आता है, उसके लिए वह क्या

करता है, उसका समर्पण कितना है, उसके प्रति श्रद्धा है भी या नहीं है, इन सारी बातों पर विचार करना ज़रूरी होता है। अंग्रेज़ों का अत्याचार चरम पर था और रॉलैट एक्ट के कारण से उसका विरोध किया जा रहा था, उस ज़माने में सारे देश भर में विरोध तीव्र हो गया। अंग्रेज़ों के समय में जब विरोध तीव्र हो गया तो अमृतसर में दो बड़े नेता थे, डॉ. सैफुद्दीन किचलू और डॉ. सत्यपाल मलिक, जिनके नेतृत्व में वह सब चल रहा था, उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था और उनके विरोध करने की दृष्टि से जलियांवाला बाग में एक सभा बुलाई गई। जलियांवाला बाग जो है, महाराजा रणजीत सिंह के ज़माने में एक जागीरदार हुआ करते थे, और उन्हीं जागीरदार और सेवाओं के कारण से, जिनका नाम हिम्मत सिंह था, उन्हीं के फतेहगण साहिब जिला में जल्लावाला गाँव हुआ करता था, तो वह ज़मीन उनकी थी, इसलिए उसका नाम जलियांवाला बाग रखा गया। मोटे तौर पर अंग्रेज़ों के ज़माने में जो अत्याचार हुए हैं और जिस तरह से निश्चित रूप से माइकल ओ' डायर जैसे गवर्नर हुआ करते थे, उन्होंने जो अत्याचार किया, उसका प्रतिकार करने के लिए ये बातें थीं। अंग्रेज़ उस ज़माने में थे। हमने ऐसे अत्याचार हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी के बाद भी देखे हैं और आपातकाल में लाखों लोगों को जेल में बन्द करने वाले कौन लोग थे, यह भी सोचने वाली बात है। लोक नायक जय प्रकाश जी के लोकतंत्र को ज़िन्दा रखने के लिए,

"कौन चलेगा आज देश से भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने को,
बर्बरता से लोहा लेने सत्ता से टकराने को।
आज देख लें कौन रचाता मौत के संग सगाई है,
जय प्रकाश का बिगुल बजा, तो जाग उठी तरुणाई है।"

इस नारे को लेकर लाखों लोगों को जेलों की सलाखों के पीछे बन्द करने वाले कौन लोग थे? जो सत्ता में होते हैं, उनकी सत्ता को बनाए रखने के लिए अनेक प्रकार के उपाय किए जाते हैं। निश्चित रूप से जो स्वतंत्रता के लोग रहे थे, जो उधम सिंह रहे हैं- उधम सिंह तो एक तरह से अनाथ थे और अनाथालय में जिनका पालन-पोषण हो रहा था, उन्होंने उस घटना को साक्षात् रूप से देखा था। उसके मन में इस तरह से विद्रोह जगा कि मैं इसका बदला ज़रूर लूंगा। बदला लेने के लिए उन्होंने अनेक प्रकार के उपाय किए और वर्ष 1934 में लंदन में जाकर, जहां माइकल ओ' डायर थे- यह समझा जाता है कि उन्होंने उनके परिवार में जाकर ड्राइवर का काम किया और सारी बातों को समझा। लंदन के कैक्सटन हॉल में सेंट्रल सोसायटी के द्वारा जब उनका स्वागत किया जाना था, तो 13 मार्च, 1940 को उस अत्याचार करने वाले व्यक्ति को पिस्टल से समाप्त कर दिया और भगत सिंह असेम्बली में खड़े रहे, क्योंकि भगत सिंह उनके आदर्श हुआ करते थे। वे भी वही पर खड़े रहे। उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने उस अत्याचार का बदला लिया। जिसने 21 बरस तक प्रतीक्षा की हो, इस प्रकार के उधम सिंह जी, जो देश में बहुत कम जाने जाते हैं, उनके प्रति इस मंत्रालय ने जिस प्रकार की शुरुआत की है और जलियांवाला बाग को जिस प्रकार का एक नया स्वरूप दिया गया है, निश्चित रूप से नई संरचना से नए काम को करने के लिए कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। उसमें व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से जो जुड़ जाता है, वह

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

जुड़ जाता है। ऐसा भी नहीं है कि किसी को छोड़ दिया गया है। इसलिए जो चाहे, वह अपने सुझाव दे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों की तरह से, जिस प्रकार से आज उनका सम्मान है, जो आज देश में रह नहीं गए हैं, उसी प्रकार से आपातकाल में जो लोकतंत्र के सेनानी थे, जिनको बिना कारण से जेलों में बन्द कर दिया गया था और जिनके परिवार तबाह हो गए थे, केन्द्र सरकार उनको भी तवज्जो देकर उनके प्रति सम्मान व्यक्त करने का काम करे। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस तरफ भी तवज्जो देने का काम करे।

ज़ुल्म जब-जब भी बढ़ते हैं, सब्र के दरिया में तूफान आता है।

लहरें मचल उठती हैं, किनारे टूट जाते हैं।।

और ज़ुल्म और ज़ालिम के खिलाफ कोई समझौता करने की जरूरत नहीं है और इसलिए अच्छी व्यवस्था हो रही है, उसका समर्थन करने की आवश्यकता है। उधम सिंह जी के प्रति मैं कहना चाहूँगा,

"सरफरोशाने-वतन तुम पर वतन को नाज़ है
खून से सींचा है जिसको, उस चमन पर नाज़ है।"

तो ऐसे हमारे जो शहीद हैं, उनको स्मरण करना चाहिए और जिस प्रकार इनके परिवारों की आर्थिक विसंगतियां हैं, निश्चित रूप से उनकी तलाश करके उन परिवारों की मदद करनी चाहिए।

"सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है।
देखना है ज़ोर कितना बाजू-ए-कातिल में है?"...(समय की घंटी)...
"अब न पिछले वलवले हैं और न अरमानों की भीड़,
एक तमन्ना-ए-शहादत अब हमारे दिल में है,
सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है।"

ऐसे सरफरोशाने-वतन लोगों का सम्मान करने के लिए जो बात की जा रही है, जलियांवाला बाग के बारे में जो बात कही जा रही है और सरकार जो प्रस्ताव लाई है, उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं निश्चित रूप से चाहूँगा कि उसकी व्यवस्था को और अच्छा बनाया जाए और देश में शहीदों का सम्मान बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से जो भी काम करना चाहिए, वह सरकार करे, धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल: धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। मैं पहले सभी माननीय सदस्यों का इस चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। माननीय श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा जी, श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी, श्री एस. मुत्तुकुरुप्पन जी, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी, श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह, श्री के.के. रागेश जी, श्री तिरुची शिवा जी, श्री स्वप्न दासगुप्ता जी, सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर जी, श्री रीताब्रता बनर्जी जी, श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी, डा.

सुधांशु त्रिवेदी जी, डा. एल. हनुमंतय्या जी, श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी जी, श्री संजय सिंह जी, श्री वाइको जी, प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी, श्री राजाराम जी, श्री के. रविन्द्रकुमार जी, श्री बिनोय विस्वम जी और डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया जी। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों का इस चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं ऐसा मानता था कि 100 वर्ष पूरे होने के बाद हम पूरी तरह से इसमें राजनीति छोड़कर राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात करेंगे। इतिहास कोई बदलना नहीं चाहता है। कुछ लोगों को यह आदत सी पड़ गई है कि वे शायद यह कहकर लोगों को गुमराह कर लेंगे, लेकिन उसमें भी वे शायद विफल रहे हैं। मैं फिर से आपसे विनम्र निवेदन करता हूँ, क्योंकि जो चीज़ें मैं कहूँगा और जो अपेक्षा मुझे आपसे थी, अगर शायद आप करते, तो मैं मानता कि वास्तव में आप इतिहास के साथ न्याय कर रहे हैं। संशोधन ऐसे नहीं हैं, बाकी संशोधनों से आप असहमत नहीं हैं। सदन की परिस्थिति के आधार पर अगर नेता प्रतिपक्ष नहीं है, तो विरोधी दल का जो सबसे बड़े ग्रुप का नेता होगा, वह उसका सदस्य होगा। इससे आप सहमत हैं। आपको सिर्फ इस बात से आपत्ति है कि कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष को क्यों हटाया? मुझे लगता है कि अगर इस बात के लिए यह बहस है, तो शायद यह गलत दिशा की बहस थी। बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने अच्छे इतिहास की चर्चा की और मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। उन्होंने श्री रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जी की घटना का उल्लेख किया। ये चीज़ें आने वाली पीढ़ी को पता होनी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है कि इतिहास को हम अपनी सुविधा से देखें और कह दें, तो यह फिर आप पर भी लागू होता है। आप जब उंगली हमारी तरफ उठाते हैं, तो फिर आपको भी तय करना पड़ेगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ मैं जिन्होंने चर्चा की शुरुआत की है, उनकी पार्टी के सदस्यों से पूछता हूँ कि सब को पता है कि ट्रस्ट वर्ष 1951 में बना, लेकिन सबसे पहला ट्रस्ट वर्ष 1920 में बना। 1920 से लेकर 1951 तक की चर्चा आपने नहीं की। मोतीलाल नेहरू जी के योगदान के बारे में आपने कहा, लेकिन जनता के योगदान को आपने स्वीकार नहीं किया। उस समय पार्टी ने पैसा नहीं दिया, यह आपको बोलना चाहिए। अगर 1951 से लेकर आज तक की आप बात करते हैं, तो फिर आपको यह भी बताना पड़ेगा कि कांग्रेस के कोषाध्यक्ष ने किसी चेक से जलियांवाला बाग के स्मारक के लिए क्या कभी पैसा दिया। फिर आपको यह भी बताना पड़ेगा कि आपके कितने अध्यक्ष वहां पर गए और किसने अध्यक्षता की है, जरा इस संबंध में दस्तावेज बता दीजिए। सरकार में आप रहे, हम तो सरकार में अभी आए हैं। जब यह परिवर्तन हो रहा था, तो मैं रिकॉर्ड के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश के सामने कोई भ्रम नहीं रहना चाहिए। किसी की मंशा खराब नहीं है। आप कितने गंभीर थे, इसका प्रमाण ये कागज ही हैं। ये आपके ही दिए हुए कागज हैं और आपके ही किए हुए काम हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, जब ट्रस्ट बना, तो आदरणीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी उसमें आजीवन न्यासी के रूप में नियुक्त हुए, प्रधान मंत्री के नाते नहीं। जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का नाम लिखा गया है, उसमें प्रधान मंत्री नहीं लिखा है। दूसरे थे, आदरणीय सैफुद्दीन किचलू जी। वे भी आजीवन

[श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल]

न्यासी थे। तीसरे आजीवन न्यासी थे, आदरणीय मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद जी। इसमें कोई designation नहीं है। ये तीनों लोग आजीवन न्यासी थे। चौथा नाम भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष का आता है। पांचवां - पंजाब के राज्यपाल, छठा - पंजाब राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री और केंद्र द्वारा नाम-निर्देशित तीन व्यक्ति। यह 195 का ट्रस्ट है। एक बंधु सरदार पटेल जी का नाम ले रहे थे, शायद उनकी जानकारी सही नहीं थी। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि आदरणीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू का 27.05.1964 को निधन हो गया था, सैफुद्दीन किचलू जी का निधन 09.10.1963 को हो गया, मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद साहब का निधन 22.02.1958 को हो गया और पद रिक्त हो गया और आपने किसी की नियुक्ति नहीं की। 1963 में किचलू साहब का निधन हो गया, आपने किसी की नियुक्ति नहीं की। स्वयं जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी नहीं रहे, आपने किसी की नियुक्ति नहीं की। मैं पूछता हूं कि आप इस ट्रस्ट के लिए कितने गंभीर थे? मैं नहीं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या किया और क्या नहीं किया। यह तो आजादी के बाद सबने देखा है। हम लोग जब पढ़ते थे और छात्र राजनीति में आए थे, तब पहली बार वहां गए थे। सदन में बैठा कोई भी व्यक्ति नहीं कह सकता कि राजनीति में आने के पहले उस पर जलियांवाला बाग की घटना का असर नहीं था। सभी ने उधम सिंह जी की चर्चा की है। लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछता हूं कि आप इसके संबंध में कितने गंभीर थे? एक पत्र मेरे पास है, 1970 में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जब प्रधान मंत्री थीं, उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री के नाते एक बैठक की अध्यक्षता की है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस पूरे ट्रस्ट में प्रधान मंत्री का नाम कहां है? ट्रस्ट को मजाक किसने बनाया? ट्रस्ट के नियमों और कानूनों के साथ किसने खिलवाड़ किया? पीछे के bench से प्रक्रिया की बात कही जा रही थी कि हमने प्रक्रियाओं पर चिंता नहीं की। झा साहब, अगर आपने पढ़ा होता, तो आपको इस बात पर दर्द होता। अगर आप प्रक्रिया की बात करते हैं, तो इस ट्रस्ट की प्रक्रिया कहां है? न रजिस्टर है, न रिकॉर्ड है और जो रिकॉर्ड है वह सिर्फ एक पन्ने का है। श्रीमती गांधी जी कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष ने नाते नहीं थीं, उस समय वह प्रधान मंत्री थीं और कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष बाबू जगजीवन राम थे। उनको अध्यक्षता करने का अधिकार नहीं मिला, अध्यक्षता श्रीमती गांधी जी ने की। मेरा दूसरा सवाल है कि श्रीमती गांधी जी किस हैसियत से इस ट्रस्ट की सदस्य थीं। इसका रिकॉर्ड नहीं है और यह रिकॉर्ड आपको देना पड़ेगा। हमने रिकॉर्ड खंगाला, पर हमें तो नहीं मिला। सरकारी दस्तावेज में ऐसा कोई कागज नहीं है कि श्रीमती गांधी इस ट्रस्ट की सदस्य कैसे बनीं। यह मैंने देख लिया, पर मुझे नहीं मिला। मैंने खूब कोशिश की कि मुझे कार्यवाही का कोई हिस्सा मिल जाए, ताकि मैं सदन को बता सकूं।

दूसरी बात मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि श्रीमती गांधी जी ने जो बैठक की थी उसकी तारीख थी - 19.02.1970 और जो दूसरी बैठक हुई, जिसका रिकॉर्ड मिलता है वह है 07.08.1998. इसकी अध्यक्षता किसने की - उस समय की तत्कालीन कांग्रेस की अध्यक्ष आदरणीय श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी ने। देश का प्रधान मंत्री कौन था - श्रद्धेय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी। उसके पहले भी प्रधान मंत्री हुए, गुजराल साहब हुए, देवेगोड़ा जी हुए, वी.पी सिंह जी हुए। मैं सबके नाम नहीं लेना

नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मैं उस समय के दौर की बात कर रहा हूँ, उसके निकट 1998 के थोड़े आजू-बाजू जाइए, लेकिन नहीं, तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अध्यक्ष ट्रस्ट का अध्यक्ष था, क्या 1951 से लेकर जो भी ट्रस्ट के नियम, कानून और कायदे बने, जो कार्यप्रणाली उसके लिए चली, बनी या स्थापित हुई, उसमें आपने तय किया कि प्रधान मंत्री अध्यक्ष होंगे या कांग्रेस के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, वे अध्यक्ष होंगे? उपसभापति महोदय, ऐसा तय नहीं हुआ। यह परिस्थिति अचानक नहीं बनी है, यह बड़ी गलतफहमी है। आप जो देश को बता रहे हैं, यह अच्छा नहीं है, बल्कि इसका राजनीतिकरण वास्तव में खत्म हो रहा है। मैं देश के प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि 100 वर्ष के बाद संस्थान को पहली बार हक मिल रहा है, अगर कोई हक उस संस्थान को मिल रहा है, तो वह अब मिलने जा रहा है। हमने बड़ा मन किया है। लोग कह रहे थे कि बड़ा मन करना चाहिए। साहब, हमने बड़ा मन किया है, इसे व्यक्तियों से हटाकर ठीक किया है। इस ट्रस्ट के सदस्यों को या तो जनता चुने, उनको स्थान मिलना चाहिए या आम आदमी को स्थान मिलना चाहिए। मैं उन तमाम सदस्यों का अभिनंदन करता हूँ जिन्होंने इस बात का सुझाव दिया कि शहीदी परिवार के सदस्य ट्रस्ट में होने चाहिए। मैं इसका जरूर अभिनंदन करूंगा कि यह बिल्कुल सही कदम है। लेकिन यह कहना कि साहब, हमारे साथ तो बड़ा राग-द्वेष हो रहा है राग-द्वेष हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस संस्थान के प्रति अगर कहीं अमर्यादा हुई है, अगर मैं चाहता तो मैं आपको उसका पूरा हिसाब बता सकता हूँ। मैंने वह कागज निकाले थे कि मोतीलाल नेहरू जी से लेकर कब-कब पैसा दिया, किसने दिया? उपसभापति महोदय, उसमें किसने धन दिया, किसने खरीदा, उसके बाद मैंने यह बात कही है। हमने यह भी पता किया कि कब, कौन आया? मुझे सदन में कहना नहीं चाहिए उपराष्ट्रपति महोदय गए थे, जब इसके 100 वर्ष पूरे हुए थे। क्या आप शामिल हुए? नहीं, आप अलग से गए? क्या वह राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम नहीं था? यह कहना अच्छा नहीं है वह भी उच्च सदन में। कोई पार्टी का नेता नहीं गया, हमने राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष को हटाकर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष या सत्ताधारी पार्टी के अध्यक्ष को नहीं रखा है। अगर हमने किसी पार्टी के अध्यक्ष को रखा होता, तब आप हम पर राजनीतिकरण का आरोप लगाते, तो बात समझ में आती। लेकिन हमने तो नहीं कहा कि हम अपनी पार्टी के अध्यक्ष को उसमें रख रहे हैं। शायद आपको जानकारी है नहीं, आपने कहा कि उसमें वहां के सांसद को होना चाहिए। उसमें वे हैं। उसकी एक कमेटी है, जो वहां के संस्थान की मैनेजमेंट कमेटी है, उसमें वहां पर एक्स गवर्नर आर. एल. भाटिया साहब हैं, मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट, अमृतसर हैं, उसमें दोनों एम.एल.ए. हैं, वहां के मेयर हैं, पंजाब के कल्चर मिनिस्टर हैं, वे उसके सदस्य हैं, डिप्टी कमिशनर, अमृतसर उसके सदस्य हैं, एस.के. मुखर्जी, जो वहां के सेक्रेटरी हैं, वे उसके मेम्बर सिक्रेटरी हैं। आपने तो एक सदस्य मांगा था, हमने तो पांच सदस्य दिए हैं, आप कैसी बात करते हो? आपने कभी जानने की कोशिश ही नहीं की कि इसमें हुआ क्या है? मोदी जी के प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद में जो व्यवस्थाएं बदलीं, उनमें हमने भेदभाव नहीं किया। आज भी जो डेज़िग्नेशन है, उस डेज़िग्नेशन में आपकी उपस्थिति नहीं है क्या? अगर उसमें यह लिखा है कि सदन में सबसे बड़ी पार्टी का, विरोधी पार्टी का नेता होगा, तो वह तो आप ही होंगे। पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री

[श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल]

तो आपके ही हैं। आप कैसे कह रहे हैं कि हमने आपके साथ में भेदभाव किया है? मुझे लगता है कि जो संस्थागत व्यवस्थाएं हैं, उनको मूर्त रूप देने के संबंध में कोई ऐसा भ्रम नहीं करना चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदन ने, इस संसद ने 2006 में इस न्यास को बदला था, तब आपने प्रधान मंत्री को अध्यक्ष बनाया। अच्छा होता, आप कहते कि डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने 30 साल में इस कमेटी की इतनी अध्यक्षता की है, एक भी उदाहरण कांग्रेस की तरफ से आता, तो अच्छा रहता। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, 2006 में आपने अपना विधान बदल दिया, ट्रस्ट का अध्यक्ष प्रधान मंत्री को बना दिया। आप दस्तावेज रखते कि हमने प्रधान मंत्री डा0 मनमोहन सिंह जी से इसकी अध्यक्षता कराई है। आप इस बारे में कुछ नहीं बोल पाये। आप क्षमा करिए, अगर मैं आपसे हिसाब पूछूं कि कितने कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष जलियांवाला बाग में मत्था टेकने के लिए गए, तो आप बता नहीं पायेंगे, शर्मिंदगी मुझे नहीं होगी, शर्मिंदगी आपको होगी। इसलिए ऐसे विषयों पर ऐसे स्तर पर नहीं जाना चाहिए। मैं आपसे विनती करता हूं कि कहीं न कहीं जो चीजें आपने रिकार्ड में तय कीं, 2005 से 2010 तक आपने जिनको सदस्य बनाया, उसमें एक गुजराल साहब हैं, पद्मभूषण सरदार उमराव सिंह जी हैं और वीरेन्द्र कटारिया जी हैं, जो उस समय पूर्व सांसद थे, उनको मेम्बर बनाया। जब गुजराल साहब प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब वे इस ट्रस्ट के सदस्य नहीं थे, लेकिन जब वे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री हो गए, तो वे उस ट्रस्ट के सदस्य हो गए। अब मुझे यह लगता है कि अपनी सुविधा से किसी संस्था को चलाना या उस चीज को हम अपनी मर्जी से चलाएंगे, इससे ज्यादा बुरा और कोई दूसरा उदाहरण शायद भविष्य के लिए नहीं हो सकता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि बाकी भी जो नाम हैं - उसके बाद जो दूसरा टर्म 2013 से लेकर 2018 तक था। आदरणीय अम्बिका जी यहां पर बैठी हैं, एच.एल. हंसपाल जी हैं, वीरेन्द्र कटारिया जी हैं, फिर उनका पांच साल का टर्म पूरा हुआ। महोदय, तब किसी ने भी आपत्ति नहीं की, लेकिन उस समय भी तो यह बात आ सकती थी कि शहीदों के परिवार का कोई व्यक्ति इसमें होता। हम में से किसी ने कोई आपत्ति नहीं की है। कार्यकाल पूरा होगा, उसके बाद लोग हटेंगे, इसमें विवाद का क्या कारण है - कोई कारण नहीं है। आज जो पांच वर्षों की कमेटी है, जो वर्ष 2018 से वर्ष 2023 तक की है, उसमें माननीय प्रकाश सिंह जी बादल हैं, श्री तरलोचन सिंह जी, जो पूर्व सांसद हैं और अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के अध्यक्ष रहे हैं, वे हैं और श्री श्वेत मलिक जी, इस सदन के सदस्य हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इसमें किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है और न कोई आपत्ति होनी चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं तो सिर्फ इतना ही निवेदन करता हूं कि मेरे पास जो कागज थे, उनमें से मैंने जितने कागज मिनिट्स के रूप में निकाले थे, उनमें मैंने देखा कि आजादी से पहले जिसमें सरकार और संस्थाएं, दोनों शामिल रही हों, उसका कामकाज इतना लचर होगा, इसका

अंदाजा, जीवन में कभी किसी छोटे-मोटे ट्रस्ट को देखकर भी नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। जहां आप यह बात करते हैं कि मोतीलाल नेहरू ही इस ट्रस्ट की रीढ़ थे और इस ट्रस्ट को बनाने में सन् 1920 में उनका महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा था, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने वर्ष 1923 में पार्टी तोड़कर स्वराज पार्टी बना ली थी।

उपसभापति महोदय, जितना मैं रिकार्ड पढ़ रहा था, उससे मुझे मालूम हुआ कि उसमें जो भी पैसा आया, वह ट्रस्ट ने दिया। और तो और, आजादी के बाद, वर्ष 1951 के ट्रस्ट के बाद, एक स्थिति ऐसी भी आई- हम श्री उधम सिंह जी के प्रति इतना सम्मान व्यक्त कर रहे हैं, जब उस ट्रस्ट की बैठक हुई थी, तो उसकी अध्यक्षता करने के लिए कांग्रेस का कोई नेता तैयार नहीं हुआ था और तब स्वामी श्रद्धानंद जी को उसकी अध्यक्षता करनी पड़ी। क्यों और ऐसा क्या सवाल था, जब आपने और बातों की चर्चा की, तो इसकी भी चर्चा करनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन आपने इसकी चर्चा नहीं की। इससे मुझे लगता है कि ये चीजें ऐसी हैं, जिनमें यह कहकर आप मुक्त मत होइए और इसे कभी विभाजन का आधार मत बनाइए। हम सब की और सदन की जो चिन्ता है, वही इस देश की चिन्ता है। क्या हम जलियांवाला बाग की उस शहादत को सम्मान दे पाएंगे?

उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने लोक सभा में कहा था कि उस मैदान की मिट्टी का एक-एक कण खून से सना हुआ है। कोई नहीं जानता कि वह किसका रक्त है। वह पूरा प्रांगण रक्त से भरा है। वहां की मिट्टी 100 साल तक नेशनल म्यूजियम में नहीं आ पाई। मैंने लोक सभा में कहा था कि यह केवल आश्वासन नहीं है और अभी जब मैं वहां गया, तो वहां की मिट्टी मैं लेकर आया, इसलिए कि हमें वह मिट्टी नेशनल म्यूजियम में रखकर आने वाली पीढ़ियों को बताना चाहिए कि यह सिर्फ मिट्टी नहीं है, बल्कि हमारे पुरखों के रक्त से सनी हुई मिट्टी है।

महोदय, लोग अंगुलियां उठा रहे हैं कि आप वहां के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां बैठे बहुत से लोग हैं, जिनका स्वतंत्रता संग्राम आंदोलन से कोई संबंध नहीं है और वे पेंशन ले रहे हैं, तो क्या इसके लिए हम गुनहगार हैं? मुझे लगता है कि यह कहकर हम किस को समझाना चाह रहे हैं, इस देश की उस पवित्र स्थल की मिट्टी को इस देश के नेशनल म्यूजियम में आने में 100 साल लग गए। यह आपके दिमाग में क्यों नहीं आया?

महोदय, मैं श्री श्वेत मलिक जी की बात की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं करना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसकी स्थिति वास्तव में अच्छी हो। जिस प्रकार की लोग उससे अपेक्षा करते हैं, उसकी स्थिति उससे भी अच्छी बने। किसी सदस्य ने कहा था कि स्वाभाविक होना चाहिए, जो दिखे। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि वह स्वाभाविक रहेगा, लेकिन साथ ही, बदलते परिवेश में आने वाली पीढ़ी को यह भी पता होना चाहिए कि वहां क्या और कैसे हुआ और वह बैठकर देखे कि ये विजुअल हैं और जो बची हुई चीजें हैं, वे नई पीढ़ी को दिखनी चाहिए।

[श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल]

महोदय, कुएं पर सवाल उठाए गए थे। लोक सभा में कहा गया कि वहां तो ऐसा हो गया और वैसा हो गया। मैं खुद जाकर देखकर आया हूं। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि बोलने के लिए तो बहुत कुछ है, लेकिन समय कम है और आप मुझे अपनी बात समाप्त करने का इशारा कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस कटुता से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं आपसे फिर विनती करता हूं कि जलियांवाला बाग के इस बिल को यदि हमने पहले पास कर दिया होता - जिस दिन यह बिल मैंने सदन में रखा था, उस दिन श्री उधम सिंह जी की जयंती थी, यदि यह उस दिन पास हो गया होता, तो यह उनके प्रति वास्तविक रूप में श्रद्धांजलि होती। आज का दिन भी बुरा नहीं है, अच्छा दिन है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सभी माननीय सदस्यों से विनम्रता के साथ कहूंगा कि इसे दल का मामला मत बनाइए, यह राजनीति से मुक्त एक राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था है। कब सत्ता में कौन होगा, यह कोई देखकर नहीं आया है। सत्ता में कब कौन होगा, इसे जनता तय करती है। जो इसमें नाम दिए गए हैं, वे तमाम वे लोग हैं, जो निर्वाचित होंगे और जिन्हें सरकार नियुक्त करेगी। इस बारे में जो सकारात्मक सुझाव आए हैं कि वहां पर शहीदों के परिवार के लोग उनकी जगह पर होने चाहिए, मैं संस्कृति मंत्री के नाते आपसे यह जरूर कहूंगा। श्री श्वेत मलिक जी ने कुछ बातें उठाई हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं और इस बारे में मैंने पहले भी कहा था और आज भी सदन के मंच पर कह रहा हूं कि जिस दिन जलियांवाला बाग में लाइट एंड साउंड का काम पूरा होगा, उसी दिन से वह संध्या तक ही नहीं, बल्कि रात को 9.00 बजे तक अथवा जो समय आप तय करेंगे, तब तक खुलेगा। वास्तव में देश के लोगों को देखना चाहिए कि जलियांवाला बाग क्या है और जिन व्यवस्थाओं की अपेक्षा की गई है, सरकार उसके लिए प्रतिबद्ध है और संकल्पित है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से पुनः विनती करता हूं कि सर्वसम्मति से इसे पास कीजिए। मैं मन में कोई खटास रखने की जरूरत नहीं मानता हूं।

उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं, रामदास अठावले जी, बहस पूरी हो गई है। No, no. Shri Athawale, please take your seat. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Act, 1951, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up cause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are two Amendments; Amendment (Nos.1 and 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, before my decision, I want a small clarification. The essence of my Amendment is that a local representative like M.P. from Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, representing any party, maybe, Congress, BJP, Akali Dal, should be given opportunity. This must be borne in mind. I am not moving it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are not moving.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not moving, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Prahalad Singh Patel to move that the Bill be passed.

श्री प्रह्लाद सिंह पटेल: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि बिल पारित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019. Dr. Harsh Vardhan to move a motion for consideration of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019.

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

"That the Bill to constitute National Surrogacy Board, State Surrogacy Boards and appointment of appropriate authorities for regulation of the practice and process of surrogacy and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I would like to briefly...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. You would again get chance in the last.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sure, Sir. Let me remind this House that as per this Bill, surrogacy is defined as a practice where a woman gives birth to a child for an intending couple with the intention to handover the child after the birth to the intending couple. It is being practised in the country for many decades but still there is no legislation for this. The result is that there are malpractices associated with this. There is commercialization of surrogacy. There is also exploitation of the surrogate mothers. Sir, in the absence of regulation in India, India has unfortunately emerged as a surrogacy hub for couples from different countries. As per the various reports, there are somewhere like 3,000 surrogacy clinics operating in the country. There are somewhere like 2,000 babies of foreigners born every year in the country. There are a plethora of reports which suggest that there are a huge number of unethical practices. There is exploitation of surrogate mothers. There are rackets of intermediaries in importing, exporting and selling of human embryos as well as gametes.

Sir, why is there a need for regulation? This issue has been raised in the Parliament on a number of occasions since 2010. There are about 11 parliamentary assurances already pending - 6 in the Lok Sabha and 5 in the Rajya Sabha, where the Government has promised legislation on this issue. Also, Sir, the 228th Report of the Law Commission has recommended that the Government should prohibit commercial surrogacy. And, it should allow altruistic ethical surrogacy by a suitable legislation. There was also a PIL in the Supreme Court following which the Cabinet Secretariat in October, 2015 had asked the Department to bring about a legislation, and an affidavit was also filed in the Supreme Court promising that the Government shall prohibit commercial surrogacy. Then, let me apprise this House about the international situation "on this issue right now. In most of the countries, there is either altruistic surrogacy with regulation and commercial surrogacy is thoroughly prohibited. And, if I have to name the countries where commercial surrogacy is thoroughly banned, and it is considered illegal then these countries are New Zealand, Australia, Japan, China, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, Philippines, South Africa, Canada, Netherland, Spain, Sweden, Germany and most of the European countries. Recently, Thailand and Nepal also did it. It is right now only allowed in three places, that is, in Russia, Ukraine and the California Province of U.S.A., and surrogacy is also criminalized in a few countries.

Sir, on 17th December, 2015, the European Parliament passed a Resolution and I would like to just apprise this House as to what did they say. They condemned the practice of surrogacy, which undermines the human dignity of the woman since her body and its reproductive functions are used as a commodity. After this Bill was framed, it was brought in the 16th Lok Sabha and then it was referred to a Parliamentary Standing Committee. The 102nd Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee had I given a number of recommendations. About 42 recommendations were given by the Parliamentary Standing Committee. Just to inform this House, out of those 42, 13 were accepted, 13 were part of the Rules & Regulations, 4 were already part of the Surrogacy Bill, and 11 were not accepted. Then, the major points which were not accepted just for the knowledge of the Members. ...(*Interruptions*)... There was a suggestion that altruistic surrogacy to be replaced by compensatory surrogacy. It was not accepted. Then, also, surrogacy procedure to be available to PIOs, OCIs, live-in couples, divorced women and widows. This was also not accepted. And, they suggested that couple to be married for five years to be reduced to one year. And, also, they suggested that the word, 'close relative' should be removed. I will elaborate upon this later on when I answer the debate.

Just to summarize the salient features of this Bill, it allows altruistic ethical surrogacy to the needy infertile married Indian couples, including NRIs. Then, when, either or both members of the couple is suffering from proven infertility. And, then also, when it is not for producing children for sale, prostitution or any other form of exploitation. Then this Bill also prohibits commercial surrogacy or commercialization of surrogacy services including sale, purchase of human gametes, oocytes and human embryo, trading in sale or purchase by way of giving payment, rewards, benefit, fees, remuneration or monetary incentives in cash to surrogate mothers or her dependents. So, there is a linear structure in the whole Bill where there is a suggestion about a National Surrogacy Board, State Surrogacy Board and Appropriate Authorities at the State and the U.T. level. The Boards are for policy-making. The Appropriate Authorities are the executive bodies which will implement the provisions of the Act. There are enough provisions for appeal against the order of implementing authority. You must have read the composition of the Surrogacy Boards. In fact, there are three women Members of Parliament also, two are nominated by the Houses and all. There are representatives of various relevant Ministries. There are representatives from all

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

stakeholders and experts. It is a very detailed National Surrogacy Board, and there are State Surrogacy Boards. They are going to implement the whole thing. Sir, it is the need of the hour, long awaited, being discussed and demanded in the Parliament also for almost a decade now and it has been asked by the Supreme Court and the Law Commission also. I think the way the illegal surrogacy clinics are operating—as I have mentioned over 2,000 foreigners' babies are born in this country through more than 3,000 illegal surrogacy clinics—there is a strong need to regulate surrogacy in the country. After this Bill was brought to the notice of the Cabinet, it was referred to a Group of Ministers which was headed by late Smt. Sushma Swaraj with all relevant Ministers in that. I was also in that Group as the Science and Technology Minister at that time. There were a lot of deliberations about that. It had been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee also. Everyone discussed and the Parliamentary Standing Committee also discussed it with all the stakeholders, NGOs, everyone and, I think, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... कृपया सीट पर बैठ कर न बोलें।

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: The Bill after having been passed by the Lok Sabha on two occasions—in the last Lok Sabha, it was passed there in December, 2018,—but it could not come in this House because of paucity of time. Now again, three to four months back, it was passed in the Lok Sabha, after having gone back to the Cabinet and to the Lok Sabha. Now, after having been passed in the Lok Sabha, it has come to the Upper House. I would request the Members to deliberate and pass this Bill which is going to be a real game-changer for the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one Amendment by Shri Tiruchi Siva for reference of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. Are you moving the Amendment? Have you given the list of names? You can read it.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I sent it through the Lobby Attendant, and it has gone to the Notice Office.

Sir, I move:

That the Bill to constitute National Surrogacy Board, State Surrogacy Boards and appointment of appropriate authorities for regulation of the practice and process of surrogacy and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shri Tiruchi Siva
2. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda
3. Shri Derek O'Brien
4. Shri G.C. Chandrashekhar
5. Shrimati Wansuk Syiem
6. Shri Binoy Viswam
7. Shrimati Vandana Chavan
8. Ms. Dola Sen
9. Shri Elamaram Kareem
10. Shri T.K. Rangarajan

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session of the Rajya Sabha.

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The motion for consideration of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha and the Amendment moved thereto are now open for discussion. Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, in the Ramayana, in the Mahabharata, we read about royal couples who could not conceive children and had to use innovative methods to have them. In today's time, thanks to scientific advances, we have numerous other ways in which childless couples and others can have children, and surrogacy is one of the methods that is available to them, in a modern democracy, it is vital that these scientific advances are made available to every citizen of India so that they too can have children using surrogacy when required. But, in spite of the extended introduction by the Minister and the detailed explanation that he gave, I am not convinced that the Bill in its current form is, actually, serving the purpose that was

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

intended. I have submitted a number of amendments and I will explain how they would improve the Bill and I am sure that the hon. Minister will pay attention to those and take it back to the other House where they have a brute majority, and they will be able to very quickly pass the amended Bill and turn it into an Act. My concern is that the complicated rules regulations and procedures that have been brought in here, make it practically impossible for surrogacy to actually be used effectively by those who want to. This level of red tapism is inconceivable. Sir, I will first talk about the core contradictions in the Bill; when I will talk about the provisions that are somewhat unjust, and finally, add some suggestions for those provisions that are missing and need to be included. Let me point to the impracticalities of this Bill. Sir, the first point, under Clause 4(H) of the Bill, it says, "Surrogacy is permitted only in case the intending couples suffer from proven infertility." The hon. Minister is a medical doctor. He knows that people don't have children or cannot conceive for reasons beyond proven infertility. There are numerous other issues. It could be an absence of normal uterus, premature menopause, a recurring miscarriage, all situations where it is impossible or unsafe for a woman to bear a child. These also are considerations that you should give attention to, because, these are real medical challenges, and these are people who could use the benefit of surrogacy. In the current situation, as far as the Bill reads currently, they would be excluded. So, I urge you to think about how to expand the scope for other medical indications of inability to bear a child.

Sir, Clause 4 (iii) (b) goes on to list a variety of conditions that the intending surrogate mother must fulfil. One of those is a term saying that she must be an ever married woman having a child of her own must be between the age of 25 to 35 years, and a close relative of the intending couple. Sir, this age restriction and other conditions, these are unfairly restrictive, and let me explain how. What is this "ever married woman?" That is one of the questions that needs to be defined, and that ten year period, woman can have children for a period beyond that, and here, after all, you are implanting an embryo. So, it is not a question of conception. It is a question of implantation, and in that context, the age limit could be increased, and that would allow for more people to be possible altruistic surrogate mothers.

The other issue which the Standing Committee also mentioned is that the close relative Clause creates a different kind of problem, a different kind of challenge. Sir, in

5.00 P.M.

our family situations, this will create a situation where there is a lot of pressure on one of the relatives in the family to bear a child because this is the family pressure; you are the close relative; you are the only one who can do it, whether the person is willing to do it or not, they will be forced to do it, and that is the real challenge. So, what happens to this desire to eliminate exploitation? You will be seeing more exploitation within the family. You possibly will see an increase in domestic violence, and this is an issue that is a reality in India, and the Minister must pay attention to that.

Sir, there is also another challenge where you have small families. Today, after decades of promoting small families, where are these close relatives going to come from if many people have just one child in the family? Where are the brothers and sisters and cousins going to come from? That is also a challenge that you need to think about.

Sir, Clause 4 (iii) (a) mandates an insurance coverage of such amount, as may be prescribed and provided by an insurance company recognised by the IRDA. No such insurance currently exists. In the absence of something like that, it really becomes a challenge for all those other medical expenses to be taken care of. So, this has to be mandated to insurance companies. One of the amendments that I have proposed, suggests that we should have a provision for a surrogacy agreement where all expenses, including potential expenses that would be covered by insurance, would also be covered.

Sir, the Minister also emphasized that the recommendations of the Standing Committee which stated that variety of different types of Indians should be allowed to have children, that proposal has been rejected. Why, Sir, we are living in 21st Century India? We are living at a time when Section 377 of the IPC has been read down, this is a time when single person also desires having children. There is no reason for us to go back in time to some other era or Victorian era where only married couple should be the beneficiaries of surrogacy. Single parents, living partners, divorcees, same sex couples and couples, where one of the partners is not Indian, all these are excluded and there is no reason for this exclusion. I urge you to be magnanimous. This is, after all, an opportunity for those of us, who are already parents, to share the same joy with those who want to be. I urge you to make that change.

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The other aspect is in the wording. Many of my Amendments change the term 'intending couple' to 'intending person/persons', in singular or plural. Just that change would address this issue in a very, very straight forward manner. It becomes a much broader definition. It would be inclusive. That should be the spirit with which we go ahead with the Bill of this sort.

Sir, the other issue is about the costs; the word 'compensatory' was too altruistic, as you have defined it. Fine; let us eliminate the exploitation of surrogate mothers and all those illegal activities that take place across the country. We don't want a single woman in India to be exploited as a surrogate mother in a commercial transaction. However, there are actual tangible costs that any woman who agrees to be a surrogate mother is faced with. And it would be exploitative, in fact, if you ignore these costs and say, 'No, you have to give up your time; you have to risk your health; you have to give up your job and potential wages; you have to go through all the challenges of medical treatment and without any of those costs being compensated!' So, we are not asking for anything in a commercial sense, but there are other costs like the cost of clothing, costs of medicine, etc. These costs must be taken care of and those are not covered when you define altruistic such in a narrow manner. I have also proposed an Amendment on this front. So, let us progress and not think that the woman's job is inherently to give birth. Let us make sure that those who make this grand gesture, who take on this extraordinary challenge that the costs that they bear are suitable addressed.

Sir, I would basically argue that the sum should be an acknowledgement of the reproductive labour provided by the woman and a reasonable compensation should be provided. There is no reason that the House would disagree with me. Let us see when the Amendment comes up.

Sir, even the definition of infertility, if you look at the WHO's definition, it says one year of unprotected coitus and not having a child, not conceiving, is sufficient to be regarded as a ground for infertility. Here, they have made it five years. That is, five years of potential agony and tension. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the Minister to be large-hearted. He quoted international examples. Let us look at what the WHO has said and bring this five year period down to one year.

Sir, there is also the issue of abortion. Abortion here can take place only with the consent of the surrogate mother, which is fine, and on the authorization of the same by the State. This abortion, if it has to take place, according to the laws currently in place, has to take place within a very short time period. In this Bill there is currently no time limit for the Government authority to sanction abortion if it is so needed. This could prove to be a problem whereas urgent decision is needed. In this context, the Standing Committee made recommendations and, as my colleague here is emphasized many of the crucial recommendations of the Standing Committee have been ignored. So, let us leave this Government entity approval out. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act and the „ Indian Penal Code have sufficient features in them that will ensure that the rights of the surrogate mother and, for that matter, the rights of the intending parents, are all taken care of. So, what we need to do is, possibly, as part of the tripartite surrogacy agreement, we need to ensure that there is a clause which allows the intending parents and the surrogate mother to work out what conditions the abortion would be allowed under and when not.

There is an issue with regard to storage as well. Sir, you are a medical doctor and I would appeal; it is within your knowledge. You say in the Bill that no storage of human embryo gametes for the purpose of surrogacy is allowed. But you know, that the success rate of implantation is low in one attempt. Women have to take hormone treatment for a considerable amount of time for each extraction. There are numerous other challenges. The donated sperm has to be quarantined. So, given all this, the prohibition of storage flies in the face of the medical requirements that would make this process possible at all. That's why I say, the rules here come in the way of making this practical. So, that's the challenge. In fact, the rules here are in violation of what the Indian Council of Medical Research has also mandated. So, I have offered an amendment saying "let's delete this section," and I would urge you to accept that amendment. Sir, I also say that we need to have a tripartite surrogacy agreement among the intending parents, the surrogate mother and the authority. Just a magistrate's decision on this part will not be sufficient. Most importantly, it is extremely important to have informed consent on the part of the surrogate mother. Therefore, whatever consent-related procedure we have, we must make sure that it is in the language that the potential surrogate mother can understand, that there are friends or other people who can explain that this is exactly what that person is consenting to. Otherwise, we may see exploitation

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once again. So, basically, I would argue that we should also be a little more pro-active. We provide tremendous maternity benefits in other Bills, but here the intending parents will have to work with the new born child. So, we should have maternity and paternity leave for about ten weeks for the intending parents. They have not gone through the medical process, the process of labour and delivery, but they still have to go through the process of bringing up an infant. I have a couple of other suggestions. I have an amendment which says that the birth certificate should bear the name of the intending parent or parents who commissioned the surrogacy. We should add definitions of the child so that the child's rights are also absolutely taken care of and that includes bringing in aspects of persons of Indian origin, overseas citizens of India, etc. so that the child who is born here has the option of becoming an Indian citizen. Sir, I hope you will agree that the suggestions that I have made, the amendments that I am going to propose are all constructive. They are aimed at achieving the same goal that you have which is to end commercial exploitation, to make surrogacy available to couples or persons of a variety of sorts in a very inclusive manner. The aim is that the joys of parenthood should be available to every single Indian who seeks to be a parent. I hope that you will be able to accept these. I hope that you urge the House to also go along with these points and I urge you to go ahead and accept these amendments when the time comes. Thank you for this opportunity to be constructive.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I wish to thank and congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing a legislation of this kind. Yesterday, the hon. Chairman was mentioning about the evolution of Rajya Sabha as to how we have evolved an institution legislating on subjects which are so important, so contemporary, so crucial for the development of society as a whole. Normally, the society reposes faith in the Government and hopes that the laws will be made in such a way that will make life better and easier and therefore, a shining example of evolution would be the piece of this legislation wherein we are trying to address an emerging issue, a problem that people face in their family lives and in a manner that is really progressive and taking the society to a new level of evolution. I must congratulate and thank you for bringing this legislation. Sir, this is a very sad commentary that a country of 1.37 to 1.38 billion — I may be wrong when I am giving this number and I don't want to be hauled up for giving wrong numbers and by the time I complete my speech it might have increased even more — population, despite having so many people and going to be the most

populous country surpassing China, still there is a problem that some women, some mothers, despite aspiring to become mother, cannot become mothers. It is very unfortunate. Therefore, surrogacy becomes one way of addressing that problem. So, it is necessary that we must work on it.

It is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the object behind this piece of legislation is that India has emerged as the surrogacy hub for couples from different countries for the past few years. There are, again, reported incidents of unethical practices, exploitation of surrogate mothers, abandonment of children born out of surrogacy, import of human embryos and gametes. Therefore, the Law Commission had also worked on it.

The trigger for bringing this legislation was, obviously, the phenomenon in which foreigners trying to exploit vulnerabilities of Indian society wherein poor women could be exploited by giving some money and then trying to make them surrogate mother. But, it looks like that some of the provisions of the proposed Bill are not necessarily confining itself to this issue. It is also intruding some of the local challenges that people may be facing within the country. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to please look at it. For example, we are saying that both mother and couple should be Indian citizens. It is also possible that an Indian woman and a foreign man married and there could be having a situation like this. If they are residing in India, there is a possibility that somebody may not have opted for citizenship in India. They might not have relinquished their citizenship in other country and trying to be here. Why should we restrict it to that level? So, this is something which is not addressing the problem for which the Bill has been brought. If they are willing and genuine, the citizenship alone should not be the reason for depriving them of the right of surrogacy. So, I think, this should be looked into.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY) *in the Chair*]

The second issue is this. Sir, a woman can undergo surrogacy only once. Again, just imagine — only a woman can say this — that there are many who are saying that one child is preferred, but there may be couples who may be interested to have more than one. Since it is already an accepted fact that mother cannot have a child except going in for surrogacy, so, obviously, for other child also they will have to go in for surrogacy. So, why are you restricting it only to one child? Therefore, I think, this again

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seems to be a restriction, not an intention or purpose of the legislation. So, we should really try to look at it properly.

Sir, I went through the Bill just now in last 3 minutes and make some points. You correct me, if I am wrong. I just saw the Bill and am trying to read it just now. Also, Sir, surrogacy can be done only through 'close relative.' I am just reading the definitions clause. But, there is no mention of who the 'close relative' is. Sir, Clause 2 does not mention who is 'close relative.' So, again, I think, this leads to unnecessary issues. The purpose for which this legislation is proposed and the prescribed provisions in the Bill do not necessarily work in tandem. Therefore, we should try to look at it like this. Of course, there are some very good ideas which I fully support. One of them is the surrogate child rights. This is very important, because if a child is born out of that process and he is going to be abandoned, it will really be most inhuman act that one could commit. We must not allow that to happen. Therefore, I definitely support it.

Now, I come to the second issue. And, this is about the age limit. I do not know why this age limit of 50 years is there. In fact, the life expectancy is rising in India. Even an old man like me can claim to be young because the life expectancy is rising. Therefore, in such a situation, putting restriction pertaining to age may not be right. And, the same thing applies on the condition 'five years after marriage'. Hon. Minister is a very distinguished doctor. He is a very dear friend of mine. I have got a great regard and respect for him. We share a very close relationship. However, the 'close relative' has not been defined here in this Bill. What I am trying to impress upon is that if it is known within a few months of marriage, why should the couple wait for five years? Why cannot have a child early? This is something on which you should really think about, so that they can give more attention to the child and can look after the child better. And, then, there can be side effects of surrogacy, so allowing them early would help them enjoy their life better. It should really be looked into.

The registration of surrogate clinics is a very good thing. You are making such a modern legislation. Why don't you make the provision for online registration? Or, have such a system wherein you don't have to bring in another Inspector back into the clinic. But, do make some provision because you are making such a modern piece of legislation. Therefore, why don't you think of modern practices as to how registration can be done? In fact, our Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health

and Family Welfare, of which I am lucky to be a Member of that, always keeps talking about modernity in legislation. Therefore, I think, we can make a beginning in that direction. And, if we do something like this, it will be a very good idea. I think, we really need to work on it in a different way.

I really look forward to this legislation, setting an example of addressing contemporary issues with modern outlook. And, at the same time, ensuring that we protect the citizens' right, but do not necessarily impose on them that in what manner the personal choice of a couple should be exercised.

So, I really support the Bill. I really look forward to hon. Minister taking this forward step. In fact, I must commend him because he has, of late, been bringing up a lot of legislations. In a way, he is actually doing a surgical strike through surgical tools so that the ailments in the medical care are addressed. The medical care has to address the ailments. But, what about the ailments in the medical care itself? And, that is what you are trying to address. I must congratulate you and look forward to working with you. Thank you very much.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the hon. Member has criticized the Bill. But, in the end, has supported the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is providing altruistic support. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): That is entirely his prerogative. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He is providing altruistic support. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): The Chief Spokesperson of the Government is having reservations on the Bill. Is it a wrong drafting? Or, is it that you are trying to take back the Bill?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, today is the second day of the Session. Full afternoon, the Rajya Sabha is running smoothly. Government's legislative Business is on track because all of us in the Opposition are cooperating one hundred per cent. We can also hope that the Government shows the same spirit of cooperation

[Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas]

every morning and always the voice of the Opposition is always heard every morning during Zero Hour and Question Hour.

My party, the All India Trinamool Congress strongly believes that the Bills must be scrutinized by Parliamentary Standing Committees, before they are passed, and not just rush through with them. This is a very good way to improve legislation.

Sir, this was one of the few Bills that got scrutinized by the Parliamentary Standing Committee. And, we welcome it. However, the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee were not aptly taken into consideration.

Even the opening speaker of the BJP, who just spoke, has highlighted many shortcomings of the Bill. So, you can well imagine the quality of drafting.

Sir, the Nobel Laureate, Kazuo Ishiguro, in his novel 'Never Let me Go' portrays a scenario where a community of cloned humans exist only to serve the medical needs of a more privileged class by providing organs and bodies for use.

Aarathi Prasad, an eminent biologist and author of several non-fiction books on science, had observed in her book 'Like a Virgin', I quote, "In the last few years, India has actually illustrated the extreme of what commercialising a woman's body for reproduction looks like. This is something akin to 'The Handmaid's Tale' come to life amongst a certain demography, taking over the responsibility of producing children for those who can afford the service. Surrogacy is inherently a practice that is open to exploitation, particularly in a place like India where gender inequality is so marked."

In the United Nations Development Programme Report, 2017, on gender inequality, India ranked 125th among 159 countries. In 2016, a study found that the expenditure on major illness for a woman was 28 per cent lesser than that of a man in India. An analysis of data from numerous Indian Medical and Research institutions reveals that the Indian women constitute 74 per cent of living kidney donors and 61 per cent of living liver donors, but only a meagre 19 per cent of kidney and 24 per cent of liver recipients. Each was a legitimate donation where the woman gave her consent. Thus, we can easily presume that in South Asian Patriarchial Society in general and in India in particular, women are often introduced to donate organs and they are not requested to do so. If this is the situation in case of altruistic donation that is related to livers

and kidneys, then we can well imagine the plight of the Indian women in case of commercial surrogacy, a system only women are biologically equipped for. Poor women folk in India could be pressurized to the brink of their existence by the family to bear a child of some rich couple who fancy such commercial surrogacy as going to a luxury store and asking for a service in lieu of a sum of money, maybe paltry for them but a considerable amount for the poor surrogate and her family. Thus, we welcome this Bill as it will, with the provisions in it, serve as a good deterrent against repeat surrogacies due to family pressure. Gynaecologists are often of the opinion that only women who do not have wombs or have anatomical defect of the womb cancer actually require surrogacy. But taking unethical advantage of situations, there are unethical practitioners and unscrupulous fertility clinics which make billions out of people's natural inability to conceive, advertising themselves by inviting media to their facility to exhibit the stay homes for surrogate mothers which are essentially jails. These professionals and fertility clinic representatives, appear on paid slots of TV channels to advocate the cause of commercial surrogacy in a way as if bearing a child in the natural way is unfashionable and backdated we find even so perhaps the most eminent of bollywood celebrities being carried away by it and falling into their traps. Many such clinics are rampant in the Western part of India where recent stories have come up in the media, of rural women being exploited severely by certain unscrupulous clinics and unethical medical practitioners who had paid a paltry sum to them but had charged a few millions from the intending couples in each case.

The Confederation of Indian Industries had valued the surrogacy industry to be of \$ 2 billion worth, most astonishingly in 2012, and it has boomed much more by this time we are in. This has been the result of the process of surrogacy being governed by a mere set of guidelines of the Indian Council of Medical Research since 2002, which permitted the use of women to bear a child at a price. Such lax regulations gave rise to the term "rent-a-womb". This has had unsettling implications despite its nearly ubiquitous use. The spirit of the new Surrogacy Bill seems to be guided by the framework of Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, which permits only altruistic donation for all donors, living or deceased. Donations must be made for a reason of love though the donor can be compensated for surgical and medical costs. Thus, Sir, we welcome this Bill in that it will make legal provisions to take care of all such illegalities and unethical ventures. But, there are also a number of areas which need

[Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas]

more attention and legal provisions to achieve the goal this Bill aims for. I would like to elaborate upon there concerns. Firstly to put on immediately check on the rampant use of commercial surrogacy till the National and Regional Surrogacy Boards are formed, there should be a high powered committee in place, till these are formed, which should include Members of Parliament and eminent practitioners and pioneers in the field of Assisted Reproductive Techniques (ART) which could inspect and monitor these clinics.

Also, Sir, the composition of the National and Regional Surrogacy Boards is dubious here. It should be seen that the ones who head the Boards as Directors have at least 25 years of experience in ART and the members should also be one with, at least, 20 years of experience. These are my suggestions.

Sir, there are many clauses which my colleagues have mentioned. I wouldn't like to repeat them. But there are a few things which I want to mention. In case of abortion, in addition to complying to Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, the approval of appropriate authority and surrogate mother is required. There is no time limit to grant such an approval on part of the Board. But this 'time' is crucial in medical emergencies specifically in pregnancies and it could prove fatal for the surrogate mother. Sir, this needs to be taken care of.

Sir, it is discriminatory in nature as it limits the option of surrogacy to legally-married Indian couples. The Standing Committee that was headed by one of our hon. colleagues in this august House, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, had recommended that this overlooks other sections of the society wanting a surrogate child. So, it had recommended that the eligibility be widened to include live-in couples, divorced women, widows and further to NRIs, persons of Indian origin and overseas citizens of Indian card holders because if NRIs are going to take this opportunity abroad that will be very costly for them.

Also, Sir, to initiate the surrogacy procedure, all interested parties are needed to take an eligibility certificate. But again, there is no time-limit mentioned in this Bill. This is not in the right spirit. There is also no scope, for appeal once their application is rejected. ...(Time-bell)... The Standing Committee had recommended for this and this should surely be taken care of. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please keep it in mind, Mr. Biswas, for next time that a written speech is not allowed in this House. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, many things have been spoken here. I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to the provision, namely, Chapter III, Clause 4 (iii) (a). This is also, as usual, I am making my submission, 'subject to correction.'

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): 'Subject to correction' always.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Always. We never claim that we are always correct or complete. It says, "An insurance coverage of such amount as may be prescribed in favour of the surrogate mother for a period of sixteen months covering postpartum delivery complications from an insurance company or an agent recognized by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority established under the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999."

So, the insurance coverage is required for sixteen months only after delivery. I have gone through the dictionary to find out the meaning of the word 'postpartum' and I also clarified it with my friend, Derek O'Brien. Now, when she is in the family-way, definitely, she would face many medical problems. So, the period of the pregnancy must be covered by this insurance policy. Then who is to pay the premium, that is also not clear. So, the Bill is all right. In other aspects, it is well and good. By and large, it is all right. And also, further delegated legislation comes in. What is the sum to be assured? What is the sum, it must be quantified. Now, it is depending upon the parents or 'intending couple' as it is worded in this Bill — 'intending couple'. It is depending upon their ability to pay the premium and also upon the surrogate mother's financial position, economical background. Though we call it 'altruistic' and 'not for commercial purposes', but any love and affection is not without any expectation. Sir, this is my humble opinion. So, now, the sum assured is going to be prescribed by the Executive, the Government. My humble submission would be that a standard amount or a fixed amount cannot be made applicable to all the surrogate mothers. This is my worry. How can this problem be solved? The intending couple must be financially sound so as to take the policy for ₹ 5 lakhs, 10 lakh or 20 lakh, which is going to be prescribed by the Central Government. Now, if there is no policy during the pregnancy period, there

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

would be no purpose served. Definitely that part also should be covered. That is of utmost importance. Also, the sum assured must be paid. There must be some table or slab system. The surrogate mother must agree to that amount. Otherwise no purpose would be served. Without insurance cover we cannot do anything. We cannot even walk on the streets. So, I humbly request the hon. Health Minister to go deep into it and do the needful.

Sir, I support this Bill. Thank you.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

Nomination of Member of Committee on Public Undertakings

Nomination of Member to Committee on Public Accounts

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 19th November, 2019, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one Member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Surendra Singh Nagar resigned from Rajya Sabha and do communicate the name of the Member so nominated by the Rajya Sabha."

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the Member of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

(II)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 19th November, 2019, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one Member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita resigned from Rajya Sabha and do communicate the name of the Member so nominated by the Rajya Sabha."

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the Member of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019 - Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): The next speaker is Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल से संबंधित जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, वह लगभग दो साल से भी ज्यादा पहले इस सदन में अगस्त, 2017 में प्रस्तुत हुई थी। मैं स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का चेयरमैन था, अब वे रिपोर्ट्स मेरे दिमाग से ओझल हो गई हैं। लेकिन जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें थीं, मुझे अफसोस है कि उनमें से किसी को भी स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। Thirteen most important recommendations have not been accepted, but 13 minor recommendations have been accepted and on some गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि वे रूल्स में आ जायेंगी, लेकिन जो खास सिफारिशें थीं, उनमें से कोई नहीं मानी गई हैं। अभी सुरेश प्रभु जी कह रहे थे, मैं उनसे पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। कमेटी ने यह रिकमेंड किया था कि 'altruistic surrogacy' should be replaced with 'compensatory surrogacy'. Commissioning parents को तो सरोगेसी के जरिए बच्चा मिल जाएगा और जो वकील हैं या जो डॉक्टर्स हैं, उनको भी पैसा मिल जाएगा। जो सरोगेट मदर है, वह बिल्कुल दानी है, दान में उसे एक पैनी नहीं मिलेगी। वह इतना कष्ट सहेगी, वह 9 महीने तक कष्ट सहेगी, यह कोई एक दिन की या एक मिनट की बात नहीं है। किसी बच्चे को 9 महीने तक गर्भ में रखना कोई आसान काम नहीं है। उसका पहले से इंतजाम करना, घर से बिल्कुल अलग रखना, उससे कोई मिल नहीं सकता है, यह सब कुछ होता है। इतना कष्ट झेलने के बाद she would get nothing. इसीलिए कमेटी ने रिकमेंड किया था कि उसको प्रॉपर कम्पनसेशन दिया जाना चाहिए। उस कम्पनसेशन के लिए एक गवर्नमेंट की बॉडी होनी चाहिए, जिससे कि कोई बागेंनिंग न हो सके। हमारी उस सिफारिश को नहीं माना गया। महोदय, कमेटी ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि सरोगेसी

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

के प्रोसीजर के लिए PIO, NRI, OCI, डायवोर्स्ड विमेन और विडो को एलाऊ किया जाना चाहिए। OCI और PIO वगैरह को एलाऊ करने के लिए हमने इसलिए कहा था, ताकि वे अपने रूट से अलग न हो जाएं। हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर गए और वहां जाकर रहने लगे, लेकिन अगर कपल infertile है और वह सरोगेसी के जरिए हिन्दुस्तान से बच्चा प्राप्त करना चाहता है, तो हिन्दुस्तान से, यानी हिन्दुस्तान में जो उसकी मूल जड़ है, उससे हम उसे अलग नहीं करना चाहते हैं। आपने केवल NRI को तो स्वीकार किया, लेकिन PIO और OCI को आपने उसमें include नहीं किया। यह बहुत important सिफारिश थी।

महोदय, पांच वर्ष की जो बात थी, वह इसलिए थी, क्योंकि हम लोग जानते हैं कि आजकल लोग 40 और 45 साल की उम्र में शादी करते हैं और 45 साल की उम्र के बाद, पांच साल तक आप उसे एलाऊ नहीं करेंगे- तब वे इस स्थिति में ही नहीं रह सकते कि यह सिस्टम उन पर लागू हो सके। इसलिए यह recommend किया था कि शादी होने के एक वर्ष बाद एलाऊ किया जाए। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पांच वर्ष को reduce करके एक साल कर दिया जाए, but you did not accept it.

महोदय, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिश थी कि सरोगेट मदर होने के लिए जो क्लोज रिलेटिव की शर्त लगाई गई है, it should be removed. यह सबसे ज्यादा complicated मामला है। इसके चलते यह जो सरोगेसी वाला बिल आप लाए हैं, यह चल नहीं सकता है। कौन भाभी, चाची, भतीजी या बहन सरोगेट मदर बनेगी और यदि बन भी गई, तो परिवार में कलह का कारण बन जाएगी। अगर सरोगेट मदर से, परिवार के निकट संबंधी से कोई बच्चा पैदा होता है और बाद में जो कमिशनिंग पेरेंट्स हैं, वे उसकी घर में मार-पीट कर दें, तो पता चला कि जो उसकी मां है, सरोगेट मदर, वह लड़ने को आ जाएगी। कभी-कभी प्रॉपर्टी के लिए भी झगड़ा हो जाता है, कहीं वह क्लेम करने लगे कि यह तो हमारा बच्चा है और इस हिसाब से इसकी प्रॉपर्टी हमारी है, तब आप क्या करेंगे? इसलिए इस झंझट को टालने के लिए कमेटी ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि close relative should be removed, लेकिन आप लोग प्रेक्टिकल तो होना नहीं चाहते। जैसा अधिकारियों ने लिख दिया और बिल बना दिया, उस पर आप सब लोगों ने हां कर दी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह पॉसिबल नहीं है।

महोदय, एक दूसरी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात यह थी कि ART Bill पहले से तैयार था और उसी में सरोगेसी बिल था, क्योंकि जब तक Assisted Reproductive Technology नहीं होगी या उसकी टेक्निक्स के क्लीनिक्स नहीं होंगे, तब तक सरोगेसी प्रोसेस हो ही नहीं सकता है। इसलिए कमेटी ने यह recommend किया था कि यह बिल लाया जाए, तो इससे पहले ART Bill लाया जाए। जब तक ART Bill नहीं लाया जाएगा, तब तक सरोगेसी बिल इफेक्टिवली चल ही नहीं सकता। इसलिए अभी तक जो सिस्टम चलता रहा है, वही चलता रहेगा। सरोगेट मदर्स के लिए भी तो टेक्नीक और क्लीनिक्स चाहिए और क्लीनिक्स वही हैं। They are not separate

clinics. सरोगेट मदर्स के लिए अलग क्लीनिक्स हों और ART से अलग हों, लेकिन वे नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिल आपने ड्राफ्ट कर दिया है और मिनिस्ट्री ने एक्सेप्ट भी कर लिया है, लेकिन पहले इसे लाना चाहिए। It is like putting a cart before the horse, यह स्थिति है।

महोदय, यह स्थिति ART Bill से संबंधित थी। हम लोगों ने, यानी कमेटी ने यह रिकमेंड किया था कि छः साल के लिए इंश्योरेंस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। उसको 16 महीने कर दिया, जो कि कम है, इसलिए आप उसको मिनिमम छह साल ही रखिए और उसमें नौ महीने अलग से जोड़िए। इस बिल में पूरे तरीके से जो सजेशनस दिए हैं, ये मैंने ही नहीं दिए। हो सकता है कि हम लोगों के लिए तो आप कहें कि विपक्ष में हैं, लेकिन ये सारी बातें, कमेटी ने जो सजेशनस दिए थे और आपके जो पहले मुख्य वक्ता थे, श्री सुरेश प्रभु, वे उन सारी सिफारिशों से, जो हम कह रहे हैं, उनसे सहमत हैं। सभी जानते हैं कि आप एक बहुत ही अच्छे डॉक्टर हैं, अच्छे व्यक्ति भी हैं, इसलिए इन सजेशनस को, जो हमारी मुख्य कमेटी की सिफारिशें थीं, उन पर गौर कर लीजिए। अगर संशोधन लाकर बिल को सुधार लेंगे, तो ठीक होगा, वरना इसका कोई फल नहीं निकलेगा। सरोगेसी बिल चलता रहेगा, लेकिन सरोगेसी होगी नहीं, वह बंद हो जाएगी और इसका यह जो सबसे बड़ा आनंदमय हब है, वह भी बंद हो जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: महोदय, हम लोगों ने सरोगेट मदर्स को और कमिशनिंग पेरेंट्स को भी कमेटी में बुलाया था। मुझे यह आश्चर्य हुआ कि कमिशनिंग पेरेंट्स ने यह कहा कि साहब, यह स्थिति और हो गई है कि कज़ाकिस्तान और कहीं-कहीं से लड़कियाँ आती हैं, वे अपना ओवम यहाँ बेच जाती हैं। लोग उसको बेचने लगे हैं और कहने लगे कि ऐसी लड़की होनी चाहिए, जिसके बाल blonde भी हों। ये उसको खरीद लेते हैं। हमने पूछा कि आपने इसको कितना पैसा दिया, तो बताया कि छह लाख रुपये। तुम पर कितना पैसा लगा? डॉक्टर को सोलह लाख दिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... डॉक्टर को सोलह लाख और सरोगेट मदर को छह लाख रुपये दिए। अंडा खरीदा पता नहीं किलने में? वे चाहते हैं कि ब्रिटिश या कज़ाकिस्तान जैसी उसकी संतान हो। यह एक भारी संकट हो गया है। इसके लिए मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम होना चाहिए। ये सारी चीज़ें ...**(व्यवधान)**...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): यादव जी, एनआरसी बिल में उसको निकाल देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: कैसे निकाल देंगे? क्या डीएनए टेस्ट कराएंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please give him two minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Already three extra minutes have been given.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, he was the Chairman of the Committee.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: वह हमारा कोई prerogative नहीं है। उसकी वजह से मेरा काम नहीं बन सकता है, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने आपसे मुख्य-मुख्य बातें कहीं कि ये चीज़ें हैं और इनके बगैर आप एआरटी बिल को जल्दी ले आएंगे। ये जो बातें बताई हैं, आप इन बातों को उसमें एडजस्ट कर लेंगे, तो एक बेहतर सरोगेसी बिल भी बन सकता है, उसको ठीक तरीके से implement भी किया जा सकता है। 2016 में यह रिपोर्ट आई थी कि लगभग 27 million couples ऐसे हैं, जो अभी infertile हैं। उसमें केवल एक परसेंट अपनी फर्टिलिटी का evaluation कराते हैं। अगर सब कराने लगे, तो बहुत दिक्कत होगी, क्योंकि न तो आपके पास इतनी टेक्नीक है, न क्लीनिक्स हैं। जो जानते हैं कि इनके बच्चा नहीं हो सकता है, वे कोशिश करेंगे कि surrogacy के जरिये बच्चा हो। हालांकि adoption भी है, उसको नहीं रोका जा सकता है, लेकिन सरोगेसी के जरिए भी यह सब हो सकता है, बशर्ते की उसका प्रॉपर इंतजाम हो। मैं आपसे यही अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कमेटी ने, जिसमें जयराम रमेश जी का बहुत बड़ा योगदान था, उन्होंने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण, अच्छी रिपोर्ट बनाई थी और बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों से पूछताछ करके, एक्सपर्ट्स से उनकी राय लेकर बनाई गई थी। इसमें सारे प्रभावित लोगों से पूछा गया था, इसलिए उन सिफारिशों को, जो कि महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं, उनको शामिल करें। यदि आप संख्या में कह देंगे कि मैंने इतना मान लिया है, तो उससे कुछ नहीं होगा। जो इसकी मूल चीज़ है, अगर उसको नहीं मानेंगे, तो सब बेकार हो जाएगा। आप उसको मानें ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): चलिए, धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: आप इसको include करें, यह मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है। आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, the hon. Minister has referred to a number of countries abroad which have brought in this kind of legislation. So, I thought I would just start with that. The first thing is the payment to the surrogate. Many Members have spoken about it. Hon. Minister has talked about various countries like India, Netherlands, United Kingdom, South Africa, Greece and Russia, but one particular terminology, which is also very similar to what we use in company law, any 'loss of earnings' would probably be a better term than giving insurance and medical expenses. For example, if the surrogate mother is a working person and if for nine months, she can't for a job, then actually, it is a 'loss of earnings' for her. This is one.

The second point is requirement of being married. I was very happy that the Standing Committee had made those recommendations that single male or female could

actually be given that right, but that has not been accepted, I think, under the misconception, or let us say conflation, that adoption and surrogacy are same. I think, there is some confusion over there. You can't dictate a right to somebody that you should adopt and not do surrogation. This is a very paternalistic way of giving a particular right to the people. So, the single male or female, if he or she is interested, should be given this right. I think, you can't force them to adopt somebody. You could actually give them the right to be a surrogate mother or a surrogate father or be an intending person who wants to take a child.

As far as citizenship is concerned, I have seen in all these countries, again, the requirement is there. I am sure, the Government would have looked into it, but leaving aside the OCI, the point here is that surrogacy cannot be equated with adoption. There is an element which goes much beyond adoption in following a practice of surrogacy to get a child, and that has not been appreciated probably, and, therefore, in order to regulate the entire process of a woman not being exploited, I think, the people who are intending to have a relationship which goes beyond, or, which is into the human emotion of having a child from one's egg or whatever, is totally lost in this Bill. I think one has to appreciate that.

Much has been talked about the existence of medical infertility. I see that in most of the countries, the condition is not just infertility; it could be anything for medical reasons which cannot be treated, or, the intending mother cannot do it. So many other reasons are there. I think that has been copiously discussed here. I would not like to repeat, but certainly, the way 'infertility' has been defined is not sufficient. As Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav said, this Act will just not work. There will be no surrogate mothers coming out.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

The most important thing is the imprisonment for engaging in commercial surrogacy. I have been doing audit of several of these Acts, as I remember of the CAG organisation for many years. I can tell you that if we look at the PNDT Act, in the entire Act which has been designed, there will be several agencies which will be registered. How will you check them? Have you been able to check even the implementation of PNDT Act, that is, the determination of sex in any of these clinics that have mushroomed all over the country? Wherever we have done, in many States all over the country, we have found

[Shri Amar Patnaik]

that in most of the places, the system itself, the number of health officers itself, is not sufficient. It has not been designed to cope up with so many of these institutions. Here, the same thing would happen. There will be a grey market; there will be a black market. The problem is that when you increase the punishment or when you apply a public policy which is very stringent, the scope for rent is always very high. That has to be appreciated.

So, my suggestion, in the end, would be that this Bill should go to a Select Committee. I think we should have a relook at the provisions of this Bill. I also think that in provisions like eligibility certificate, the essentiality certificate, there is no review provision. There are several lapses in the current Bill and we need to have a very deep relook and revisit this. Thank you so much.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। मैं इस बिल के समर्थन के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। किसी भी औरत के लिए सबसे सुखद दिन वह होता है, जब वह मां बनती है। एक औरत जब मां नहीं बनती है, तो उसे समाज में कई तरह की प्रताड़नाएं सहनी पड़ती हैं। माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का नाम डा. हर्ष वर्धन है और आज यह बिल लाकर शायद इन्होंने अपने नाम के अनुरूप ही, ऐसे जोड़ों के बीच में खुशियां बिखेरने का काम करने की कोशिश की है, जिनके यहां औलाद नहीं है। इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देती हूँ।

इस बिल में आपने कई बातें कही हैं, जिनकी चर्चा हमारे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने की हैं। मैं खास तौर पर आपसे यह अनुरोध करती हूँ कि हमारी कमेटी के चेयरमैन, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने इस संबंध में जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उनमें से काफी सारे सुझावों को इस बिल में शामिल किया जा सकता है।

आपने इस बिल में पांच साल के समय की बात कही है, इसमें मेरी गुजारिश यह होगी कि पांच साल की अवधि को घटाकर एक साल कर दिया जाए। जिस औरत को यह मालूम ही है कि वह मां नहीं बन सकती है या धोखे में किसी मां-बाप ने उसकी शादी कर दी है, ऐसे में शादी में जो खर्च किया सो किया, लेकिन उसके बाद अगर वे अपनी उस बेटी को घर बैठा देंगे, तब तो उसका घर बरबाद हो जाएगा। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर वे स्वयं यह चाहते हैं कि इस प्रक्रिया से उनको बच्चा पैदा हो जाए, तो उस लड़की की जिन्दगी खराब होने से बच जाएगी। दूसरा, अभी यह भी कहा गया कि आजकल शादी अधिक उम्र में होती है, ऐसे में बच्चे के लिए पांच साल का और इंतज़ार करते-करते उनकी जिन्दगी में नफ़रत फैलने लगेगी।

आपने इस बिल में एक बात और कही है कि सरोगेसी के लिए निकटतम रिश्तेदार होना चाहिए। मान लिया मुझे बच्चा नहीं है और हमारे जो निकटतम रिश्तेदार हैं, वे अमरीका में रहते हैं, लेकिन हमारा एक दूर का रिश्तेदार हमारे पास रहता है, जो हमारे दुःख और दर्द को समझता है। ऐसे में आपको इसकी परिभाषा स्पष्ट करनी होगी कि आप निकटतम रिश्तेदार किसको मानेंगे? जब भी कोई नया कानून बनता है, तो उसको अमली जामा पहनाने के लिए उसमें दिए गए मौलिक एवं वैधानिक शब्दों के अर्थों का स्पष्ट होना बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि आगे चलकर कोई व्यवधान पैदा न हों।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी अपने भाषण में बताया कि आज भारत में 35,000 सरोगेसी क्लीनिक चल रहे हैं। सरकार के मुताबिक हमारे देश में सरोगेसी का सालाना कारोबार लगभग 2 अरब डॉलर है। यह बात सही है कि भारत में सरोगेसी तकनीक का इस्तेमाल धड़ल्ले से हो रहा है, लेकिन उससे भी बड़ी बात यह है कि भारत में चल रहे सरोगेसी के कारोबार का लगभग आधा हिस्सा विदेशी दम्पतियों से ही आ रहा है। यहां मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को एक छोटा सा सुझाव भी देना चाहती हूं। मैं जानती हूं कि जिस तरह से सरोगेसी का व्यवसायीकरण हुआ है, उसकी रोकथाम के लिए ही आप यह बिल लाए हैं, लेकिन मेरी सोच यह है कि अगर हम बच्चा गोद लेने की प्रक्रिया को सरल कर देंगे, तो सरोगेसी की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी। आज कहीं न कहीं बच्चे को गोद लेने या देने में बहुत जटिलता है, जिसकी वजह से लोग बच्चा गोद लेने की बजाय सरोगेसी पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। मैं आपको एक वाक्या बताना चाहती हूं। भागलपुर में सुल्तानगंज है, जहां उत्तरवाहिनी गंगा बहती है, वहीं घाट पर एक माता-पिता 4-5 दिन के लड़के को छोड़ कर चले गए। रात का समय था और ठंड का वक्त था। लोगों ने जब बच्चे के रोने की आवाज़ सुनी, तो उसे देखने गए। वहीं एक पति-पत्नी भी खड़े थे, जिनको बच्चा नहीं था। उन्होंने उस बच्चे को गोद लेने की इच्छा प्रकट की। सब लोगों ने कहा, ठीक है, यह बच्चा इन्हीं को दे दिया जाए, क्योंकि इनको बच्चा नहीं है, ये बच्चे की देखभाल अच्छी तरह से करेंगे। जब वह बच्चा तीन-चार साल का हो गया, ऐसे में कुछ लोगों ने जब देखा कि वह बच्चा इनसे बहुत अटैच हो गया है और इनके बिना रह नहीं सकता, तो उन लोगों ने उन पति-पत्नी पर दबाव बनाना शुरू कर दिया, उन्हें परेशान करने की कोशिश की गई और उनसे वह बच्चा छीनने की कोशिश की गई। जब यह खबर मेरे तक आई, तो मैंने समाज कल्याण विभाग से कहकर, जो प्रक्रियाएं थीं, उनको पूरा करवाई और उस बच्चे को उसकी मां को दिलवाया। मेरा मानना यह है कि बच्चा गोद लेने में कहीं न कहीं बहुत जटिलताएं हैं। अगर इन जटिलताओं को सरल कर दिया जाए, तो सरोगेसी की जरूरत ही नहीं आएगी। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

† محترمہ مکیشاں پروین (پہار) : آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ میں اس بل کے سمرتھن کے لئے کھڑی ہوئی ہوں۔ کسی بھی عورت کے لئے سب سے سکھد دن وہ ہوتا ہے، جب وہ ماں بنتی ہے۔ ایک عورت جب ماں نہیں بنتی ہے، تو اسے سماج میں کئی طرح کی پرتائنائیں سہنی پڑتی ہیں۔ مائے سواستھ منتری جی کا نام ڈاکٹر

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीच]

برش وردھن ہے اور آج یہ بل لاکر شاید انہوں نے اپنے نام کے انوروپ ہی، ایسے جوڑوں کے بیچ میں خوشیاں بکھیرنے کا کام کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے، جن کے یہاں اولاد نہیں ہے۔ اس کے لئے میں مائٹے منتری جی کو بدھائی دیتی ہوں۔

اس بل میں آپ نے کئی باتیں کہی ہیں، جن کی چرچا ہمارے پہلے وکٹاؤں نے کی ہیں۔ میں خاص طور پر آپ سے یہ انورودھ کرتی ہوں کہ ہماری کمیٹی کے چیئرمین، پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی نے اس سمبندھ میں جو سفارشیں دی ہیں، ان میں کافی ساری سفارشوں کو اس بل میں شامل کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

آپ نے اس بل میں پانچ سال کے وقت کی بات کہی ہے، اس میں میری گزارش یہ ہوگی کہ اس وقت کو گھٹا کر ایک سال کر دیا جائے۔ جس عورت کو یہ معلوم ہی ہے کہ وہ ماں نہیں بن سکتی ہے یا دھوکے میں کسی ماں باپ نے اس کی شادی کر دی ہے، ایسے میں شادی میں جو خرچ کیا سو کیا، لیکن اس کے بعد اگر وہ اپنی اس بیٹی کو گھر بٹھا دیں گے، تب تو اس کا گھر برباد ہو جائے گا۔ ایسی حالت میں اگر وہ خود یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ اس پرکریا سے ان کو بچہ پیدا ہو جائے، تو اس لڑکی کی زندگی خراب ہونے سے بچ جائے گی۔ دوسرا، ابھی یہ بھی کہا گیا کہ آج کل شادی زیادہ عمر میں ہوتی ہے، ایسے میں بچوں کے لئے پانچ سال کا اور انتظار کرتے کرتے ان کی زندگی میں نفرت پھیلنے لگے گی۔

آپ نے اس بل میں ایک بات اور کہی ہے کہ سروگیسی کے لئے نزدیکی رشتہ دار ہونا چاہئے۔ مان لیا مجھے بچہ نہیں ہے اور ہمارے جو نزدیکی رشتہ دار ہیں، وہ امریکہ میں رہتے ہیں، لیکن ہمارا ایک دور کا رشتہ دار ہمارے پاس رہتا ہے، جو ہمارے دکھ اور درد کو سمجھتا ہے۔ ایسے میں آپ کو اس کی پرہیہاشا واضح کرنی ہوگی کہ آپ نزدیکی رشتہ دار کس کو مانیں گے؟ جب بھی کوئی نیا قانون بنتا ہے، تو اس کو

عملی جامہ پہنانے کے لئے اس میں دئے گئے مولک اور ویدھانک شبدوں کے ارتھوں کا اسپشٹھ ہونا بہت ضروری ہے، تاکہ آگے چل کر کوئی رکاوٹ پیدا نہ ہوں۔

مائنے منتری جی نے ابھی اپنے بھاشن میں بتایا کہ آج بھارت میں 35,000

سروگیسی کلینک چل رہے ہیں۔ سرکار کے مطابق ہمارے دیش میں سروگیسی کا سالانہ کاروبار لگ بھگ دو عرب ڈالر ہے۔ یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ بھارت میں سروگیسی تکنیک کا استعمال دھڑلے سے ہو رہا ہے، لیکن اس سے بھی بڑی بات یہ ہے کہ بھارت میں چل رہے سروگیسی کے کاروبار کا لگ بھگ آدھا حصہ ودیشی دمنیوں سے ہی آ رہا ہے۔ یہاں میں مائنے منتری جی کو ایک چھوٹا سا سبھاؤ بھی دینا چاہتی ہوں۔ میں جانتی ہوں کہ جس طرح سے سروگیسی کا ویوسائکرن ہوا ہے، اس کی روک تھام کے لئے ہی آپ یہ بل لائے ہیں، لیکن میری سوچ یہ ہے کہ اگر ہم بچہ گود لینے کی پرکریا کو آسان کر دیں گے، تو سروگیسی کی ضرورت ہی نہیں پڑے گی۔ آج کہیں نہ کہیں بچے کو گود لینے یا دینے میں بہت مشکلات ہیں، جس کی وجہ سے لوگ بچہ گود لینے کی بجائے سروگیسی پر دھیان دے رہے ہیں۔ میں آپ کو ایک واقعہ بتانا چاہتی ہوں۔ بھاگلپور میں سلطان گنج ہے، جہاں اترواہنی گنگا بہتی ہے، وہیں گھاٹ پر ایک ماں-باپ، چار-پانچ دن کے لڑکے کو چھوڑ کر چلے گئے۔ رات کا وقت تھا اور ٹھنڈ کا وقت تھا۔ لوگوں نے جب بچے کے رونے کی آواز سنی، تو اسے دیکھنے گئے۔ وہیں ایک میاں-بیوی بھی کھڑے تھے، جن کو بچہ نہیں تھا۔ انہوں نے اس بچے کو گود لینے کی خواہش ظاہر کی۔ سب لوگوں نے کہا، ٹھیک ہے، یہ بچہ انہیں کو دے دیا جائے، کیوں کہ ان کو بچہ نہیں ہے، یہ بچے کی دیکھ بھال اچھی طرح سے کریں گے۔ جب وہ بچہ تین-چار سال کا ہو گیا، ایسے میں کچھ لوگوں نے جب دیکھا کہ بچہ ان سے بہت گھل مل گیا ہے اور ان کے بنا نہیں رہ سکتا، تو ان لوگوں نے ان میاں-بیوی پر دباؤ بنانا شروع کر دیا، انہیں پریشان کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی اور ان سے وہ بچہ چھیننے کی کوشش کی گئی۔ جب یہ خبر

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

میرے تک آئی، تو میں نے سماج کلیان وبھاگ سے کہہ کر، جو پرکریائیں تھیں، ان کو پورا کروایا اور اس بچے کو اس کی ماں کو دلوا دیا۔ میرا ماننا یہ ہے کہ بچہ گود لینے میں کہیں نہ کہیں بہت مشکلیں ہیں۔ اگر ان مشکل مراحل کو آسان کر دیا جائے، تو سروگیسی کی ضرورت ہی نہیں آئے گی، بہت بہت شکریہ۔

(ختم شد)

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, this Bill regulates surrogacy procedure. As hon. Minister said, a lot of couples from different parts of the world are coming to india for surrogacy procedure.

Unethical and commercial surrogacy practices are also happening. Due to the lack of an effective law, nobody is capable of preventing the unethical exploitation in this field. I expect that this legislation would help in preventing the unethical commercial surrogacy practices. I do agree with the Government. At the same time, I have certain comments on certain Clauses.

Sir, in order to prevent commercial surrogacy, several restrictions are imposed in this Bill. One of the main restrictions is that the surrogate mother should be a close relative of the intending couple. But 'close relative' is not defined in the Bill. It is a lacuna. It is not practicable. Due to religious faith and some other reasons, most of the relatives could not act as a surrogate mother. Here we should find out a solution.

Another condition is that the intending couple should wait at least for five years after their marriage. Why should they wait for such a long period? We have a well-developed technology in this field. The infertility stage of the couple could be confirmed within a short span of time. So five years is a very long period. It should be limited to two or three years. Another point is about National and State Surrogacy Boards. In the National Surrogacy Board, only four Chairpersons of the State Boards would be included at a time. We have 29 States and several Union Territories. How long will it take to complete one cycle? Each State and Union Territory would wait for a very long period for their turn in the National Surrogacy Board. More state representation should be there. At least ten States should be allowed to represent at a time.

Another point is that Clause 14(f) says that in National Surrogacy Board, ten expert Members are to be appointed by the Central Government. But their tenure is of one year only. Within one year, there will be only two meetings. Then how can you

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

6.00 P.M.

utilize their efficiency within this limited time? My suggestion is that their tenure should be increased at least to two years.

The same amendment should be implemented in the State Surrogacy Board also.

Also, the Bill is silent about the transgender couples. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the DMK opposes this Bill in its present form and requests you to send it to a Select Committee.

At the outset, I would like to know this from hon. Minister. What happens to the surrogacy procedure that has already been adopted before the Act came into force or while the Act is coming into force? There are no answers. It will lead to more orphans in the society. It will lead to criminalization of reproduction. The Bill has ignored the recommendations of the Standing Committee. It has not taken into consideration the recommendations of the Standing Committee. Why does the Surrogacy Bill allow only the surrogate mothers who are genetically closely related? What is the reason? Why is it sought to have only them as the surrogate mother? Is it not irrational? Is it not whimsical? Is it not arbitrary? Is it not fanciful? It promotes casteism. With due respect to you, I am saying this with a heavy heart that it will promote casteism and racism. It will be used to divide people by adopting reproductive restrictions and choices. By promoting surrogacy within genetically related close relatives, we are losing hybrids in human races. Couples who want to have baby through surrogacy and have families affected by any genetic disorder, they are totally helpless in this Bill. The Act cannot select the surrogate mother. The liberty to reproduce and bearing child should be left to the option of the parents who propose & surrogacy and should not be left at the mercy of the Act.

The Bill does not take care of the surrogate mothers who are in hospitals. There are no facilities like maternity leave and other incentives. Now, there is a clear discrimination.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. It is already 6 o'clock.

SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, I am concluding. The Bill creates a caste distinction and it is attempting to divide the society. We preach secularism but we are not following it. I would only point out certain infirmities in the clauses. There is altruistic surrogacy which means that there would be no charges, expenses and remuneration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI P. WILSON: However, the expenses suffered by the surrogate mother are not taken care of. Even the wife will not accept that for bearing the child.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already 6 o'clock.

SHRI P. WILSON: I, therefore, would request that sufficient compensation should be given before the surrogacy period, during the surrogacy period and after the surrogacy period. And this compensation should take care of all the expenses. You are only talking about medical expenses. Then, another provision is in Section 39 which provides for a presumption.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your time is already over.

SHRI P. WILSON: There is a presumption that the relatives of the surrogate mother have aided and abetted, which clause is illegal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. It is already 6 o'clock. Your time is over.

SHRI P. WILSON: Okay. Thank you, Sir.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. माननीय सदस्यगण, स्पेशल मेंशन खत्म होने तक सदन का समय बढ़ाया जाता है। Shri R. Vaithilingam. Are you reading? Okay.

Demand to review the Food Safety and Standards Act to curb food adulteration in the country

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need to prevent food adulteration in the country. There are increasing incidents of food adulteration throughout the country posing health hazard to people. The existing laws are inadequate to curb adulteration in its colossal proportions. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 came into force in 2010. In terms of new law, surprisingly, the penal provision for various offences was placed in the nature of monetary terms. Penalties for very serious offences were diluted to punishment

between three months to six years. The Law Commission has recommended that Sections 272 and 273 of the Indian Penal Code be amended to make adulteration a serious crime where punishment could go up to life imprisonment depending on the gravity of the offence. The panel, headed by a former Supreme Court Judge, Mr. B.S. Chauhan, wanted Section 357 Of the Criminal Procedure Code to be amended so that courts could order compensation to victims. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has recommended stringent punishment of life imprisonment and Rs.10 lakh fine for food adulteration. Children are worst affected by food adulteration. Many brands of milk and milk products sold in the market are reported to be sub-standard. Some of the products like soft drinks and processed food are said to have very harmful ingredients. I urge upon the Government to comprehensively review the Food Safety and Standards Act to provide stringent punishment in order to curb food adulteration in the country. Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, जो lay करना चाहते हैं, सब्जेक्ट पढ़कर, they can lay. Shri Husain Dalwai, not present. Shrimati Shanta Chhetri, not present, Shri Ripun Bora, not present. Shri Elamaram Kareem, not present. Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

**Demand to find a solution to the frequent devastation caused by silt
in Farakka Barrage in Bihar**

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, फरक्का बैराज की वजह से बिहार और झारखंड हर साल बाढ़ से जूझते रहते हैं और भारी तबाही मचती है। गंगा में गाद के जमा होने से गाँव के गाँव गंगा में समा गए। बिहार के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी ने फरक्का बैराज से उत्पन्न तबाही के संबंध में बार-बार कहा है। इससे गंगा में हर साल 80 करोड़ टन गाद आती है। इसके दुष्परिणाम बाढ़ तक ही सीमित नहीं है। गंगा में पायी जाने वाली कई मछलियां अब विलुप्त हो गई हैं। लोगों का रोजगार कम हो गया। यह बैराज गंगा के पानी को रोककर हमारे बिहार की जमीन को निगल रहा है। नदी उथली होकर मैदानी इलाके में फैल रही है। इससे हर साल नए इलाके कटाव की जद में आते हैं । कई गाँव गंगा में विलीन हो चुके हैं।

महोदय, बाढ़ से बचाव के लिए हर साल हमारी राज्य सरकार करोड़ों रुपए खर्च कर रही है। बिहार जैसे पिछड़े राज्य ने अब तक सौ करोड़ कटाव रोकने और बाढ़ से बचाव पर खर्च किए हैं। बचाव के हर संभव प्रयास के बावजूद कई लोगों की जिंदगी हर साल बाढ़ निगल जाती है।

पर्यावरण विशेषज्ञ हेमांशु ठक्कर जी, Co-ordinator of South Asia, Network on Dam, River & People हैं। उन्होंने भी कहा है कि 42 साल पहले बनी फरक्का बैराज की तत्काल

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

समीक्षा होनी चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि USA में हर 20 सालों में बैराज की समीक्षा की जाती है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि फरक्का बैराज से उत्पन्न परेशानी से बिहार को छुटकारा दिलाया जाए।

محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : مہودے، فرخہ بیراج کی وجہ سے بہار اور جھارکھنڈ ہر سال باڑھ سے جوجھتے رہتے ہیں اور بھاری تباہی مچتی ہے۔ گنگا میں گاد کے جمع ہونے سے گاؤں کے گاؤں گنگا میں سما گئے۔ بہار کے ماتھے مکھیہ منتری جی نے فرخہ بیراج سے اتین تباہی کے سمبندھ میں بار بار کہا ہے۔ اس سے گنگا میں ہر سال استی کروڑ ٹن گاد آتی ہے۔ اس کے برے اثرات باڑھ تک ہی محدود نہیں ہے۔ گنگا میں پائی جانے والی کئی مچھلیاں اب ناپید ہو گئی ہیں۔ لوگوں کا روزگار کم ہو گیا۔ یہ بیراج گنگا کے پانی کو روک کر ہمارے بہار کی زمین کو نگل رہا ہے۔ ندی اٹھلی ہو کر میدانی علاقے میں پھیل رہی ہے۔ اس سے ہر سال نئے علاقے کٹاؤ کی زد میں آتے ہیں۔ کئی گاؤں گنگا میں گم ہو چکے ہیں۔

مہودے، باڑھ سے بچاؤ کے لئے ہر سال ہماری راجیہ سرکار کروڑوں روپے خرچ کر رہی ہے۔ بہار جیسے پچھڑے راجیہ نے اب تک سو کروڑ کٹاؤ روکنے اور باڑھ سے بچاؤ پر خرچ کئے ہیں۔ بچاؤ کی ہر ممکن کوشش کے باوجود کئی لوگوں کی زندگی ہر سال باڑھ نگل جاتی ہے۔

ماہر ماحولیات ہمانشو ٹھگر جی، کو-آرڈینیٹر آف ساؤتھ ایشیا، نیٹ ورک آن ٹیم، ریور اینڈ پیوپل ہیں۔ انہوں نے بھی کہا ہے کہ بیالیس سال پہلے بنی فرخہ بیراج کی فورا سمیکشا ہونی چاہئے۔ انہوں نے یہ بھی کہا ہے کہ یو۔ایس۔اے۔ میں ہر بیس سالوں میں بیراج کی سمیکشا کی جاتی ہے۔

میں ماتھے منتری جی سے انورودھ کرتی ہوں کہ فرخہ بیراج سے اتین پریشانی سے بہار کو چھٹکارہ دلایا جائے۔

(ختم شد)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. Will you read or lay it?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, please allow me to read it. It is very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can read the subject only.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I would read one para and remaining I would lay it on the table.

Demand for Funds for Godavari-Krishna rivers interlinking project

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the irony of this year's monsoon is that in spite of 'very healthy' rainfall in the entire Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema, Nellore and Prakasam districts are facing drought conditions. It is not new "to this region, but it is new and shocking that in spite of 'very healthy' monsoon, this region is still suffering drought conditions. So, the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister found only one solution to this recurring problem and it is to link Godavari and Krishna Rivers.

Inflow to Srisailem reservoir in the last 52 years came down from 1,230 TMC to 456 TMC. Secondly, about 2,780 TMC water from Godavari is going waste into Bay of Bengal every year. This has resulted in severe water crisis in Krishna delta, Rayalaseema region, Prakasam and Nellore districts.

Looking at this annual chronic problem, our visionary Chief Minister has decided that the only solution to this problem is to link Godavari and Krishna Rivers. So, he made a plan to take Godavari waters to Nagarjunasagar and Srisailem reservoirs to stabilize Krishna delta and provide water for irrigation and drinking purposes to Rayalaseema, Prakasam and Nellore districts.

Our Chief Minister met the Prime Minister last month and submitted a memorandum requesting to help Andhra Pradesh financially for interlinking of Godavari and Krishna.

In view of this, I request the Prime Minister to kindly consider request of Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister and grant sufficient funds to Andhra Pradesh for Godavari-Krishna Rivers Interlinking Project.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sasmit Patra. You can read the title and lay it, if you want.

Demand to enhance the present rate of royalty on coal from 14% to 20%

SHRI SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, there have been repeated demands for enhancement of rates of royalty and sharing of clean energy cess by Odisha. The

[Shri Sasmit Patra]

royalty on coal was last revised more than seven years ago, on 10th May, 2012. The Odisha Government led by hon. Chief Minister have been demanding enhancement of the present rate of royalty from fourteen per cent to twenty per cent. However, because of non-revision due since May, 2015, the Odisha Government has lost about Rs. 2,900 crores towards royalty and another over Rs. 700 crores towards DMF contribution up to March, 2019. Further, since the introduction of clean energy cess levied on coal from 2010-11, the Central Government has received about Rs. 23,000 crores, but Odisha has not received a single penny. Odisha's demand for sharing of at least sixty per cent clean energy cess to deal with negative externalities of coal mining has not yet been considered. Due to coal mining in Odisha, the resultant pollution of air, water and soil is being faced by the people of Odisha. The people of Odisha are suffering and to meet the environmental challenges and pollution and to redress the situation, funds are required. The Centre has funds derived from the people of Odisha through coal mining. I demand that the Central Government may enhance the present rate of royalty from fourteen per cent to twenty per cent and "provide at least sixty per cent of the clean energy cess collected by it to Odisha for the development and meeting the environmental challenges faced by it due to coal mining.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia, not present. Shrimati Shanta Chhetri. Just read the heading and you can lay it.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, please allow me to read it.

**Need for steps to be taken by the Government to preserve
the ethnic identity of Darjeeling hill tribes**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, it is observed that the majority of the (Gorkha) people living in Darjeeling Hill were considered as "Hill Tribes" in British India and in the early Independent India, Government of India had granted number of Government facilities like "Darjeeling Government College" and other institutions in the above context.

Further, few sub-clans of the Hill Tribes like Limbu, Tamang, Sherpa, Yelmo, etc., have been given Scheduled Tribe status.

But, similar sub-clans like Rai (Kirat), Gurung, Magar, Khas, Newar, Yakha Dewan,

Mukhia, Thami, Jogi, Bhujel, etc., have been left out in spite of their similar social, economic and cultural traits. The left out tribal Gorkha communities could not claim their tribal status when committees were set-up for identifying the tribes after Independence due to shyness, ignorance and isolation from mainstream.

I humbly request the hon. Minister for Tribal Affairs to inform whether the Ministry have any policy to include left out Hill Tribes in the List of Scheduled Tribes. Further, on behalf of the Hill people, I would request the hon. Minister to let us know the details of the following committees like Ashok Pai Committee, Vishu Maily Committee and more recently, the Tshering Ranjan Committee. The people of Darjeeing would also like to know the steps taken by the Government to preserve the Himalayan Cultural ethnic identity of the Darjeeing Hill Tribes. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours, on Wednesday, the 20th November, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at twelve minutes past six of
the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday,
the 20th November, 2019.*